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House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: God of grace and goodness, thank You for giving us another day.

Your divine wisdom and power are abundantly sufficient for our many needs. Endow the Members of this assembly with a loyalty that never waivers and a courage that never falters as they seek to fulfill the high and holy mission which has been entrusted to them.

May it be their purpose, and all of ours, to see to the hopes of so many Americans, that we authenticate the grandeur and glory of the ideals and principles of our democracy with the work we do.

Grant that the men and women of the people's House find the courage and wisdom to work together to forge solutions to the many needs of our Nation, and ease the anxieties of so many.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

CALLING FOR ZHU YUFU RELEASE ON TIANANMEN SQUARE ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, on June 4, 1989, pro-democracy demonstrators were killed by Chinese troops while peacefully advocating for government accountability and political and economic reforms.

In the aftermath, the Chinese Government arrested large numbers of protesters and their supporters, prohibited other demonstrations, expelled foreign journalists, and have prohibited discussion or remembrance of these events ever since.

Today is a solemn reminder of the state of human rights in China 26 years after Tiananmen Square.

Since 2011, Zhu Yufu, a Chinese democracy advocate, Christian dissident, and poet has languished in prison simply for expressing his democratic beliefs. Today, I urge his immediate and unconditional release.

As part of the Defending Freedoms Project, my colleagues and I will continue to shine a light on Zhu Yufu's case and that of other prisoners of conscience. I applaud Zhu Yufu and his fellow champions of freedom for their courage. We thank them for their courage. They are not alone.

URGING SUPPORT FOR SANCHEZ-YOUNG SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE FOR TERMINALLY ILL ACT

(Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, imagine that your loved one was diagnosed with terminal leukemia on January 1. They will undergo chemotherapy, need daily medical care and attention, and be unable to work.

Without any income, they apply for Social Security disability insurance benefits and are quickly approved. However, due to an archaic, bureaucratic law, your loved one will have to wait 5 months before receiving any benefits. If you were diagnosed with a terminal illness on the first week of the new year, you wouldn't receive disability benefits until this week, the 21st week of the year.

Mr. Speaker, I wish this was just a hypothetical example, but this happened to an Albuquerque resident and my friend, Jeremy Sanchez, who had to wait months before receiving the benefits that he earned, after being diagnosed with leukemia.

That is why I, along with my colleague Congressman ISRAEL, am introducing the Sanchez-Young Social Security Disability Insurance for the Terminally Ill Act, which would repeal the 5-month waiting period for the terminally ill and ensure that SSDI protects the most vulnerable recipients when they need it most.

I urge my colleagues to support this sensible bill.

HONORING LAKE COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE

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

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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minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the men and women of the Lake County Forest Preserve District and their 100-year vision for protecting Lake County's unique and precious environment.

Led by Executive Director Ty Kovach, they have assembled a bold, 100-year vision for how to preserve our wildlife and this natural resource, not just for us today, but for our children and our children's children.

Mr. Speaker, the Lake County Forest Preserve District wants to ensure future generations can reap the benefits from a healthy and resilient environment and understand that the only way to ensure a better future is to make changes today. Their education and leadership on conservation issues will go a long way to protecting this incredible resource.

Mr. Speaker, I thank them for their efforts and humbly stand by their side to continue to champion the importance of protecting our environment.

And that is just the way it is.

EXTEND FLORIDA'S GULF COAST OIL DRILLING BAN TO YEAR 2027

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

Ms. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak in support of new legislation I am cosponsoring with my friend Congressman DAVID JOLLY to extend Florida's Gulf Coast oil drilling ban to the year 2027.

The drilling ban currently extends 125 miles off much of Florida's Gulf Coast and as far as 235 miles in some areas, but it is set to expire in 2022. There are some in the Senate trying to reduce the ban to just 50 miles as soon as next year.

This legislation reaffirms our commitment to protecting Florida's precious Gulf Coast beaches and will protect the environment, our economy, and military operations in the Gulf.

An oil spill like Deepwater Horizon just 50 miles off of northwest Florida's beaches would be devastating for our region. We can't allow that to happen and should pass this legislation to extend the drilling ban and protect Florida's Gulf Coast beaches.

RECOGNIZING PENN STATE CREAMERY ON 150 YEARS

(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, House Majority Leader KEVIN MCCARTHY calls it "some of the best ice cream I have had outside of my hometown of Bakersfield."

The majority leader, of course, is referring to the ice cream produced at Penn State University's Berkey Creamery. I am proud to rise today in rec-

ognition of the creamery's 150th anniversary.

The creamery, located in the Rodney A. Erickson Food Science Building on Penn State University's main campus, was first established in 1865.

Penn State is home to the largest university creamery in the United States, using more than 4.5 million pounds of milk each year, supporting Pennsylvania's robust dairy industry.

To help celebrate their 150th anniversary, the creamery has launched a social media contest, which allows fans to select the special sesquicentennial flavor. Voters have a few days left to choose between birthday cake, strawberry cheesecake, or red velvet.

Mr. Speaker, as a proud graduate of Penn State University, I congratulate the Berkey Creamery on 150 years of creating countless memories, and especially the hard-working student employees and the 23 full-time employees that make the operations such a great success.

RECOGNIZING TAMPA BAY ESTUARY PROGRAM

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

Mr. JOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Tampa Bay Estuary Program and the great work they have done since their founding in 1991.

The Tampa Bay Estuary contains one of the most vibrant and productive ecosystems along the Gulf Coast because the unique mix of saltwater from the Gulf and freshwater from rivers and uplands have created abundant nurseries for juvenile fish and other sea life. More than 70 percent of all fish, shellfish, and crustaceans spend some critical stage of their development in these near-shore waters protected from larger predators that swim the open sea.

Very importantly, scientists at the Southwest Florida Water Management District have found that Tampa Bay now supports over 40,000 acres of sea grass beds. Tampa Bay is Florida's largest open water estuary. Due to the great work of the program, Tampa Bay's water quality is now as good as it was in 1950.

I want to thank the leadership of Tampa Bay's estuary program, particularly Executive Director Holly Greening, for her vision not only for the estuary program, but for the entire Tampa Bay community.

Tampa Bay is coming back to life, again assuming its position as the shimmering economic and environmental centerpiece of the vibrant southwest Florida region.

TRIBUTE TO CHUCK JOHNSON

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

Mr. ZINKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Chuck Johnson, a

man who kept me and countless other public servants in Montana honest and accountable as the capitol bureau chief and longtime political reporter.

Chuck's 43-year journalism career began in 1977. In the decades since, Chuck has been the primary educator of government, politics, and ethics for generations of Montanans.

I had the pleasure of getting to know Chuck as a State senator and had the distinct pleasure of traveling with him across Montana. He is a straight shooter and a true professional.

In the era of online and 24-hour news outlets that push agendas and competition for cliques, Chuck's *modus operandi* was to tell the truth, tell the facts, and let the people of Montana decide. I urge future journalists to study his work and learn what they can from this true Montana professional.

I wish Chuck fair winds and following seas in his retirement. Bravo Zulu.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN). Pursuant to House Resolution 287 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2577.

Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) kindly take the chair.

□ 0912

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2577) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, with Mr. POE of Texas (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 156, line 15.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MRS.

BLACKBURN

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . Each amount made available by this Act is hereby reduced by 1 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentlewoman from Tennessee and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I am certain it comes as no surprise to anyone in this body that, as we go through this appropriations season, I come back to the floor working to make another cut to get our spending levels down. The bill we have before us, the T-HUD approps, is a \$55.3 billion bill. That is discretionary funding.

□ 0915

Now, credit should go to the subcommittee chairmen and to those who have worked on this to get the spending levels down because this is \$9.7 billion below the President's request. That is really quite remarkable. And my amendment, which is another 1 percent reduction—a penny out of a dollar—would save our taxpayers \$598 million and would reduce the 2006 outlays by \$369 million.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when you look at budget authority and you look at the outlays, those are significant numbers. They are significant also, Mr. Chairman, when you look at the debt. We are \$18.3 trillion in debt; and, quite frankly, I think that that is too much debt for us to ask our children and grandchildren to handle.

I think it is imperative that we, as stewards of the taxpayers' money, put these issues on the table and say, "Yes, there are great things we would like to do," "Yes, there are projects that would be wonderful," but we have to be responsible to the taxpayers.

This is not Federal money. It doesn't just grow on trees. What we have to realize is that it all comes from taxpayers. They are overtaxed. They feel the Federal Government is overspent, and they want to see the spending brought under control. I agree with them. That is why I bring this amendment forward.

Mr. Chairman, I think, also, we have to look at the fact that our economic security, our fiscal security, and our national security are all closely linked. Because of that, Admiral Mullen said that the greatest threat to our Nation's security is our Nation's debt. We have to get serious about reducing this debt.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, the bill that is in front of us is a responsible bill that adheres to the budget caps set by law and passed by this body. We set priorities in this bill, and we made targeted cuts to overhead, salaries, expenses, and also duplicative programs, Mr. Chairman. Many programs are also held at last year's level or below. Again, we made some tough decisions.

The problem is, when you are doing, frankly, an across-the-board cut with this amendment, it would have some, frankly—and I know it is well inten-

tioned—it would have some harmful effects on the priorities set by the Members of this House. Again, we have cut programs, but based on hearings, on meetings, on discussions, and on careful reviews of, again, the budget justifications and also the audits.

This amendment, and I know it is very well intentioned, would hit, for example, air traffic control operations and cause unnecessary flight delays. It could hurt our most vulnerable populations by, for example, affecting assistance to over 50,000 residents, including elderly and disabled populations.

Now, I am not telling you that there are not areas that can be reduced. We have done that. As a matter of fact, we have been in debate, and we have heard a lot of debate about some people saying that we have done too much of that. But we have done so after hours and hours of deliberations, of talking, of conversations, of study, and of hearings. So, again, I know it is a well-intended amendment, and I am a huge admirer of the sponsor of this amendment, but I have to respectfully urge a "no" vote precisely because of the time we have spent to make the right reductions as opposed to across-the-board reductions.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE), the ranking member of the subcommittee.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of our subcommittee for yielding, and I want to join him in opposing this amendment.

This is an indiscriminate amendment. It cuts programs in transportation and housing without any thought as to their relative merits. It is the opposite of intelligent appropriating.

For example, this would result in fewer air traffic controllers, fewer pipeline safety inspectors, and the eviction—literally, the eviction—of elderly and disabled tenants. More generally, investments in our transportation and housing infrastructure would be altered. The associated jobs would be lost.

This bill is already underfunded, Mr. Chairman. It has got to be revisited when we have a budget agreement that lets us do a decent job with this bill.

So this amendment goes in exactly the wrong directions. It would encourage the agencies not to do more with less, but to do less with less, and it would be a body blow to our constituents and our communities.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge opposition to the amendment.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, let me tell you why this is the right approach. Our States, who can't go print money in order to balance their budget, utilize across-

the-board cuts. Look at Tennessee, Massachusetts, Washington State, New Jersey, and Colorado. They all employ this. Here is why, if you want to engage State employees and Federal employees, and bring the agencies into the process, you say: Okay. We have set your budget levels, we have appropriated your money, now we are coming to you. You are a part of the team, and we need you to engage in how we best save taxpayer money.

This is why it works in the States. When I was in the State senate in Tennessee, if we didn't balance the budget, we didn't go home. It is time for the Federal Government to dig deep and engage these employees. You can talk with rank-and-file Federal employees. I have done it many times. They say we know how we can save money, but they are not incentivized to do so. Let's challenge them. Let's engage them. Let's have them bring forward their best ideas.

A penny on a dollar? Absolutely. We are doing this for the children. We are doing this for future generations. We are doing this for our Nation's fiscal health, and we are doing it to preserve our sovereignty to get these debt levels down.

It is time for us to do that. It is responsible budgeting. It is time for everybody to be a part of the team, putting this Nation back on the road to fiscal health, to a balanced budget, and being respectful of the taxpayer and a good steward of the taxpayers' money.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to vote "yes" on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of the 5th or 14th Amendment to the Constitution or title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from the District of Columbia and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to prohibit the use of Federal funds to stop, investigate, detain, or arrest people on highways based on their physical appearance in violation of the Fifth and 14th Amendments of the United States Constitution and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This is the same amendment I successfully offered to the fiscal year 2015 T-HUD appropriations bill and was agreed to by a voice vote on the House floor and was included in the fiscal year 2015 omnibus bill. I ask the same for the current amendment, which, like the one passed by the House last year, seeks to prevent profiling by law enforcement officials and to ensure that citizens are not stopped, investigated, or detained based on their color or other inherent physical appearance.

The Supreme Court, in *Whren v. United States*, held that profiling based on physical appearance on highways violates equal protection of the laws. Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, whose 50th anniversary we celebrated in 2014, enforces the 14th Amendment and applies to funding for all Federal agencies and departments. My amendment carries out this title VI mandate as expressed in transportation funding in particular.

Federal guidance regarding the use of race by a Federal law enforcement official finds that racial profiling is not merely wrong, but is also ineffective. Not only Blacks and Hispanics are affected, but many others in our country as well, given the increasing diversity of American society.

The United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics reports that Whites are stopped at a rate of 3.6 percent, but Blacks at 9.5 percent and Hispanics at 8.8 percent, more than twice that of Whites. The figures are roughly the same regardless of region or State.

In Minnesota, for example, a statewide study of racial profiling found that African American, Hispanic, and Native American drivers were stopped and searched far more often than Whites, yet contraband was found more frequently in cars where White drivers had been stopped.

In Texas, where disproportionate stops and searches of African Americans and Hispanics were found to have taken place, it was also found that Whites more often were carrying contraband.

Earlier this Congress, I reintroduced the Racial Profiling Prevention Act, my bill to reestablish a popular Federal program aimed at reducing racial profiling. This bill permits States to apply for grants to develop racial profiling laws, to collect and maintain data on traffic stops, to fashion programs to reduce racial profiling, and to train law enforcement officers.

Nearly half the States participated in the program when it was in existence, which shows both the need and the interest in our country in tackling this civil rights issue. I got this program in-

cluded in the surface transportation law in 2005, but that program expired in 2009. I will try to get this bill included in the surface transportation reauthorization bill we will be writing this year, but in the meantime, a formal prohibition on racial profiling is in order. Meanwhile, Congress should have no hesitation in carrying out the 14th Amendment and the 1964 Civil Rights Act mandate regarding Federal funding of transportation, and neither the House nor the Senate hesitated last year.

Considering our country's history and increasing diversity, we are late in barring profiling at the national level. At the very least, Federal taxpayers should not be compelled to subsidize the unconstitutional practice of profiling by law enforcement officials in the States.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this amendment, especially in light of recent issues in cities like Ferguson and Baltimore.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the rule entitled "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing", published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Federal Register on July 19, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 43710; Docket No. FR-5173-P-01) or to carry out the notice entitled "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Assessment Tool", published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Federal Register on September 26, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 57949; Docket No. FR-5173-N-02).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

□ 0930

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment intended to prevent yet another costly overreach by the Federal Government into the jurisdiction of local towns and communities.

Last Congress, during debate on this bill, the House passed an amendment of mine to prevent funds for HUD's proposed new regulation that will allow bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., to get in the middle of local planning and zoning and prohibit community development block grant funds from going to communities that need them.

The amendment seeks to once again defund and block this new regulation

that was not approved by Congress. HUD's misguided rule would grant the Department authority to dictate local zoning requirements in any community across the country that applies for a community development block grant.

According to reports, in 2012, this rule would have negatively impacted more than 1,200 municipalities throughout the country, causing these communities to forfeit millions that are meant to help the neediest of families.

Once again, this flawed proposal by HUD will increase local taxes, depress property values, and cause further harm to impoverished communities that are actually in need of these funds.

These burdensome zoning rules that would be imposed by HUD bureaucrats on localities would be derived from tracked resident data based on citizens' race, sex, religion, and other federally protected demographics.

Multiple watchdog groups have raised serious and valid concerns about HUD's proposal. A trial run of this rule already took place in New York. It failed miserably, and a local county was initially forced to forego \$12 million in funds that would have benefited the community due to the impractical and unrealistic requirements associated with the misguided agency regulation.

The county had intended to use a large portion of these block grant funds to establish public housing for individuals in need. But recently, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled in favor of the county and granted a stay against HUD's attempts to reallocate those millions.

This new regulation that is sitting at OMB is very dangerous and, worst of all, unnecessary. The Federal Government already has the authority to withhold grant money from communities that violate the law. And to clarify, I do mean the actual law in the United States Code, as opposed to overreaching executive dictums.

American citizens and communities should be free to choose where they would like to live and not be subject to Federal neighborhood microengineering at the behest of overreaching Federal bureaucrats.

Further, HUD officials shouldn't be holding hostage grant moneys aimed at community improvement based on its unrealistic utopian ideas of what every community should resemble. Local zoning decisions have traditionally been, and should always be, made by local communities, not bureaucrats in Washington, D.C.

I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment because it keeps the Federal Government out of your backyard and prevents the Feds from reorganizing communities to a fantastical standard.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment because it aims to treat municipalities and individual citizens

as capable and intelligent, rather than disenfranchised, divided, and coddled groups in need of protection from a problem that does not exist.

As always, I thank the chairman and ranking member for their continued work on the committee.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The rule in question, HUD's rule, is intended to help communities more fully comply with the law and to avoid costly and time-consuming legal challenges.

The charge that this rule injects HUD into local planning and zoning conditions is simply inaccurate. Nor does it set up additional hurdles to Federal funding. That is inaccurate too.

The rule allows for communities to better understand local conditions and to create locally decided and implemented solutions.

I don't understand why we would want to revert back to a standard that relied on draw-out litigation rather than simply presenting communities up front with information on local housing conditions and letting them address their needs. I know my local officials prefer community developed solutions over decrees that are judicially imposed.

With that, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON), a distinguished member of the Financial Services Committee, to express his opposition to this amendment.

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for the time.

Let's talk about what we are really actually talking about. We are trying to fight racial segregation. That is what this is all about. Our Nation, the Nation I love, held slaves for 246 years and did Jim Crow segregation for another 100 years, and that created racial segregation patterns which this Member is trying to stop us from correcting. This is deeply offensive.

I just want to say that when I think about the progress that our Nation has made so that when we say "all men are created equal" and when we say "liberty and justice for all," that it will be true. This amendment is saying no, we are not going to allow it to be true; we are going to keep residential segregation based on race; we are going to make communities balkanize.

When I hear somebody say something like the Federal Government should stay out of local affairs, that sounds like some states' rights talk from 1955. That sounds like something really offensive to me.

Look, we need HUD to help implement affirmatively furthering fair housing rules. We need that. We need

HUD to expand its efforts to fight discrimination and promote equal opportunity in every community.

Too often in this country, too many people's economic opportunities, their life chances, are limited by where they live. And yes, the Federal Government should promote equality and should promote fair housing. Affirmatively furthering a fair housing rule helps to do that. Why we would want to strip it out makes absolutely no sense to me.

I urge Members to understand what is going on right here and to very fervently vote "no" on the Gosar amendment.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, how dare the opposition create and instigate racism. This is about decisions made at the local level and the local level knowing what is best for their communities. There is nothing of the sort that the gentleman from Minnesota brought up in regard to that attitude that I brought forward.

This is an overreach of the Federal Government instilling in our local communities where, how, and when people are going to live. That is the wrong way to be. Instead of building cripples like we are doing right now with the Federal Government, we ought to make sustainable communities that are based on local ideas and principles.

I ask all Members to vote for this amendment because it definitely rejects the overreach of the Federal Government.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to permit air transportation service between midnight and 6 a.m. at Ronald Reagan National Airport (DCA).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment that would prohibit Federal funds from being used to permit airline service between midnight and 6 a.m. at Ronald Reagan National Airport.

Last month, I held a widely attended community meeting with standing room only on airport airplane noise with residents of Palisades, Foxhall, Georgetown, Hillandale, and other impacted neighborhoods in the District of Columbia. Representatives of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, the Federal Aviation Administration, and residents sat on a panel while we discussed airplane noise that has completely disrupted the life of this community.

Over the last 18 months, D.C. residents have reported an increase in air traffic activity during nighttime and early morning hours, breaking the sleep of children and adults alike. During this time period, one airline added two flights that arrive at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport after midnight and three flights that depart before 5 a.m.

As of now, there is no congressional prohibition, none whatsoever, on nighttime flights at Ronald Reagan National Airport. Until recent years, however, flights at this airport could not land after 10 p.m. or take off before 7 a.m.

My amendment gives airlines greater latitude without introducing continuing sleepless nights for residents. Congress can settle this issue in the Nation's Capital to provide relief to those residents who suffer from airline noise night after night and early morning after early morning.

I urge the adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, at this time, I will have to oppose this amendment.

I am actually concerned about the potential unintended consequences of this amendment. We don't know all of the potential impacts of this amendment, from safety to capacity to, frankly, the effect on local economics.

We have made in this bill an effort not to legislatively direct specific flight restrictions or flight paths. As you can well imagine, Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of these issues out there, but we have made the decision to not do that.

And again, we just don't know all of the potential unintended consequences, so I would respectfully have to urge a "no" vote.

I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the chairman yielding.

I would simply add an observation about the situation that this and other

amendments we may be considering today point to with respect to the pending FAA authorization. It is expiring at the end of this fiscal year.

Our colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee are exploring options to reform the FAA. One of them includes separating the FAA from the Department of Transportation and allowing the FAA more independence over the use of its resources.

This is an important time to encourage our colleagues to think very carefully about that, about whether a more independent FAA, one that does not have to rely on annual appropriations, would be as attentive to concerns such as our colleague raises today, concerns about noise, concerns about flight paths.

We ought to move very cautiously in this area. I have misgivings about the piecemeal approach, but I believe there is an important message that is being delivered to the leadership of the FAA. I strongly urge the Administrator to ensure the FAA is more attentive to the concerns that are raised by communities when developing their new flight procedures.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, while I understand the concerns of my friend on the other side of the aisle, and I appreciate the remarks of my friend on this side, I do alert the House to the fact that I am at least speaking from precedent.

I understand that all over the United States there are people who may have similar concerns. But remember, we are talking about a jurisdiction which in recent years has had no flights between 10 and 7, and now there are some airlines that have taken advantage of the fact that there are no limit on slots at Reagan National Airport.

This is a community in the Nation's Capital that is metropolitan in scope. The Nation's Capital is different from many other communities. I ask the House—and I certainly appreciate the remarks concerning possible privatization of FAA—to bear in mind that it is Congress that is ultimately the arbiter of such concerns.

I urge adoption of my amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

□ 0945

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled "Hazardous Materials: Enhanced Tank Car Standards and Operational Controls for High-Hazard Flammable Trains" published by the Department of Transportation in the Federal Register on May 8, 2015 (80 Fed. Reg. 26643 et seq.).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment which would prohibit funds for the implementation of the Department of Transportation's bungled new regulations for rail tank car standards.

I am strongly in favor of robust standards and best practices which actually improve the safety and efficiency of oil-by-rail transport. However, the new tank car rule completely missed the mark.

Instead of utilizing the expertise and practical experience of the rail, oil, and manufacturing industries, the Obama administration developed a series of special interest regulations at the behest of extremist environmental groups that seem more intent on thwarting the American energy renaissance than on actually creating a safer rail network.

In fact, the only reason these new regulations were even proposed is because of a misguided lawsuit filed against the DOT by the Sierra Club.

Analytics firm ICF International estimated the cost of these new regulations to top \$42 billion, which will be laid on the backs of individual consumers and hard-working Americans. I repeat, \$42 billion will be lost to our economy as a result of this new rule. These costly regulations will be reflected not only in the price we pay at the pump, but also in the price of manufacturing the millions of products that use plastics and chemicals derived from American petroleum.

The most egregious part is that these regulations don't even address the root cause of these accidents, which are related to track conditions and human error.

This new rule is nothing more than regulation in search of a problem. Department of Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx said as much in 2014 when he admitted: "The truth is that 99.9 percent of these oil shipments reach their destinations safely."

These new and overreaching mandates require railroad companies to unnecessarily increase their steel tank walls and will require significant upgrades and retrofitting for an estimated 154,500 tank cars. In fact, The Wall Street Journal has reported: "The steel jacket alone would lower a car's 30,000-gallon capacity by about 800 gallons, forcing shippers to deploy more cars, according to rail industry analysts."

Clearly, this is an unintended consequence of these new regulations for a .01 percent problem, which actually in-

creases this .01 percent user accident rate percentage by requiring significantly more railcars to actually haul the amount of oil.

In addition, the aggressive timeline proposed by the DOT for completing these retrofits is unrealistic and could harm consumers by disrupting the production and transportation of goods that play major roles in our economy, including chemicals, gasoline, crude oil, and ethanol.

If Democrats and this administration were really concerned about rail safety for transporting oil, they would approve the Keystone pipeline. Pipelines are the safest way to transfer crude.

Our country is in the midst of an energy renaissance which is driving a much-needed economic revival in American manufacturing. We should be pursuing thoughtful, fact-based best practices, instead of adding artificial constraints on the growth of the American energy sector focused on a 1 percent problem that is caused by user error.

I encourage my colleagues to support my amendment which would prohibit the implementation of this extraneous new rule and to insist that the Department of Transportation pursue a more feasible, data-driven approach that has safety standards in mind.

I thank the chair and ranking member for their leadership on this bill.

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

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise, honestly, in some disbelief that this amendment is actually being offered.

Members of Congress and industry stakeholders have been calling for months for the DOT to complete its rulemaking to update the integrity of tank cars that carry energy products and other hazardous materials. The DOT got the final rule out on May 8, and now, today, the gentleman wants to stop the implementation of that rule in its tracks.

There have been countless examples of derailments involving trains that carry crude oil and other energy products. These incidents have resulted in explosive fires that burn for days. The incident that occurred in Quebec resulted in the preventable deaths of almost 50 people.

U.S. and Canadian transportation officials have worked hard to try to improve the safe transportation of these dangerous products. The railroad industry wants stronger cars. Safety groups want stronger cars. Communities desperately want stronger cars.

We ought not to delay the implementation of this long-awaited rule, so I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

I am now happy to yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-

BALART), our distinguished subcommittee chairman.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I also need to first recognize and thank the sponsor of the amendment. I am grateful that he is so vigilant as the Federal Government does have a tendency to overregulate and to, frankly, sometimes do so, I would say, irresponsibly. However, in this case, I have to oppose his amendment.

We have seen some horrific accidents recently associated with crude oil, and I think most Americans would agree that we need to do what we can in a reasonable fashion to try to stop that from happening.

While I am grateful for the sponsor of the amendment for always being vigilant on making sure the government doesn't overregulate, in this case, again, I respectfully have to oppose his amendment and urge a "no" vote.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I want to make sure everybody understands that user error and train track applications are the ones that have actually caused these problems.

When you actually look at a solution to a fact-based application, we ought to be spending more time on engineering errors and track conditions than we are over something that is misguided, like these tank car metals.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of the Gosar amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time. The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POLIS

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, insert the following: SEC. ____ . Section 5309(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3) by inserting "or as merited by ridership demands" after "week-end days";

(2) in paragraph (4)(A) by inserting "or includes performance features that otherwise ensure reliable travel times for public transportation operating in a separated right-of-way in a shared-use facility" after "peak periods"; and

(3) in paragraph (4)(C)(iii) by inserting "or as merited by ridership demands" after "weekend days".

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Colorado and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of a number of Western Representatives, I am proud to offer this bipartisan amendment, along with Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. MCSALLY, and Ms. DEGETTE.

As we know and as has often been mentioned here on the floor, transportation is the lifeblood of this country. It moves people, goods, ideas, and information. Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins, and Broomfield, in my district, are some of the fastest growing cities in the country.

The majority of our tourists—over 46 million in 2014—make their way through the Denver Metro area; but the very things that make our State a popular home as well as a popular tourist destination—including hiking, biking, hunting, fishing, skiing—challenge growth and infrastructure as well.

Despite that fact that these cities are growing at significant rates and tourism is heavily congesting space, many of the major thoroughfares intersecting the region have not been expanded in decades.

Highway 70 West, our major tourism artery to our world-class ski resorts, stretches from the Denver Metro area out to our 14,000-foot peaks. I-25 North takes our visitors north of Denver and through Longmont, Loveland, Fort Collins, all the way to Wyoming.

These two highways are effectively the only major arteries traveling north and west of Denver and the only option for residents and visitors to my district to even get out of Vail, Breckenridge, or Fort Collins; and in some places, these highways narrow to as little as two lanes, meaning hard-working constituents who commute every day across my district might wait for hours every day just to go back and forth.

Tourists, likewise, spend long times waiting to get out of their destination towns or to their our attractions.

Worse yet, Mr. Chairman, is a lack of a clear solution. You cannot simply expand a road that winds up some of the steepest peaks in the United States, and it is very costly to expand a tunnel under a large mountain.

One of the only good options that we have for quick, reliable, and affordable mass public transportation is bus rapid transit systems. On Highway 36, our main artery from Boulder to Denver, we recently began operating a BRT system with huge success.

This system shares a HOT lane with high-occupancy vehicles that allows for expedited and assured arrive times. It is used by hundreds of people every day for their commutes. That tool, however, was recently taken out of the toolbox for States across the West.

A hugely problematic change to our surface transportation and authoriza-

tion MAP-21 bill 3 years ago was the heavy restrictions placed on project eligibility for capital investment grants that build BRT systems nationwide.

Unfortunately, for the first time in history, Congress required that BRT systems have access to an exclusive lane and operate as regularly during nonpeak weekday hours and weekends as they do during peak hours. That simply doesn't match the reality on the ground in places like Colorado and Arizona.

Mr. Chairman, we need access to these grants. The ability to create and innovate in transportation should be encouraged by Congress; yet we are removing the very critical area of investment for BRTs under the current MAP-21 rule, barring them from BRT eligibility because we don't have the capacity to add additional lanes, nor does it make any sense to reserve a lane solely for bus traffic, nor does it make any sense in our commuter and tourism corridors to have buses every couple of minutes on, let's say, a Tuesday at 2 p.m. or on a Sunday at 9 p.m. Ridership and data should drive these decisions, not Washington bureaucrats and not Congress.

My amendment would allow our States and localities the flexibility we need to create the best possible surface transportation system in our area. There simply isn't a one size fits all when it comes to growth and infrastructure.

I encourage this body to take into account the needs of States like Colorado and Arizona.

I reserve the balance of my time. Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, parliamentary inquiry.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. POLIS. Did the gentleman invoke his point of order or reserve a point of order?

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Florida reserved a point of order.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Chairman, instead of giving top-down directives from Washington, we should be allowing for the equity of Federal resources and take into account local needs. What works for some transportation corridors might not work for others. We simply have different needs with regard to our computing patterns and tourism patterns in other areas of the country.

I am proud to bring up this amendment with a strong bipartisan coalition of Members, which includes Representatives COFFMAN, PERLMUTTER, SCHWEIKERT, DEGETTE, MCSALLY, and KIRKPATRICK, because we can't effectively discuss funding levels like those in the underlying bill without first putting in place equitable policies that encourage innovation for their disbursement.

I ask that my colleagues work with me and the coalition of Members I have named to find and enact a fix as we move forward with the transportation reauthorization later this summer.

I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) to see if he will be willing to work with us with regard to finding a fix on this policy issue.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

I know the gentleman is very committed and has worked awfully hard. I look forward to working with him on this.

Again, I know how passionate he is about this, and I look forward to working with him.

Mr. POLIS. In reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

□ 1000

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Federal Transit Administration's Rapid Growth Area Transit Program.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer a commonsense, fiscally responsible amendment that will ensure scarce transportation dollars are going towards highways, bridges, and other critical infrastructure that are in desperate need of repair.

The Obama administration's budget request for the fiscal year 2016 included \$500 million for a new discretionary grant program for bus transit. The administration made the same new request in fiscal year 2015 for this same misguided program. This request was rejected in its entirety last year, and the proposed rapid growth area transit program received no funding in the CR/Omnibus. With significant infrastructure needs, including road and bridge maintenance, now is not the time to spend \$500 million on a new discretionary bus transit program.

In fact, the Obama administration actually proposed two new programs this year that sought funding from the highway trust fund, both of which asked for \$500 million for each. The committee made clear in the committee report that they chose to fund the new \$500 million Fixing and Accelerating Surface Transportation, or FAST, program in this bill. If I had to fund only one of these two new pro-

grams, that is exactly the one I would have funded.

So I applaud the chairman, ranking member, and committee for the choice they made, and also for apparently choosing not to fund the proposed rapid growth area transit program once again in this legislation.

Having said that, there are no detailed summaries of the particular program accounts because authorizing language has not yet been passed. In addition, nothing is said about the proposed \$500 million new discretionary bus transit program in the bill or the committee report. My amendment is also necessary to prevent funds from being transferred to this account.

A recent economic analysis found: "Over the past few decades lawmakers have diverted more trust fund resources . . . thus starving general purpose roads of funds," and, "Transit—including light rail, trolleys, and buses—marks the largest diversion. In 2010 alone, it received 17 percent, or \$6 billion, of Federal highway user fees, even though it accounted for only 1 percent of the Nation's surface travel. Despite receiving a portion of Federal user fees for decades, transit has failed to reduce traffic congestion or even maintain its share of urban travel. For example, between 1983 and 2010, traffic volumes in the Nation's 51 major metropolitan areas increased by 87 percent, peak travel times in those areas increased by 125 percent, and transit's share of passenger miles fell by one-fourth."

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSAR. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to once again repeat what I said a little while ago. I want to thank the gentleman for his hard work. It is evident that he spends the time and he does his homework. I am greatly appreciative of that. I have no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. GOSAR. I thank the gentleman for his support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LEE

Ms. LEE. I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to administer, implement, or enforce section 193 or section 414 of this Act.

Ms. LEE (during the reading). Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent that the reading to be dispensed with.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentlewoman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank Mr. SANFORD for his leadership as it relates to this amendment and helping us try to end these outdated and failed policies toward Cuba. I rise in support of our amendment, and I am very proud to cosponsor this simple, bipartisan amendment. This amendment would strike two provisions included in this bill that would further limit travel to and from Cuba via flights and ferries. Not only are these provisions inappropriate policy riders, they would deny Americans the right to travel to Cuba.

I understand some of my colleagues, including our subcommittee chair, have a personal interest in Cuba, yet personal interest should not stall progress nor interfere with what is good for the American people. I am joined by many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and a diverse coalition of organizations and businesses in strong opposition to this and other attempts to undermine efforts to normalize relations with Cuba.

Not only are the current provisions in this bill wrong for diplomacy, they are patently antibusiness. That is why this amendment is supported by the United States Chamber of Commerce, Orbitz, the American Society of Travel Agents, and the broad-based coalition Engage Cuba.

These provisions that are currently in the bill set us back 50 years. They would eliminate flights that airlines have already invested in and would kill a new market for maritime carriers. Simply put, these provisions are an affront to Americans' basic freedom. Cuba is the only country in the world, including North Korea, Iran, China, and Vietnam, where Americans cannot freely travel. The President's announcement to expand travel was a step in the right direction.

We should be passing the bipartisan and bicameral Freedom to Travel to Cuba Act, H.R. 664, which I am proud to cosponsor with my colleague Mr. SANFORD, rather than moving backwards with these misguided provisions.

Opponents to normalize the relations are quick to claim that renewed engagement somehow rewards the Cuban Government. That couldn't be more wrong. In order to engage on issues like human rights and democracy, Americans should be able to do just that. This amendment allows that.

Those who are serious about moving our relations forward to the betterment of both Americans and Cubans know that increased exchange and formalized relations are the path we need to be on. A majority of Americans and Cubans agree: we need a 21st century approach to our relations with this nation 90 miles away from our shores.

This is 2015, my colleagues, not 1960. The rest of the world is doing business with Cuba, allows its citizens to travel to Cuba, and also has normal diplomatic relations with Cuba. The United States is isolated. This amendment begins to thaw that freeze and to keep our country moving forward in this next decade and, further, to become part of the world family who understands that Americans should, like other citizens in other countries, have a right to travel wherever they so desire.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I intend to strike the last word so as to give the speakers more time.

Ms. LEE. I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD).

Mr. SANFORD. I appreciate the gentlewoman yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, my comments will be brief. It is quite simple. The concept is this: if I travel on Delta Airlines to Moscow, it does not mean that I support Putin; if I travel on Royal Caribbean to Shanghai, it does not mean I support the Chinese regime.

This bill is fundamentally, as my colleague from California has pointed out, about Americans' right to travel. It is, secondarily, about something we talk about as Republicans, which is balance of power. If we don't want the President overstepping his bounds, we shouldn't overstep our bounds as Members of Congress. That is precisely what this bill does in trying to proscribe the President, though he has full authority within the licensing, within the Department of Commerce, to do as he has done.

Finally, I think it is about American opportunity. Why should we have Canadian or Mexican jets traveling to a country that we are allowed to travel to rather than American jets?

Ms. LEE. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, just a couple things from the debate that we have heard. The sponsor of the amendment talked about that this may be a personal issue for some. Mr. Chairman, let me be very frank and very clear: this is not a personal issue.

Let me also talk about what the language in the bill does that this amendment is trying to take out. It doesn't deal with the overriding issue of policy versus whether we like the President's policy or not. It deals with one specific issue and one specific issue only, Mr. Chairman: whether we should condone, whether we should approve, whether we should permit the trafficking of confiscated—in other words, stolen—property.

When the gentleman from my side of the aisle said that, you know, this is an issue about traveling to other countries, when we travel to Russia, we should be able to do that, that is fine. But is he also saying, which is what this amendment says, that we should condone the use of stolen, confiscated property, property that was stolen and confiscated illegally from Americans? So if you support this amendment, Mr. Chairman, what you are saying is it is okay to do business on property that was stolen from Americans.

Now, I can understand having differences of opinion on overall policy, but the language in the mark deals specifically with confiscated—in other words, stolen—properties from Americans. For the life of me, I would never understand how anybody can justify doing business on confiscated, stolen property and then try to obfuscate the issue talking about policy, which is not what is in the mark.

I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), a distinguished gentlewoman from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I thank the chairman for yielding.

As the chairman points out, do we really want to trample on the property rights of innocent Americans whose properties were illegally stolen by the Cuban regime?

The gentleman from South Carolina is correct, the concept is simple, but the concept he doesn't seem to understand is this: it is not about travel to Cuba. This is about protecting American properties that were illegally seized by the Castro government. We are selling out these legitimate property claims to thousands of American citizens. Respect for private property rights, Mr. Chairman, has been a consistent American policy since the founding of our Republic.

The Cuban regime illegally confiscated property from American citizens. Our citizens have not been compensated, and we know there is no respect for the rule of law in Cuba. If an American's property has been seized, what does that American do? Well, there is no fair court for recess. Let me tell you what the Inter-American Law Review has noted about the Cuban regime's confiscation of U.S. assets. It says it is the "largest uncompensated taking of American property by a foreign government in history."

So this is what this amendment is about. If this amendment to strike the use of confiscated property were to pass, we would be, in essence, allowing and condoning the trafficking of stolen goods. Currently, there are over 8,800 claims certified by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, which is under the U.S. Department of Justice. American citizens whose properties were seized illegally—almost 9,000 have filed claims—the Castro regime doesn't care. These certified claims, are they just small? No. They are worth approximately \$8 billion.

This body must protect the interests of those citizens, of all of our citizens, so I implore our colleagues to not support these misguided attempts to normalize relations with the Cuban regime on the backs of American citizens. We are better than that. We must not allow this amendment to pass. We are about protecting American private property rights. This language in the bill protects American citizens, constituents that we represent in our congressional districts.

Is this Chamber really going to side with a Communist tyrant in Cuba over American citizens? The Cuban regime should not be allowed to use American properties stolen from our citizens for its commercial benefit. If the U.S. endorses such a practice, what message will we be sending to other rogue regimes who would love to be confiscating American properties?

So, if we want to help the Cuban people, and I am sure that all of us do, let's not give their oppressors more resources to violate their rights. We are here to protect private property rights of American citizens. We must reject this amendment, and rather than striking the provisions directly, which my colleagues could have done, they are offering limitation amendments that would prohibit funds to enforce those same provisions. Let's not do this.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. Let's not trample on the rights of American citizens.

□ 1015

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD).

Mr. SANFORD. Three quick points. If you follow this logic, then no American plane should fly into Saigon, no American plane should fly into China, no American plane should fly into Russia, because indeed property was confiscated at the time of the Russian revolution, the Chinese taking, or, for that matter, what happened in Vietnam. There are American properties there.

This is not about American property rights. This is about legalistically trying to undo that which has been changed.

The other thing it is about is, again, legalism. What the bill actually says is if a boat docks in the previous 180 days within 7 miles of a port or property where there may be land somewhere connected.

This is a legalistic attempt to undo what the President has proposed.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last

word in order to express my strong support for this amendment and my appreciation to our colleague from California for offering it.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, this is the bill, and the language that we are trying to strike out reads: "None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to facilitate new scheduled air transportation originating from the United States if such flights would land on, or pass through, property confiscated by the Cuban Government, including property in which a minority interest was confiscated, as the terms confiscated, the Cuban Government, and property are defined in" the paragraphs below.

This is just a job killer for Americans. We have a hundred thousand Americans who are visiting Cuba illegally. You know how they get there? They go to Mexico. Who gets the business? Mexican airlines. They go to Canada. Who gets the business? Canadian airlines. Or, any other country in the world that has normal travel relationships with Cuba.

You are just cutting off the ability for American enterprise to get access to Cuba, where everybody wants to go, because there are family feuds going on here, because it is including property which has a minority interest.

How are the airlines, how are the people going to decide what property has been confiscated, who is the ownership title? Those are big legalistic problems in the United States when we confiscate property to build freeways or railways.

This amendment really screws up the ability for America to be involved in a business that Americans want to do. They want to travel. Censorship of American travel—this is just ridiculous in these days.

What is the message to the world? Do we prohibit our citizens from going to countries that are communist countries? You can go to Vietnam, China, and Russia, but you can't go to Cuba because there is a lot of feuding going on in Florida.

In fact, Florida is going to benefit from this because where are the airports that these scheduled airlines are going to leave from? They are Tampa, they are Miami, the businesses in your State.

So if you want to give American jobs to Americans, and you want commerce to occur, and you don't want to continue this censorship of Cuba, then vote for this amendment.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. A couple of points I would just like to make.

First of all, confiscated property 50 years-plus ago should be part of negotiations in terms of bilateral discussions as it relates to normalizing relations with Cuba. What is in this bill

right now is what we have indicated, and which is why we offer this amendment.

This bill prohibits Americans from traveling to Cuba. It eliminates jobs in America, and it eliminates economic growth through our maritime industry and our airline industry.

Once again, all of the issues that occurred 50 years ago are subject to discussion based on any bilateral negotiations taking place.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Could I inquire how much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE) has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SANFORD).

Mr. SANFORD. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would just make three last points. As was correctly pointed out by my colleague from California, indeed this is about American jobs. It indeed is about, again, this larger notion of private property rights.

I would stand my private property rights record up to anybody. I believe strongly in private property rights and legal code, which is why Ms. LEE is correct: should there be bilateral relations between Cuba and the United States, this would be part of that discussion.

But the idea of creating a legal hurdle for an airline not to be able to fly from Miami or Tampa to Havana—and instead, those jobs go to other places around the globe—makes no sense to me.

Finally, I would simply say this. We have tried 50 years of one policy, and it hasn't worked. It was Ronald Reagan who encouraged travel to the Eastern Bloc countries. I think it would make sense in this instance.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a lot of things that, by the way, you will notice, at very few times actually deal with language in the mark, the language in the bill. By the way, for example, that this is going to hurt American jobs.

To argue, Mr. Chairman, that American companies will benefit from trafficking in stolen property that was stolen from American companies I think is probably the definition of an oxymoron, number one.

Number two, there is a lot of obfuscation. The language in the bill doesn't say that Americans can't travel. The language says that they cannot use trafficking in, make a profit from, property that was stolen from Americans. Stolen from Americans.

So I understand that the gentleman says that his property rights record is as good as any, but, Mr. Chairman, the

language in the bill deals with a specific issue, and one specific issue alone: Should we condone, should we allow, should we permit, should we encourage the trafficking, the profiting from stolen property—property that was confiscated from Americans, whether there are certified claims or not.

If you support this amendment, Mr. Chairman, you are saying it is okay for folks to traffic in property that was stolen from Americans, illegally stolen from Americans. I think, frankly, that is a sad day.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CURBELO).

Mr. CURBELO of Florida. I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, it is fascinating to come here to the floor and listen to colleagues who struggle to support free trade agreements with our allies come to the floor and advocate for expanded trade with one of our enemies, taking advantage of properties stolen from American citizens.

I heard that we have a personal interest in this matter—and I do. I am an American citizen. I was born here. And I want to do justice by American property owners.

Shouldn't we resolve these 8,818 claims before proceeding? Shouldn't we do justice by these families, these businesses whose property was stolen with no due process, with no hearing by the Castro government?

Whose side are we on, Mr. Chairman? That is the question here. As Americans, do we want to be on the side of those who were aggrieved by a tyrannical regime—American citizens—or do we want to reward that regime by allowing others now to profit over those stolen properties? That is the question that we need to ask ourselves today.

This is not about travel. No one is here advocating for restricting travel to Cuba. Many people travel to Cuba today legally, and that would not change. But I cannot stand for violating the property rights of my fellow American citizens.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, again, before I yield back, as Mr. CURBELO just mentioned, this is not an issue of travel. This is not an issue of the overriding policy. This is not an issue of even arguing whether President Obama has been a good negotiator or a horrible negotiator on anything. This is about whether we want to condone, permit, accept, in violation of everything that the United States stands for, the trafficking of stolen property, property illegally confiscated from American citizens.

If you support this amendment, Mr. Chairman, you are supporting, you are condoning, you are assisting, you are helping trafficking and the profiting on property that was stolen from Americans.

This cannot stand. This should not stand. I would respectfully ask for a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POSEY

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Transportation to take any actions with respect to the financing of a new passenger rail project that runs from Orlando to Miami through Indian River County, Florida.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, All Aboard Florida was presented as a private passenger rail project that would run from Miami to Orlando, and vice versa, along Florida's east coast.

The project was initially sold to the public as the first privately funded and operated passenger train. However, that story soon changed, as All Aboard Florida decided to pursue a \$1.6 billion loan from the Department of Transportation. Apparently, because the loan requires a strict Environmental Impact Statement to be completed, All Aboard Florida decided to also apply for \$1.75 billion in tax-exempt private activity bonds from the Department of Transportation.

□ 1030

The U.S. Department of Transportation has moved to green light this financing option, even though they have absolutely no statutory authority to do that, and the environmental impact study has yet to be completed. We don't even know if the project is safe or feasible yet.

Furthermore, these trains will move through our small beach towns at speeds of up to 110 miles per hour, with virtually no—none, nada—buffer separating it from our communities.

All Aboard Florida envisions 32 trains running per day, on top of 20 freight trains. That is a lot of traffic. Given how close this track is to our adjacent roads and surrounding neighborhoods, obviously, there are serious safety concerns. Why should you ask taxpayers to be on the hook for this train?

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting my amendment to stop the Department of Transportation from funding this train.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my colleague from Florida (Ms. BROWN).

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, here we go again, trying to destroy passenger rail in this country. I don't understand why Republicans refuse to support transportation infrastructure.

Let me tell the gentleman from Florida that our competition is not Georgia, and it is certainly not Alabama. It is Europe. It is Japan. It is China. The people in Florida support All Aboard Florida. This is a system that will go from Orlando to Miami. The studies indicate it is an economic boom to our State.

I just for the life of me don't understand why, without vision, the people perish? Why is it that you can go to Europe and you can get on a train to go from London to Paris—2 hours, 1 hour and 15 minutes—and we don't want that same system here?

Our competition is spending close to 8 percent—8 percent—of their economics for passenger rail, and we fight about 1 percent; yet we can spend close to \$300 billion for tax breaks; yet we don't even want to encourage public-private partnerships.

Shame on you. The people in Florida need to be able to move around our State, and this is not just a Florida issue; it is a national issue. Here we are, \$2 billion that could fix Amtrak; yet we can do a tax break for close to \$300 billion and don't pay for it. I don't understand.

What is wrong with the people's House? Why is it that we don't support transportation infrastructure? This is not just a Florida issue. When we had 9/11, Amtrak was the only entity that was moving people. When we had Katrina, we had over 3,000 people die because they couldn't move around the area.

We need a train that leaves New Orleans to go to Orlando and on down to Miami. That is the future.

Shame on you.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are advised to address their remarks to the Chair and not to other Members in the second person.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, shame on me for asking the Department of Transportation to follow the law, respect the Constitution of the United States, and make economically sound decisions.

This is not a partisan issue, in response to that allegation. In September, I wrote the GAO, along with my colleague from Florida, Representative PATRICK MURPHY, asking them to study the project to ensure taxpayer funds were not at risk.

A recent independent economic analysis conducted by Dr. John Friedman concludes that, even under all opti-

mistic assumptions, AAF will generate losses of more than \$100 million and will be unable to service its debt burden. Dr. Friedman has a Ph.D in economics, is a distinguished Brown University professor and former Economic Council special assistant in the current Obama administration.

The Department of Transportation has been unable to explain where they get their authority to authorize bonds for this project. That is because they don't have any authority. They say title 23 funding has been given to the project in the past, which could trigger the bond authority, but have been unable to state where title 23 funds were ever spent, on what projects, and when.

This is just common sense. Now, it might not make some congressional sense to some people, but this is common sense and a simple ask that the Department of Transportation follow the law and not violate the law to help a special interest and put the taxpayers on the hook for \$1.75 billion.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, Mr. Chairman.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGO

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of these funds made available by this Act may be used by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to redesign the Phoenix Metroplex regional airspace.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Arizona and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment that would prevent the FAA from moving forward with plans to redesign the Phoenix metroplex airspace. Let me explain why it is important to my city.

Imagine living in a quiet neighborhood, then waking up one morning to discover dozen of planes suddenly have been roaring over your head. Next, imagine the frustration of running a business, raising a family, or even trying to get a good night's sleep when your windows are constantly rattling because of the noise of passing aircraft.

Finally, imagine that all of this discomfort was both needless and avoidable, that it was caused by out-of-

touch bureaucrats who rerouted major flight paths over your community without bothering to consult the people that live there.

Unfortunately, for thousands of Phoenix residents, this is not a hypothetical situation. In September of last year, the FAA instituted new flight paths for the aircraft departing from Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, without any notice for anybody, without any notice to our neighbors. For too many members of my community, these changes have meant more noise and a lower quality of life.

Disturbingly, the FAA altered these flight paths without seeking local input, failing to consult with the community members or civic leaders in the Phoenix area. Not only that, but the FAA also failed to provide a report that was mandated by the previous Congress on Sky Harbor on last year's FAA bill about how it planned to do and change with the patterns. It is now more than 2 months overdue, with no response yet from the FAA.

Mr. Chairman, this isn't how our government is supposed to run, and this is not how the FAA is supposed to operate.

I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Chairman, I thank Representative GALLEGRO. I appreciate that.

Let's put some facts around this. Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport is the tenth busiest airport in the United States, but we have something that is a little unique—and think about this because this is coming to your neighborhood, too.

We actually have a downtown airport. Our city grew up around an airport, so it makes traffic patterns and the mechanics dealing with it quite unique. Also, our big county has about 4.2 million people in it. It is either the third or fourth most populous county in the United States—so a huge population. Remember, Arizona has been attributed as the most urbanized State in the country.

I have a downtown airport, and then the FAA goes and starts to change the flight patterns. When it becomes one of the biggest issues at all of our congressional offices, they are arrogant; they don't return calls. We point out the fact that they are violating last year's law, and they just grin at you and then walk out of the meetings with this sort of arrogant vanity.

This is the process we, as Members— and remember, there are seven congressional districts that touch this Phoenix metroplex area that all care about this. This is our opportunity to at least get our voices heard.

I am going to ask the chairman, please consider what is happening to 4.2 million people in the Phoenix area. The fact of the matter is there is well-established corridors where you don't have to have the effects on the neighborhoods, and we can still be moving to the NextGen if I could find someone at

the FAA who would actually listen to our concerns.

Just to finish, this amendment is very straightforward. It would just simply ensure the FAA does not proceed with the redesign of the regional airspace around Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport until these issues are resolved in the local neighborhoods.

Experts tell us that if the flight paths in Phoenix are eventually altered, then the entire metroplex airspace will also need to be revisited. By asking them to slow down, consider the overall effect of what is happening now, we are actually going to do them a favor by not having them to revisit it later on.

Instead of rushing forward, the FAA should do the prudent thing and wait until our communities' concerns have been fully addressed.

In closing, let me just offer a word of warning. For those of you who think this is exclusively a Phoenix problem, just wait because your city could be next, and then you will be dealing exactly with the same FAA relationship that we are dealing with right now, someone who is not responsive to the concerns of both the local politicians, the Members of Congress, and the citizens.

Mr. GALLEGRO. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOYCE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE. Mr. Chairman, I would be concerned about the unintended consequences of the amendment. We don't know all the potential impacts of this amendment, from safety to capacity to local economics.

While I sympathize with both these gentlemen and I pledged to work with the gentleman and his community and the FAA to find a resolution, we have made an effort in this bill not to legislatively direct specific flight restrictions on flight paths.

I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOYCE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I simply want to add—or to reiterate, I might say—that our subcommittee's fiscal year '15 report required the FAA to work with the Phoenix community on this issue and to report back to the committee on these efforts. We are still waiting for that report.

Again, let me reiterate what I said earlier. The FAA must be more proactive in responding to concerns that are raised by communities. These are legitimate concerns, and the FAA needs to be accountable.

Mr. JOYCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GALLEGRO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to support Amtrak's route with the highest loss, measured by contributions/(Loss) per Rider, as based on the National Railroad Passenger Corporation Fiscal Years 2014-2018 Five Year Plan from April 2014.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

□ 1045

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, my amendment is very straightforward. It would eliminate funding for the absolute worst performing line at Amtrak, the Sunset Limited, which runs from New Orleans to Los Angeles.

The Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act of 1997 required that Amtrak operate without any Federal operating assistance after 2002. I have since then offered this amendment each year.

Amtrak was supposed to be free of Federal operating subsidy; yet despite this commonsense requirement that Amtrak cease their fiscal irresponsibility and mismanagement, instead, they turned to continuing this line that costs the taxpayers \$405.67 for every single ticket that is bought, for every single trip. That is \$405.67 to subsidize the travels of passengers from New Orleans to Los Angeles, a trip that takes nearly 48 hours, assuming the train is on time.

I believe this is exceedingly unlikely also because it has a terrible record of being on time. According to Amtrak's most recent monthly performance report, the Sunset Limited was only on time 42 percent of the time; yet 100 percent of the \$405 was paid for the ticket.

This places the Sunset Limited as one of the top 10 worst ontime routes for any of Amtrak's routes in its latest performance report.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, taxpayers should be happy when the train is not running, but not running on time, and the cost to the taxpayer is prohibitive. Why does it run this route when Amtrak loses an average of \$41 million a year?

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simply to help Amtrak make the tough decisions that they appear to be incapable of doing themselves. I think it is the first step to instilling a small measure of fiscal discipline in Amtrak. Failure to do so will only continue Amtrak along this process rather than being a north-south provider on both coasts.

I hope my colleagues will join me. Certainly, I know they are taxpayer

advocates that believe as I do. I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. Our colleague from Texas has offered amendments like this in the past, an attempt to micromanage Amtrak from the floor of the House. I don't think it is a good idea.

We had a vigorous debate last night on the importance of investing in inner city passenger rail. Of course, he will get no quarrel from me or other colleagues, I suspect, in arguing for improved service and arguing for making the service more attractive.

What we are dealing with here—and have been through this whole debate—is a number of colleagues who simply want to defund passenger rail in this country, overlooking the fact that every mode of transportation is subsidized to some degree and that the national interest requires diverse modes of transportation.

Colleagues seem intent on singling out passenger rail for elimination, and we have had amendments offered to this bill that would do just that.

This one is more about micromanagement. It is more about a specific route, the Sunset Limited. This would eliminate the Sunset Limited's long-distance route. It serves communities along the southern tier of the United States. Actually, it serves more than 300,000 passengers annually in five States: Louisiana, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and California.

It is no way to run a railroad, if I might say so, and I urge rejection of the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, that is 300,000 times \$405.67 for every single ticket.

I am not trying to micromanage, nor am I trying to kill Amtrak. I vote for Amtrak; I am for Amtrak, but they also want more and more and need more and more resources to help in their north-south line in the East Coast and the West Coast.

What they are doing is bleeding off their hard-earned money, using the subsidy rather than doing what their original mission should be.

Mr. Chair, I think I support all of Amtrak, and I am for it. This is not micromanaging. It is showing them the obvious things which they need to accomplish.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. MAXINE WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out section 210 of this Act with respect to the Housing Authority of the county of Los Angeles, California.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentlewoman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment that removes the exemption that the Housing Authority of the County of Los Angeles currently has from the requirement to have a resident of public housing or Section 8 on its governing board.

I am offering this amendment because I have learned that HACoLA is not in compliance with requirements outlined in this exemption, which has directly resulted in a lack of meaningful engagement by residents of the housing authority on important policy issues affecting the effectiveness of the programs that it administers.

In 1998, Congress passed a law requiring that the governing body of a public housing authority must include at least one member who is directly assisted by the housing authority. This provision was an important recognition of the need for the perspective and participation of tenants in the governance of public housing authorities. It is as simple as that.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to support any Amtrak route whose costs exceed 2 times its revenues, as based on the National Railroad Passenger Corporation Fiscal Years 2014–2018 Five Year Plan from April 2014.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Texas and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, once again, I stand in trying to help Amtrak to effectively manage its system by taking away those routes that are cost prohibitive.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment would eliminate funding for Amtrak's long-distance routes, which have total direct costs that are more than twice the revenue that they generate. Every single long-distance route that Amtrak provides—those of over 400 miles in length—operates at a loss every month. Eleven routes cost double the amount of revenue they create.

Oh, by the way, Mr. Chair—and this is true since 1997 when I came to Congress—these routes are ineffective and waste valuable taxpayer money, as well as money that could be used in the system for highly used routes for the safety and security of their passengers on north-south routes.

Some argue that many travelers cannot afford to fly and they need a less expensive travel alternative. However, for most of these routes, bus tickets and plane tickets are less expensive, more efficient, and more frequently on time.

Combined, these 11 routes cost the American taxpayer about \$500 million in fiscal year 2014 alone. Four lines cost over \$50 million each. I think it is clear that government-subsidized rail service on Amtrak does not make economic sense if they have enough money to bleed off \$500 million with routes that cost twice in expense what they generate in revenue, so I am offering this amendment again.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment offered by our friend from Texas. This amendment outdoes his last one.

We are now talking about eliminating nine routes, with a total ridership of over 2 million people: the Cardinal and Capitol Limited routes from D.C. to Chicago, through West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana; the Southern Crescent, New York City to New Orleans; the Coast Starlight, along the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington.

To elaborate further on our opposition, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy. I appreciate him referencing the Coast Starlight.

This is a self-fulfilling prophecy. Congress has created a difficult situation for Amtrak, consistently short-changing maintenance and capital.

As my good friend from North Carolina points out, all modes of transportation in this country are subsidized by the public. Amtrak is no exception. It provides a variety of services for people.

We are watching on the West Coast ridership increase. It provides an important opportunity for businesspeople. If you talk to businesspeople in Seattle, in Portland, they would say they would like the Federal Government to invest more. It has made a big difference for how they conduct business.

Part of the strength is having a network. Make no mistake, we are, in fact, going to have a passenger rail network in the United States, despite consistent efforts to chop away and minimize it.

China, 6 years ago, had no high-speed rail. Today, they are moving more passengers than the entire air fleet in the United States. We will have higher speed rail, but the question is whether we are going to build on what we have got—American built, American managed—or we will wait until it deteriorates, gets so bad that we end up with a design-build to China, paying more, shipping the profits and the work overseas.

I would suggest it is far better to protect what we have now, build on the progress, not undo the network, and most certainly reject this amendment.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman.

I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE. I oppose the gentleman's amendment. This amendment has far-reaching implications, and it would shut down 9 of 15 long-distance routes.

I do not believe that an appropriations bill is the place to do this. This would need to be carefully debated and discussed by the committee of jurisdiction.

For these reasons, I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, look, I made a mistake. I came here from business. I came here as somebody that had to operate within the bounds of common sense and doing things that made sense with money and opportunities.

I will just say to you, Mr. Chairman, I am going to stay after this issue. I am all for Amtrak, but not when they continue to have routes that cost twice what the revenue is.

This is what our airlines did for a long time. They provided service, and they went broke, and then we want to turn around and say we are going to subsidize the airlines. Marketplace ideas work, and that is why we are a capitalist country.

I urge my colleagues to think over this commonsense amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1100

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to enforce section 47524 of title 49, United States Code, or part 161 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, with regard to noise or access restrictions or to enforce section 47107 of title 49, United States Code, with regard to access restriction on the operation of aircraft by the operate of Bob Hope Airport in Burbank, California.

Mr. SCHIFF (during the reading). Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from California and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the amendment that I am offering along with my southern California colleague, Mr. SHERMAN.

The amendment would allow the Burbank Bob Hope Airport to implement a nighttime curfew between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. and restore local control to the community that has been denied to them for decades.

Thousands of residents of southern California's San Fernando Valley who live under the flight paths or near the terminals at the Bob Hope Airport endure the house-shaking noise of air traffic during the day and suffer the jarring interruption of their sleep that is caused by a roaring jet taking off or landing.

I want to also distinguish this measure. I know my colleagues have heard some other curfew measures today, and without detracting from them, I want to point out that the facts of this one are quite different. This is, I think, a unique case in the case of Burbank airport.

When Congress passed the 1990 Airport Noise and Control Act, ANCA, it intended to permit airports to implement noise restrictions if they met certain requirements. At that time, Congress exempted several airports from the law's requirements for FAA approval of new noise rules if they had preexisting noise rules in effect to address local concerns. So airports were

grandfathered in when ANCA was passed; but because of a mistake, Bob Hope Airport, which had a curfew in place, did not get grandfathered in.

The Bob Hope Airport in Burbank was one of the first airports in the country, in fact, to impose a curfew and has a long history of curfews but, unfortunately, was not given the protection of the grandfather provision of ANCA that several other similar airports received. This amendment would correct this inequity and put Bob Hope on the same footing as several other airports across the country that had curfews before ANCA's passage.

It doesn't set a precedent in terms of other airports, and this would be uniquely confined to the situation involving Bob Hope. By correcting the omission of not allowing Bob Hope Airport to implement on a permanent and mandatory basis curfew which it had, in effect, informally in the 1980s, we would return local control to the community that has sought it for years.

It is also important for my colleagues to understand the impact this will have on aviation in southern California. There will be no impact on commercial flights—zero. Almost all commercial airlines already voluntarily abide by the voluntary curfew at Bob Hope, and the impact on general aviation will be limited to two nighttime landings. The impact, however, will be significant for people trying to get sleep that are disrupted by those small number of flights.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from southern California (Mr. SHERMAN), my colleague.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for putting forward this amendment.

Bob Hope is a local neighborhood airport. Only through a technicality was it denied a curfew. All the commercial carriers already adhere to that curfew. We have a handful of nighttime flights that could easily go through one of the larger airports in the Los Angeles area.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a good balance between the needs for commercial aviation on the one hand and the need to sleep on the other.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make one final point. This amendment had bipartisan support last year. It came within just three or four votes of passage. Because of the unique situation facing the Burbank Airport, I would urge unique consideration of correcting the injustice when Bob Hope was not grandfathered as it should have been.

Mr. Chairman, I urge support of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POSEY

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Transportation to authorize exempt facility bonds to finance passenger rail projects which do not use vehicles that are reasonably expected to be capable of attaining a maximum speed in excess of 150 miles per hour between scheduled stops as defined in section 142 of title 26, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, exempt facility bonds are special tax-exempt financing instruments designed to help raise funds for important infrastructure projects like airports, waste management facilities, highways, and other transportation needs.

In fact our current law, 26 U.S.C. Section 142, clearly lists 15 specific categories of projects that can receive financing through the use of exempt facility bonds.

One area where the law restricts the ability of the Department of Transportation to authorize exempt facility bonds is to finance passenger rail, which it limits to high-speed rail that can reasonably attain the speed of 150 miles per hour between stops. Yet the Department of Transportation has decided to ignore the law and authorize bonds for projects that clearly do not qualify.

Whatever views Members have on passenger rail, my amendment would simply ensure that the Department of Transportation follows the law in authorizing the use of tax-exempt bonds, and I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. All in Florida received a private activity bond allocation to issue these bonds. There is no provision in this particular section of U.S. Code that requires a passenger rail project to achieve 150 miles per hour. This amendment would prevent DOT from taking any potential further steps on this very, very important project. If for some reason, let's say the project needed a small extension, DOT could not process it.

Now, the passenger rail line that would link Miami to Orlando, frankly,

is an important project to the State of Florida and one that I fully support, Mr. Chairman. We have to remember it is being done by the private sector. So I don't think that we should be looking at creating any unnecessary restrictions, any barriers or uncertainty for this project as it moves forward. It is a project—potentially, I think, the first of its kind in the country—where you have the private sector assuming most, if not almost all, of the risk. You have the private sector who is going to be involved in it. The numbers can't be made up, cooked or anything, because it is the private sector who is doing this and who will ultimately be held accountable by their shareholders.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully ask for a "no" vote on this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, with all due respect, there is nothing in this amendment that adds any restrictive impediments whatsoever. It only requires that the Department of Transportation follow the law when they allocate these funds.

Although this is being called a private project, the taxpayers will be on the hook for over \$1.7 billion—that is \$1.7 billion. So I think it is important in the interests of protecting our taxpayers, certainly, that we make sure the Department of Transportation follows the law.

If there weren't a propensity already demonstrated not to follow the law, then I would not have to bother with this amendment. But it is clear there are some intentions to violate the provisions of the law and do things that they are not authorized to do. That is why I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment to bring accountability and protect taxpayers for \$1.7 billion.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. The amount otherwise provided by this Act for necessary expenses for the "Department of Transportation, Office of the Secretary, Salaries and Expenses" is hereby reduced by \$1.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Oregon and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, my heart goes out to the chairman and ranking member for the task that they have been given. People have appropriately condemned and opposed many of the provisions. As people dig into the bill, the more they see, the worse it looks: slashing TIGER grant funding, no funding for high-speed rail, cutting Amtrak, and overall reductions. No wonder it has drawn a veto threat. But it is definitely not the fault of the committee. They have been given an impossible task. They have been requested to finance the Federal Government's transportation responsibilities in 2015 with 1993 dollars.

Our country is falling apart while we are falling behind the rest of the world. We are of a generation when some of us can remember the United States having the finest infrastructure in the world. We had rail passenger service, airlines, superb highways and transit. Those days have long since passed. We are watching the deterioration of transit. The squabbling here over Amtrak is really dealing with a failing system because it is a symptom of our inability to invest in the future—just one, but a very glaring symbol.

Sadly, Mr. Chairman, in the 55 months that my Republican friends have taken over Congress, we have not had a single hearing in the Ways and Means Committee, on which I serve, for our responsibility for funding transportation. We have not increased the gas tax in 22 years.

Mr. Chairman, in the last 6 months, six Republican States have raised the gas tax, and we can't even have a hearing on a proposal that is supported by the U.S. Chamber, by the AFL-CIO, by the AAA, the truckers, contractors, transit, bicyclists, and everybody in between. As a result, we continue to limp along.

What did we do late last month? We extended the transportation funding for the 33rd time on a short-term basis. What country ever became great building its infrastructure 6 months at a time? We will be dealing with this in another 2 months.

Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that we deal with this bill as best we do, because it is not adequate. I am going to oppose it. But the bill is a symptom of the failure of my Republican colleagues to face what other entities have done, including red Republican States.

Why don't we come back next week and put the Ways and Means Committee to work for a week, inviting in the people who build, maintain, and use our infrastructure, listen to them, let the committee do its work, and come up with a proposal that will adequately fund our infrastructure?

□ 1115

Then we can have the authorizing committee not mess around with a couple of months' extension but get down

to work to fashion a 6-year, comprehensive transportation bill that will put hundreds of thousands of people to work in communities all across the country, making them more livable, making our families safer, healthier, and more economically secure.

We shouldn't be caught in this trap of our own making. Let's step up, invest in the future, and do our job.

Mr. Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is withdrawn.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. POSEY

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Transportation to make a loan in an amount that exceeds \$600,000,000 under title V of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 821 et seq.).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 287, the gentleman from Florida and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, the Railroad Rehabilitation & Improvement Financing program, or RRIF program, provides direct loans and loan guarantees to finance the development of railroad infrastructure. Under the program, the Federal Railroad Administration is authorized to provide direct loans and loan guarantees of up to \$35 billion to finance development of railroad infrastructure.

Since 2002, the Federal Railroad Administration has made 35 loans which demonstrate the importance of this program to our Nation's railroads. No doubt about that. However, only five of these loans have ever met or exceeded \$100 million. Two of those were to Amtrak. In fact, prior to this year, the largest RRIF loan ever made was to Amtrak in 2011 for \$562 million.

My amendment ensures funds are spent responsibly on viable railroad projects and taxpayer risk is minimized by limiting loan amounts to \$600 million.

I urge my colleagues to support my fiscally responsible amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, this amendment prohibits the Department of Transportation from making a Railroad Rehabilitation & Improvement Financing loan that exceeds \$600 million, as the chairman said.

Now, I know that \$600 million, frankly, is a lot of money, and it sounds like a lot of money because it is; but when we are dealing with financing of railroad projects, it is just really not. This low loan ceiling is way too restrictive, and it would eliminate valuable projects, by the way, including some safety projects from being even considered for a loan. It has really far-reaching effects, and it could impact, frankly, every railroad entity in America. For example, there are railroads that are using this RRIF loan for positive train control—for positive train control.

So, again, it is unduly restrictive. I think it could have some far-reaching, negative effects. So I would respectfully ask for a "no" vote. I cannot support this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank the subcommittee chairman for yielding.

I simply want to underscore his opposition to this amendment. It would block Amtrak's loan request for \$2.5 billion for new Acela high-speed train sets. This loan would make it possible to upgrade Amtrak's best and most profitable service, but one that is severely stressed.

We need to remind ourselves that the cars in which people died in Philadelphia were 40 years old. We desperately need the kind of investment that this loan would make possible. As the chairman has stressed, this may turn out to be the way that we can fund positive train control. It may be the only way, given other limitations in the bill, other limitations in Amtrak funding.

It would prevent loans that exceed \$600 million for other purposes, including safety purposes. This is a very, very ill-advised amendment. I urge colleagues to reject it.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chairman, it has been said that this could be restrictive. Well, I just want to point out that never, ever before this year in the history of this program have they ever loaned \$600 million under this program, and so I don't think it is unduly restrictive.

I mentioned discussing some other amendments, and I am staring down the barrel of taxpayers being on the hook for \$1.7 billion on one program that clearly is not going to be able to repay the loan, so it is going to fall on the shoulders of the taxpayer.

I think it is just common sense that we take this measure on behalf of our honest, hard-working taxpayers at home. They work hard and play by the rules. I think we should respect that.

There are some people that just consider the Federal Government to be a big pinata, and everybody is going to take their whack at it and get all the goodies and the candy and the money

that falls out of it, but this money has got to be paid back some day. We are not going to do it. We are not going to be around here to do it. It is going to be paid back by our children, and I think we need to act responsibly and think about their future.

I urge my colleagues to please support this commonsense amendment for better accountability in our government.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida will be postponed.

The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 191

In the Senate of the United States, June 3, 2015.

Whereas Joseph Robinette "Beau" Biden, III, born in Wilmington, Delaware and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Syracuse University law school, served our country as an attorney in the Department of Justice for seven years, including assisting the nation of Kosovo in rebuilding their criminal justice system;

Whereas Beau Biden served his beloved State of Delaware for eight years as Attorney General;

Whereas Beau Biden joined the Army in 2003 at the age of 34, rose to the rank of major in the Delaware Army National Guard's Judge Advocate General Corps, deployed to Iraq in 2008 and received the Bronze Star for his service;

Whereas Beau Biden leaves behind a beloved wife, Hallie, and two children, Natalie and Hunter;

Whereas Beau Biden was the eldest son of the former Senator from Delaware and current Vice President of the United States and President of the United States Senate, Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr.: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the untimely death of Joseph Robinette Biden, III.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the Vice President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for a ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam War.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016

The Committee resumed its sitting.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. POE of Texas). Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment by Mr. MCCLINTOCK of California.

Amendment by Mr. WALBERG of Michigan.

Amendment by Ms. ESTY of Connecticut.

Amendment by Mr. CARTWRIGHT of Pennsylvania.

Amendment by Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

Amendment by Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

Amendment by Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

Amendment by Mrs. CAPPS of California.

Amendment by Ms. LEE of California.

Amendment by Mr. STIVERS of Ohio.

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 166, noes 255, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 298]

AYES—166

Abraham	Cook	Grothman
Allen	Cooper	
Amash	Crawford	Hardy
Babin	Culberson	Harris
Barr	Denham	Heck (NV)
Bilirakis	DeSantis	Hensarling
Bishop (MI)	DesJarlais	Herrera Beutler
Black	Duncan (SC)	Hice, Jody B.
Blackburn	Duncan (TN)	Hill
Brat	Ellmers (NC)	Himes
Bridenstine	Emmer (MN)	Holding
Brooks (AL)	Farenthold	Hudson
Brooks (IN)	Fincher	Huizenga (MI)
Buchanan	Fleischmann	Hultgren
Buck	Fleming	Hunter
Burgess	Flores	Hurd (TX)
Byrne	Forbes	Hurt (VA)
Carter (GA)	Foxx	Issa
Castor (FL)	Franks (AZ)	Jenkins (KS)
Chabot	Garrett	Johnson, Sam
Chaffetz	Gibbs	Jones
Clawson (FL)	Gohmert	Jordan
Coffman	Goodlatte	Kelly (PA)
Cohen	Gowdy	Kinzinger (IL)
Collins (GA)	Graves (GA)	Kline
Collins (NY)	Graves (LA)	Labrador
Conaway	Grayson	LaMalfa
Connolly	Griffith	Lamborn

Lance	Pittenger
Latta	Poe (TX)
Long	Polis
Loudermilk	Pompeo
Love	Posey
MacArthur	Price, Tom
Marchant	Ratcliffe
Massie	Reed
McCarthy	Renacci
McCaul	Ribble
McClintock	Rice (SC)
McHenry	Roby
McSally	Roe (TN)
Meadows	Rogers (AL)
Meehan	Rohrabacher
Messer	Rokita
Mica	Rooney (FL)
Miller (FL)	Roskam
Miller (MI)	Ross
Mulvaney	Rouzer
Neugebauer	Royce
Newhouse	Russell
Nunes	Ryan (OH)
Olson	Ryan (WI)
Palazzo	Salmon
Palmer	Sanford
Paulsen	Scalise
Perry	Schweikert

NOES—255

Aderholt	Donovan
Aguilar	Duckworth
Amodei	Duffy
Ashford	Edwards
Barletta	Ellison
Barton	Engel
Bass	Eshoo
Beatty	Esty
Becerra	Farr
Benishek	Fattah
Bera	Fitzpatrick
Beyer	Fortenberry
Bishop (GA)	Foster
Bishop (UT)	Frankel (FL)
Blum	Frelinghuysen
Blumenauer	Fudge
Bonamici	Gabbard
Bost	Galleo
Boustany	Garamendi
Boyle, Brendan	Gibson
F.	Gosar
Brady (PA)	Graham
Brown (FL)	Granger
Brownley (CA)	Graves (MO)
Bucshon	Green, Al
Bustos	Green, Gene
Butterfield	Grijalva
Calvert	Guthrie
Capps	Gutiérrez
Capuano	Hahn
Cárdenas	Hanna
Carney	Harper
Carson (IN)	Hartzler
Carter (TX)	Hastings
Cartwright	Heck (WA)
Castro (TX)	Higgins
Chu, Judy	Hinojosa
Cicilline	Honda
Clark (MA)	Hoyer
Clarke (NY)	Huelskamp
Clay	Huffman
Cleaver	Israel
Clyburn	Jeffries
Cole	Jenkins (WV)
Comstock	Johnson (GA)
Costa	Johnson (OH)
Costello (PA)	Johnson, E. B.
Courtney	Jolly
Cramer	Joyce
Crenshaw	Kaptur
Crowley	Katko
Cuellar	Keating
Cummings	Kelly (IL)
Curbelo (FL)	Kennedy
Davis (CA)	Kildee
Davis, Danny	Kilmer
Davis, Rodney	Kind
DeFazio	King (IA)
DeGette	King (NY)
Delaney	Kirkpatrick
DeLauro	Knight
DeBene	Kuster
Dent	Langevin
DeSaulnier	Larsen (WA)
Dowdy	Larson (CT)
Diaz-Balart	Lawrence
Dingell	Lee
Doggett	Levin
Dold	Lewis

Scott, Austin	Sanchez, Loretta
Sensenbrenner	Sarbanes
Sessions	Schakowsky
Smith (MO)	Schiff
Smith (TX)	Schrader
Stutzman	Scott (VA)
Thornberry	Scott, David
Tiberi	Serrano
Trott	Sewell (AL)
Upton	Sherman
Wagner	Shimkus
Walberg	Shuster
Walden	Simpson
Walker	Sinema
Walorski	Sires
Walters, Mimi	Slaughter
Webster (FL)	Smith (NE)
Young (IA)	Smith (WA)
Young (IN)	Speier

Stefanik	Velázquez
Stivers	Visclosky
Swalwell (CA)	Walz
Takai	Wasserman
Takano	Schultz
Thompson (CA)	Waters, Maxine
Thompson (MS)	Watson Coleman
Thompson (PA)	Weber (TX)
Tipton	Welch
Titus	Westerman
Tonko	Whitfield
Torres	Wilson (SC)
Tsongas	Womack
Turner	Yarmuth
Valadao	Young (AK)
Van Hollen	Zeldin
Vargas	Zinke
Veasey	
Vela	

NOT VOTING—11

Adams	Jackson Lee	Stewart
Brady (TX)	Meeks	Wilson (FL)
Conyers	Nugent	
Doyle, Michael	Rice (NY)	
F.	Smith (NJ)	

□ 1151

Messrs. SHIMKUS, RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, CALVERT, WEBER of Texas, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mrs. NOEM, and Mr. STIVERS changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. PALAZZO, GOHMERT, and FARENTHOLD changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WALBERG

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 189, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 299]

AYES—235

Abraham	Buck	DeSantis
Aderholt	Bucshon	DesJarlais
Allen	Byrne	Diaz-Balart
Amash	Calvert	Dold
Amodei	Carter (GA)	Donovan
Babin	Carter (TX)	Duffy
Barletta	Chabot	Duncan (SC)
Barr	Clawson (FL)	Duncan (TN)
Barton	Coffman	Ellmers (NC)
Benishek	Cole	Emmer (MN)
Bilirakis	Collins (GA)	Farenthold
Bishop (MI)	Collins (NY)	Fincher
Bishop (UT)	Comstock	Fitzpatrick
Black	Conaway	Fleischmann
Blackburn	Cook	Fleming
Blum	Costello (PA)	Flores
Bost	Cramer	Forbes
Boustany	Crawford	Fortenberry
Brat	Crenshaw	Foxx
Bridenstine	Culberson	Franks (AZ)
Brooks (AL)	Curbelo (FL)	Frelinghuysen
Brooks (IN)	Davis, Rodney	Gabbard
Buchanan	Denham	Garrett

Gibbs Luetkemeyer
Gibson Lummis
Gohmert Marchant
Goodlatte Marino
Gosar McCarthy
Gowdy McCaul
Granger McClintock
Graves (GA) McHenry
Graves (LA) McMorris
Graves (MO) Rodgers
Griffith McSally
Grothman Meadows
Guinta Meehan
Guthrie Messer
Hardy Miller (FL)
Harper Miller (MI)
Harris Moolenaar
Hartzler Mullin
Hensarling Mulvaney
Herrera Beutler Murphy (PA)
Hice, Jody B. Neugebauer
Hill Newhouse
Holding Noem
Hudson Norcross
Huelskamp Nunes
Huizenga (MI) Olson
Hultgren Palazzo
Hunter Palmer
Hurd (TX) Paulsen
Hurt (VA) Pearce
Issa Perry
Jenkins (KS) Peterson
Jenkins (WV) Pittenger
Johnson (OH) Pitts
Johnson, Sam Poe (TX)
Jolly Poliquin
Jones Polis
Jordan Pompeo
Joyce Posey
Katko Price, Tom
Kelly (PA) Ratcliffe
King (IA) Reed
King (NY) Reichert
Kinzinger (IL) Renacci
Kline Ribble
Knight Rice (SC)
Labrador Rigell
LaMalfa Wittman
Lamborn Roe (TN)
Lance Rogers (AL)
Latta Rogers (KY)
LoBiondo Rohrabacher
Long Rokita
Loudermilk Rooney (FL)
Love Ros-Lehtinen
Lucas Roskam

NOES—189

Aguilar Cummings
Ashford Davis (CA)
Bass Davis, Danny
Beatty DeFazio
Becerra DeGette
Bera Delaney
Beyer DeLauro
Bishop (GA) DeBene
Blumenauer Dent
Bonamici DeSaulnier
Boyle, Brendan Deutch
F. Dingell
Brady (PA) Kind
Brown (FL) Doggett
Brownley (CA) Duckworth
Burgess Edwards
Bustos Ellison
Butterfield Engel
Capps Eshoo
Capuano Farr
Cárdenas Fattah
Carney Foster
Carson (IN) Frankel (FL)
Cartwright Fudge
Castor (FL) Gallego
Castro (TX) Garamendi
Chaffetz Graham
Chu, Judy Grayson
Cicilline Green, Al
Clark (MA) Green, Gene
Clarke (NY) Grijalva
Clay Gutiérrez
Cleaver Hahn
Clyburn Hanna
Cohen Hastings
Connolly Heck (NV)
Cooper Heck (WA)
Costa Higgins
Courtney Himes
Crowley Hinojosa
Cuellar Honda

Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce
Russell
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Meadows
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stefanik
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Torres
Palmer
Paulsen
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Roby
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IA)
Young (IN)
Zeldin
Zinke

McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley

NOT VOTING—8

Adams
Brady (TX)
Conyers
Doyle, Michael
F.
Jackson Lee
Massie
Nugent
Stewart

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1157

Messrs. MULLIN, RICE of South Carolina, and BOST changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 299 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. ESTY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded that the 2-minute voting limit will be strictly enforced. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and a result was announced. The vote was subsequently vacated by order of the Committee, and the amendment was disposed of by rollcall No. 308.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 300, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CARTWRIGHT

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 247, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

AYES—176

Aguilar	Gallego	O'Rourke
Bass	Garamendi	Pallone
Beatty	Graham	Pascarell
Becerra	Grayson	Payne
Bera	Green, Al	Pelosi
Beyer	Green, Gene	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Griffith	Pingree
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Pocan
Bonamici	Hahn	Poe (TX)
Boyle, Brendan	Heck (WA)	Polis
F.	Higgins	Price (NC)
Brady (PA)	Himes	Price, Tom
Brown (FL)	Hinojosa	Quigley
Brownley (CA)	Honda	Rangel
Bustos	Hoyer	Rice (NY)
Butterfield	Huffman	Richmond
Capps	Israel	Roybal-Allard
Capuano	Jeffries	Ruiz
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)	Ruppersberger
Carney	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Carson (IN)	Joyce	Ryan (OH)
Carter (GA)	Kaptur	Sánchez, Linda
Cartwright	Keating	T.
Castor (FL)	Kelly (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta
Castro (TX)	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Chu, Judy	Kildee	Schakowsky
Cicilline	Kilmer	Schiff
Clark (MA)	Kind	Scott (VA)
Clay	Kuster	Scott, David
Cleaver	Langevin	Serrano
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Connolly	Lee	Sires
Conyers	Levin	Slaughter
Cooper	Lieu, Ted	Smith (NE)
Courtney	LoBiondo	Smith (NJ)
Crowley	Loebsock	Smith (WA)
Cummings	Lofgren	Speier
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Swalwell (CA)
Davis, Danny	Lowey	Takai
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham	Takano
DeGette	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	(NM)	Titus
DeBene	Lynch	Tonko
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Torres
Deutch	Carolyn	Tsongas
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Van Hollen
Doggett	Matsui	Vargas
Duckworth	McCollum	Veasey
Edwards	McDermott	Vela
Ellison	McGovern	Velázquez
Engel	Meeks	Visclosky
Eshoo	Meng	Wasserman
Esty	Moore	Schultz
Farr	Moulton	Waters, Maxine
Fattah	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Fitzpatrick	Nadler	Welch
Foster	Napolitano	Whitfield
Frankel (FL)	Neal	Yarmuth
Gabbard	Norcross	

NOES—247

Abraham	Boustany	Collins (GA)
Aderholt	Brat	Collins (NY)
Allen	Bridenstine	Comstock
Amash	Brooks (AL)	Conaway
Amodei	Brooks (IN)	Cook
Ashford	Buchanan	Costa
Babin	Buck	Costello (PA)
Barletta	Bucshon	Cramer
Barr	Burgess	Crawford
Barton	Byrne	Crenshaw
Benishek	Calvert	Cuellar
Bilirakis	Carter (TX)	Culberson
Bishop (MI)	Chabot	Curbelo (FL)
Bishop (UT)	Chaffetz	Davis, Rodney
Black	Clarke (NY)	Denham
Blackburn	Clawson (FL)	Dent
Blum	Coffman	DeSantis
Bost	Cole	DesJarlais

Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers (NC)
Emmer (MN)
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garrett
Gibbs
Gibson
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grothman
Guinta
Guthrie
Hanna
Hardy
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Hice, Jody B.
Hill
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Hurt (VA)
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Katko
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)

NOT VOTING—9

Adams
Brady (TX)
Doyle, Michael
F.

Gutiérrez
Jackson Lee
Noem
Nugent

1203

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. NOEM. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 301, had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Chair, on June 4, 2015 I inadvertently voted “yea” on rollcall No. 301. I would like to state that I intended to vote “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARRETT

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 160, noes 266, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

AYES—160

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Ashford
Babin
Barr
Barton
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blum
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Burgess
Byrne
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cramer
Crawford
DeSantis
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Emmer (MN)
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
McKinley
Meadows
Messer
Fortenberry
Franks (AZ)
Miller (MI)
Miller (MI)
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Newhouse
Noem
Olson

NOES—266

Aderholt
Aguilar
Amodei
Barletta
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (MI)
Black
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (FL)
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capps
Capuano

Ellmers (NC)
Engel
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foxy
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibbs
Gibson
Granger
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hardy
Harper
Hastings
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Hultgren
Hunter
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Rothfus
Royce
Russell
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Smith (MO)
Smith (TX)
Stefanik
Stivers
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Westmoreland
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Young (IN)
Zinke

NOT VOTING—6

Adams
Brady (TX)

NOT VOTING—6

Doyle, Michael
F.
Jackson Lee

1207

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROOKS OF ALABAMA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 143, noes 283, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 303]

AYES—143

Aderholt	Hartzler	Pearce
Allen	Heck (NV)	Perry
Amash	Hensarling	Pittenger
Babin	Hice, Jody B.	Polis
Barton	Hill	Pompeo
Benishek	Holding	Posey
Bilirakis	Hudson	Price, Tom
Bishop (UT)	Huelskamp	Ratcliffe
Black	Huizenga (MI)	Ribble
Blackburn	Hultgren	Rice (SC)
Blum	Hunter	Roby
Brat	Hurd (TX)	Roe (TN)
Bridenstine	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (AL)	Issa	Rohrabacher
Brooks (IN)	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney (FL)
Buchanan	Johnson (OH)	Ross
Buck	Johnson, Sam	Rouzer
Burgess	Jones	Royce
Byrne	Jordan	Russell
Carter (GA)	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Chabot	Kline	Salmon
Chaffetz	Knight	Sanford
Clawson (FL)	Labrador	Scalise
Coffman	Lamborn	Schweikert
Collins (GA)	Latta	Schweikert
Conaway	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Crawford	Love	Sensenbrenner
DeSantis	Luetkemeyer	Sessions
DesJarlais	Lummis	Smith (MO)
Duffy	Marchant	Smith (NE)
Duncan (SC)	Massie	Smith (TX)
Duncan (TN)	McCaul	Stutzman
Emmer (MN)	McClintock	Thornberry
Fincher	McHenry	Tipton
Fleischmann	McSally	Walker
Fleming	Meadows	Walorski
Flores	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Foxx	Mica	Weber (TX)
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Webster (FL)
Gohmert	Mooney (WV)	Wenstrup
Goodlatte	Mullin	Westerman
Gosar	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gowdy	Neugebauer	Williams
Graves (GA)	Noem	Wilson (SC)
Graves (LA)	Olson	Woodall
Grothman	Palazzo	Yoder
Guthrie	Palmer	Yoho
Harris	Paulsen	Young (IA)

NOES—283

Abraham	Clay	Edwards
Aguilar	Cleaver	Ellison
Amodei	Clyburn	Ellmers (NC)
Ashford	Cohen	Engel
Barletta	Cole	Eshoo
Barr	Collins (NY)	Esty
Bass	Comstock	Farenthold
Beatty	Connolly	Farr
Becerra	Conyers	Fattah
Bera	Cook	Fitzpatrick
Beyer	Cooper	Forbes
Bishop (GA)	Costa	Fortenberry
Bishop (MI)	Costello (PA)	Foster
Blumenauer	Courtney	Frankel (FL)
Bonamici	Cramer	Frelinghuysen
Bost	Crenshaw	Fudge
Boustany	Crowley	Gabbard
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cuellar	Gallego
Brady (PA)	Culberson	Garamendi
Brown (FL)	Cummings	Garrett
Brownley (CA)	Curbelo (FL)	Gibbs
Bucshon	Davis (CA)	Gibson
Bustos	Davis, Danny	Graham
Butterfield	Davis, Rodney	Granger
Calvert	DeFazio	Graves (MO)
Capps	DeGette	Grayson
Capuano	Delaney	Green, Al
Cárdenas	DeLauro	Green, Gene
Carney	DelBene	Griffith
Carson (IN)	Denham	Grijalva
Carter (TX)	Dent	Guinta
Cartwright	DeSaulnier	Gutiérrez
Castor (FL)	Deutch	Hahn
Castro (TX)	Diaz-Balart	Hanna
Chu, Judy	Dingell	Hardy
Ciilline	Doggett	Harper
Clark (MA)	Dold	Hastings
Clarke (NY)	Donovan	Heck (WA)
	Duckworth	Herrera Beutler

Higgins	McGovern	Schiff
Himes	McKinley	Schrader
Hinojosa	McMorris	Scott (VA)
Honda	Rodgers	Scott, David
Hoyer	McNerney	Serrano
Huffman	Meehan	Sewell (AL)
Israel	Meeks	Sherman
Jeffries	Meng	Shimkus
Jenkins (WV)	Miller (MI)	Shuster
Johnson (GA)	Moolenaar	Simpson
Johnson, E. B.	Moore	Sinema
Jolly	Moulton	Sires
Joyce	Murphy (FL)	Slaughter
Kaptur	Murphy (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Katko	Nadler	Smith (WA)
Keating	Napolitano	Speier
Kelly (IL)	Neal	Stefanik
Kelly (PA)	Newhouse	Stivers
Kennedy	Nolan	Swalwell (CA)
Kildee	Norcross	Takai
Kilmer	Nunes	Takano
Kind	O'Rourke	Thompson (CA)
King (NY)	Pallone	Thompson (MS)
Kinzinger (IL)	Pascrell	Thompson (PA)
Kirkpatrick	Payne	Tiberi
Kuster	Pelosi	Titus
LaMalfa	Perlmutter	Tonko
Lance	Peters	Torres
Langevin	Peterson	Trott
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Tsongas
Larson (CT)	Pitts	Turner
Lawrence	Pocan	Upton
Lee	Poe (TX)	Valadao
Levin	Poliquin	Van Hollen
Lewis	Price (NC)	Vargas
Lieu, Ted	Quigley	Veasey
Lipinski	Rangel	Vela
LoBiondo	Reed	Velázquez
LoBosack	Reichert	Visclosky
Lofgren	Renacci	Wagner
Long	Rice (NY)	Walberg
Lowenthal	Richmond	Walden
Lowe	Rigell	Walz
Lucas	Rogers (KY)	Wasserman
Lujan Grisham (NM)	Rokita	Schultz
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)	Ros-Lehtinen	Waters, Maxine
Lynch	Roskam	Watson Coleman
MacArthur	Rothfus	Welch
Maloney, Carolyn	Roybal-Allard	Whitfield
Maloney, Sean	Ruiz	Wilson (FL)
Marino	Ruppersberger	Wittman
Matsui	Rush	Womack
McCarthy	Ryan (OH)	Yarmuth
McCollum	Sánchez, Linda T.	Young (AK)
McDermott	Sanchez, Loretta	Young (IN)
	Sarbanes	Zeldin
	Schakowsky	Zinke

NOT VOTING—6

Adams	Doyle, Michael	Nugent
Brady (TX)	F.	Stewart
	Jackson Lee	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1211

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROOKS OF

ALABAMA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 139, noes 286, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 304]

AYES—139

Abraham	Harris	Paulsen
Aderholt	Hartzler	Pearce
Allen	Heck (NV)	Perry
Amash	Hensarling	Pittenger
Babin	Hice, Jody B.	Pompeo
Barton	Hill	Posey
Benishek	Holding	Price, Tom
Bilirakis	Hudson	Ratcliffe
Bishop (MI)	Huelskamp	Ribble
Bishop (UT)	Huizenga (MI)	Rice (SC)
Black	Hunter	Roby
Blackburn	Hurd (TX)	Roe (TN)
Blum	Hurt (VA)	Rogers (AL)
Boustany	Issa	Rohrabacher
Brat	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney (FL)
Bridenstine	Johnson (OH)	Ross
Brooks (AL)	Johnson, Sam	Rouzer
Buck	Jones	Royce
Burgess	Jordan	Russell
Byrne	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Carter (GA)	Kline	Salmon
Chabot	Knight	Sanford
Chaffetz	Labrador	Scalise
Clawson (FL)	LaMalfa	Schweikert
Coffman	Lamborn	Scott, Austin
Collins (GA)	Latta	Loudermilk
Conaway	Loudermilk	Love
Crawford	Love	Sensenbrenner
DeSantis	Lummis	Smith (MO)
DesJarlais	Marchant	Smith (NE)
Duffy	Massie	Smith (TX)
Duncan (SC)	McCaul	Stutzman
Duncan (TN)	McClintock	Thornberry
Emmer (MN)	McHenry	Tipton
Fincher	McSally	Walker
Fleischmann	Meadows	Walorski
Fleming	Messer	Walters, Mimi
Flores	Mica	Weber (TX)
Foxx	Miller (FL)	Wenstrup
Franks (AZ)	Mooney (WV)	Westerman
Gohmert	Mullin	Westmoreland
Goodlatte	Mulvaney	Williams
Gosar	Neugebauer	Wilson (SC)
Gowdy	Noem	Woodall
Graves (GA)	Olson	Yoho
Graves (LA)	Palazzo	Young (IA)
Grothman	Palmer	

NOES—286

Aguilar	Collins (NY)	Fitzpatrick
Amodei	Comstock	Forbes
Ashford	Connolly	Fortenberry
Barletta	Conyers	Foster
Barr	Cook	Frankel (FL)
Bass	Cooper	Frelinghuysen
Beatty	Costa	Fudge
Becerra	Costello (PA)	Gabbard
Bera	Courtney	Gallego
Beyer	Cramer	Garamendi
Bishop (GA)	Crenshaw	Garrett
Blumenauer	Crowley	Gibbs
Bonamici	Cuellar	Gibson
Bost	Culberson	Graham
Boyle, Brendan F.	Cummings	Granger
Brady (PA)	Curbelo (FL)	Graves (MO)
Brooks (IN)	Davis (CA)	Grayson
Brown (FL)	Davis, Danny	Green, Al
Brownley (CA)	Davis, Rodney	Green, Gene
Buchanan	DeFazio	Griffith
Bucshon	DeGette	Grijalva
Bustos	Delaney	Guinta
Butterfield	DeLauro	Gutiérrez
Calvert	DelBene	Hahn
Capps	Denham	Hanna
Capuano	Dent	Hardy
Cárdenas	DeSaulnier	Harper
Carney	Deutch	Hastings
Carson (IN)	Diaz-Balart	Heck (WA)
Carter (TX)	Dingell	Herrera Beutler
Cartwright	Doggett	Higgins
Castor (FL)	Dold	Himes
Castro (TX)	Donovan	Hinojosa
Chu, Judy	Duckworth	Honda
Ciilline	Edwards	Hoyer
Clark (MA)	Ciilline	Huffman
Clarke (NY)	Clark (MA)	Hultgren
Clay	Clarke (NY)	Israel
Cleaver	Clay	Jeffries
Clyburn	Cleaver	Jenkins (WV)
Cohen	Clyburn	Johnson (GA)
Cole	Cole	Johnson, E. B.
	Fattah	Jolly

Joyce	Moolenaar	Sewell (AL)	Bera	Gallego	Neal	Hurd (TX)	Mullin	Schweikert
Kaptur	Moore	Sherman	Beyer	Garamendi	Nolan	Issa	Mulvaney	Scott, Austin
Katko	Moulton	Shimkus	Bishop (GA)	Goodlatte	Norcross	Jenkins (KS)	Murphy (FL)	Sensenbrenner
Keating	Murphy (FL)	Shuster	Blumenauer	Grayson	O'Rourke	Jenkins (WV)	Murphy (PA)	Sessions
Kelly (IL)	Murphy (PA)	Simpson	Bonamici	Green, Al	Pallone	Johnson (OH)	Neugebauer	Shimkus
Kelly (PA)	Nadler	Sinema	Boyle, Brendan	Green, Gene	Pascrell	Johnson, Sam	Newhouse	Shuster
Kennedy	Napolitano	Sires	F.	Grijalva	Payne	Jolly	Noem	Simpson
Kildee	Neal	Slaughter	Brady (PA)	Gutiérrez	Pelosi	Jones	Nunes	Sinema
Kilmer	Newhouse	Smith (NJ)	Brooks (AL)	Hahn	Perlmutter	Jordan	Olson	Smith (MO)
Kind	Nolan	Smith (WA)	Hastings	Brown (FL)	Peters	Joyce	Palazzo	Smith (NE)
King (NY)	Norcross	Speier	Heck (WA)	Brownley (CA)	Peterson	Katko	Palmer	Smith (TX)
Kinzinger (IL)	Nunes	Stefanik	Higgins	Butterfield	Pingree	Kelly (PA)	Paulsen	Stefanik
Kirkpatrick	O'Rourke	Stivers	Himes	Capps	Pitts	King (IA)	Pearce	Stivers
Kuster	Pallone	Swalwell (CA)	Hinojosa	Caputo	Pocan	Kinzinger (IL)	Perry	Stutzman
Lance	Pascrell	Takai	Honda	Capuano	Polis	Kline	Pittenger	Thompson (PA)
Langevin	Payne	Takano	Hoyer	Cárdenas	Price (NC)	Knight	Poe (TX)	Thornberry
Larsen (WA)	Pelosi	Thompson (CA)	Huffman	Carney	Quigley	Labrador	Polliquin	Tiberi
Larson (CT)	Perlmutter	Thompson (MS)	Huizenga (MI)	Carson (IN)	Rangel	LaMalfa	Pompeo	Tipton
Lawrence	Peters	Thompson (PA)	Hurt (VA)	Cartwright	Rice (NY)	Lamborn	Posey	Trott
Lee	Peterson	Titus	Israel	Castor (FL)	Richmond	Lance	Price, Tom	Turner
Levin	Pingree	Titus	Jeffries	Castro (TX)	Richmond	Long	Ratcliffe	Valadao
Lewis	Pitts	Tonko	Johnson (GA)	Chu, Judy	Ruiz	Loudermilk	Reed	Wagner
Lieu, Ted	Pocan	Torres	Johnson, E. B.	Cicilline	Ruppertsberger	Love	Reichert	Walberg
Lipinski	Poe (TX)	Trott	Kaptur	Clark (MA)	Rush	Lucas	Renacci	Walden
LoBiondo	Poliquin	Tsongas	Kelly (IL)	Clarke (NY)	Ryan (OH)	Luetkemeyer	Ribble	Walker
Loebsack	Polis	Turner	Kennedy	Clay	Sánchez, Linda	Lujan Grisham	Rice (SC)	Walorski
Lofgren	Price (NC)	Upton	Kildee	Cleaver	T.	(NM)	Rigell	Walters, Mimi
Long	Quigley	Valadao	Kilmer	Clyburn	Sanchez, Loretta	Luján, Ben Ray	Roby	Weber (TX)
Lowenthal	Rangel	Van Hollen	Kind	Coen	Sarbanes	(NM)	Roe (TN)	Webster (FL)
Lowey	Reed	Vargas	King (NY)	Connolly	Schakowsky	Lummis	Rogers (AL)	Wenstrup
Lucas	Reichert	Veasey	Kirkpatrick	Conyers	Schiff	Marchant	Rogers (KY)	Westerman
Luetkemeyer	Renacci	Vela	Kuster	Cooper	Schrader	Marino	Rohrabacher	Westmoreland
Lujan Grisham	Rice (NY)	Velázquez	Langevin	Costa	Scott (VA)	Massie	Rokita	Whitfield
(NM)	Richmond	Costello (PA)	Larsen (WA)	Costello (PA)	Scott, David	McCarthy	Rooney (FL)	Williams
Luján, Ben Ray	Rigell	Courtney	Larson (CT)	Crawford	Serrano	McCaul	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (SC)
(NM)	Rogers (KY)	Crowley	Latta	Crowley	Sewell (AL)	McClintock	Roskam	Wittman
Lynch	Rokita	Cummings	Lawrence	Lawrence	Sherman	McHenry	Ross	Womack
MacArthur	Ros-Lehtinen	Davis (CA)	Lee	Lee	Sires	McMorris	Rothfus	Woodall
Maloney,	Roskam	Davis, Danny	Levin	Levin	Slaughter	McMorris	Rouzer	Yoder
Carolyn	Rothfus	DeFazio	Lewis	Lewis	Smith (NJ)	Rodgers	Royce	Yoho
Maloney, Sean	Roybal-Allard	DeGette	Lieu, Ted	Lieu, Ted	Smith (WA)	McSally	Russell	Young (AK)
Marino	Ruiz	Delaney	Lipinski	Lipinski	Speier	Meadows	Ryan (WI)	Young (IA)
Matsui	Ruppertsberger	DeLauro	LoBiondo	LoBiondo	Swalwell (CA)	Messer	Salmon	Young (IN)
McCarthy	Rush	DelBene	Loebsack	Loebsack	Takai	Miller (FL)	Sanford	Zeldin
McCollum	Ryan (OH)	Dent	Lofgren	Lofgren	Takano	Moolenaar	Scalise	Zinke
McDermott	Sánchez, Linda	DeSaulnier	Lowenthal	Lowenthal	Thompson (CA)			
McGovern	T.	Deutch	Lowe	Lowe	Thompson (MS)			
McKinley	Sanchez, Loretta	Dingell	Lynch	Lynch	Titus	Adams	Doyle, Michael	Keating
McMorris	Sarbanes	Doggett	MacArthur	MacArthur	Tonko	Brady (TX)	F.	Nugent
Rodgers	Schakowsky	Dold	Maloney,	Maloney,	Torres	Cramer	Jackson Lee	Stewart
McNerney	Schiff	Donovan	Carolyn	Carolyn	Tsongas			
Meehan	Schrader	Duckworth	Maloney, Sean	Maloney, Sean	Upton			
Meeks	Scott (VA)	Edwards	Matsui	Matsui	Van Hollen			
Meng	Scott, David	Ellison	McCollum	McCollum	Vargas			
Miller (MI)	Serrano	Engel	McDermott	McDermott	Veasey			

NOT VOTING—7

Adams	Doyle, Michael	Jackson Lee
Brady (TX)	F.	Nugent
	Graves (LA)	Stewart

□ 1214

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 202, noes 222, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 305]

AYES—202

Aguilar	Bass	Becerra
Ashford	Beatty	Benishek

NOES—222

Abraham	Clawson (FL)	Garrett
Aderholt	Coffman	Gibbs
Allen	Cole	Gibson
Amash	Collins (GA)	Gohmert
Amodei	Collins (NY)	Gosar
Babin	Comstock	Gowdy
Barletta	Conaway	Graham
Barr	Cook	Granger
Barton	Crenshaw	Graves (GA)
Bilirakis	Cuellar	Graves (LA)
Bishop (MI)	Culberson	Graves (MO)
Bishop (UT)	Curbelo (FL)	Griffith
Black	Davis, Rodney	Grothman
Blackburn	Denham	Guinta
Blum	DeSantis	Guthrie
Bost	DesJarlais	Hanna
Boustany	Diaz-Balart	Hardy
Brat	Duffy	Harper
Bridenstine	Duncan (SC)	Harris
Brooks (IN)	Duncan (TN)	Hartzler
Buchanan	Ellmers (NC)	Heck (NV)
Buck	Emmer (MN)	Hensarling
Bucshon	Farenthold	Herrera Beutler
Burgess	Fleischmann	Hice, Jody B.
Byrne	Fleming	Hill
Calvert	Flores	Holding
Carter (GA)	Forbes	Hudson
Carter (TX)	Fox	Huelskamp
Chabot	Franks (AZ)	Hultgren
Chaffetz	Frelinghuysen	Hunter

NOT VOTING—8

Adams	Doyle, Michael	Keating
Brady (TX)	F.	Nugent
Cramer	Jackson Lee	Stewart

□ 1219

Messrs. HILL and YOUNG of Iowa changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. MURPHY of Florida. Mr. Chair, during rollcall vote No. 305 on H.R. 2577, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “no” when I should have voted “yes.”

VACATING PROCEEDINGS ON AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. ESTY

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that proceedings on rollcall No. 300 be vacated to the end that the Chair resume proceedings on the request for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY) at the end of the current series of postponed proceedings.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. LEE

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 247, answered “present” 1, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 306]

AYES—176

Abraham	Fattah	Moore
Aguilar	Fincher	Moulton
Amash	Foster	Mulvaney
Ashford	Fudge	Nadler
Bass	Gabbard	Napolitano
Beatty	Gallego	Neal
Becerra	Green, Al	Nolan
Bera	Green, Gene	O'Rourke
Beyer	Grijalva	Pelosi
Bishop (GA)	Hahn	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Heck (WA)	Peters
Bonamici	Higgins	Peterson
Boustany	Himes	Pingree
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Pocan
Brown (FL)	Honda	Polis
Brownley (CA)	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Bustos	Huelskamp	Rangel
Butterfield	Ribble	Huffman
Capps	Israel	Rice (NY)
Capuano	Jeffries	Richmond
Carney	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Johnson, E. B.	Ruiz
Cartwright	Jolly	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Jones	Rush
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Ryan (OH)
Chaffetz	Keating	Sánchez, Linda
Chu, Judy	Kelly (IL)	T.
Cicilline	Kennedy	Sanchez, Loretta
Clark (MA)	Kildee	Sanford
Clarke (NY)	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Clay	Kind	Schakowsky
Cleaver	Kuster	Schiff
Clyburn	Langevin	Schweikert
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Scott (VA)
Conyers	Larson (CT)	Scott, David
Cooper	Lawrence	Serrano
Costa	Lee	Sewell (AL)
Courtney	Levin	Sinema
Crawford	Lewis	Slaughter
Crowley	Lieu, Ted	Smith (MO)
Cummings	Loebsock	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Lofgren	Speier
Davis, Danny	Lowenthal	Swalwell (CA)
Davis, Rodney	Lowe	Takai
DeFazio	Lujan Grisham	Takano
DeGette	(NM)	Thompson (CA)
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	(NM)	Titus
DelBene	Lummis	Tonko
DeSaulnier	Lynch	Torres
Dingell	Maloney,	Tsongas
Doggett	Carolyn	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Massie	Vargas
Edwards	Matsui	Veasey
Ellison	McCollum	Velázquez
Emmer (MN)	McDermott	Vislosky
Engel	McGovern	Walz
Eshoo	McNerney	Waters, Maxine
Esty	Meeks	Welch
Farr	Meng	Yarmuth

NOES—247

Aderholt	Brooks (IN)	Connolly
Allen	Buchanan	Cook
Amodei	Buck	Costello (PA)
Babin	Bucshon	Crenshaw
Barletta	Burgess	Cuellar
Barr	Byrne	Culberson
Barton	Calvert	Curbelo (FL)
Benishek	Cárdenas	Denham
Billirakis	Carter (GA)	Dent
Bishop (MI)	Carter (TX)	DeSantis
Bishop (UT)	Chabot	DesJarlais
Black	Clawson (FL)	Deutch
Blackburn	Coffman	Diaz-Balart
Blum	Cole	Dold
Bost	Collins (GA)	Donovan
Brat	Collins (NY)	Duffy
Bridenstine	Comstock	Duncan (SC)
Brooks (AL)	Conaway	Duncan (TN)

Ellmers (NC)	LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)
Farenthold	Lamborn	Rohrabacher
Fitzpatrick	Lance	Rokita
Fleischmann	Latta	Rooney (FL)
Fleming	Lipinski	Ros-Lehtinen
Flores	LoBiondo	Roskam
Forbes	Long	Ross
Fortenberry	Loudermilk	Rothfus
Fox	Love	Rouzer
Frankel (FL)	Lucas	Royce
Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer	Russell
Frelinghuysen	MacArthur	Ryan (WI)
Garamendi	Maloney, Sean	Salmon
Garrett	Marchant	Scalise
Gibbs	Marino	Schrader
Gibson	McCarthy	Scott, Austin
Gohmert	McCaul	Sensenbrenner
Goodlatte	McClintock	Sessions
Gosar	McHenry	Sherman
Gowdy	McKinley	Shimkus
Graham	McMorris	Shuster
Granger	Rodgers	Simpson
Graves (GA)	McSally	Sires
Graves (LA)	Meadows	Smith (NE)
Graves (MO)	Meehan	Smith (NJ)
Grayson	Messer	Smith (TX)
Griffith	Mica	Stefanik
Grothman	Miller (FL)	Stivers
Guinta	Miller (MI)	Stutzman
Guthrie	Moolenaar	Thompson (PA)
Gutiérrez	Mooney (WV)	Thornberry
Hanna	Mullin	Tipton
Hardy	Murphy (FL)	Trott
Harper	Murphy (PA)	Turner
Harris	Neugebauer	Upton
Hartzler	Newhouse	Valadao
Hastings	Noem	Vela
Heck (NV)	Norcross	Wagner
Hensarling	Nunes	Walberg
Herrera Beutler	Olson	Walden
Hice, Jody B.	Palazzo	Walker
Hill	Pallone	Walorski
Holding	Palmer	Walters, Mimi
Hudson	Pascrell	Wasserman
Huizenga (MI)	Paulsen	Schultz
Hultgren	Payne	Watson Coleman
Hunter	Pearce	Weber (TX)
Hurd (TX)	Perry	Webster (FL)
Hurt (VA)	Pittenger	Wenstrup
Issa	Pitts	Westerman
Jenkins (KS)	Poe (TX)	Westmoreland
Jenkins (WV)	Poliquin	Whitfield
Johnson, Sam	Pompeo	Williams
Jordan	Posey	Wilson (FL)
Joyce	Price, Tom	Wilson (SC)
Katko	Quigley	Wittman
Kelly (PA)	Ratcliffe	Womack
King (IA)	Reed	Woodall
King (NY)	Reichert	Yoder
Kinzinger (IL)	Renacci	Yoho
Kirkpatrick	Rice (SC)	Young (AK)
Kline	Rigell	Young (IA)
Knight	Roby	Young (IN)
Labrador	Roe (TN)	Zeldin
	Rogers (AL)	Zinke

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Boyle, Brendan
F.

NOT VOTING—8

Adams	Doyle, Michael	Nugent
Brady (TX)	F.	Stewart
Cramer	Jackson Lee	Tiberi

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1225

Mr. NORCROSS changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. STIVERS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 224, noes 198, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]

AYES—224

Abraham	Griffith	Palazzo
Aderholt	Grothman	Palmer
Allen	Guinta	Pearce
Amash	Guthrie	Perry
Amodei	Hanna	Pittenger
Babin	Hardy	Pitts
Barletta	Harper	Poe (TX)
Barr	Harris	Poliquin
Barton	Hartzler	Pompeo
Benishek	Heck (NV)	Posey
Billirakis	Hensarling	Price, Tom
Bishop (MI)	Herrera Beutler	Ratcliffe
Bishop (UT)	Hice, Jody B.	Reed
Black	Hill	Renacci
Blackburn	Holding	Ribble
Blum	Hudson	Rice (SC)
Boustany	Huelskamp	Rigell
Brat	Huizenga (MI)	Roby
Bridenstine	Hultgren	Roe (TN)
Brooks (AL)	Hunter	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (IN)	Hurd (TX)	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hurt (VA)	Rohrabacher
Buck	Issa	Rokita
Bucshon	Jenkins (KS)	Rooney (FL)
Burgess	Jenkins (WV)	Roskam
Byrne	Johnson (OH)	Ross
Calvert	Johnson, Sam	Rothfus
Carter (GA)	Jolly	Rouzer
Carter (TX)	Jones	Royce
Chabot	Jordan	Russell
Chaffetz	Joyce	Ryan (WI)
Clawson (FL)	Kelly (PA)	Salmon
Cole	King (IA)	Sanford
Collins (GA)	King (NY)	Scalise
Collins (NY)	Kinzinger (IL)	Schweikert
Comstock	Knight	Scott, Austin
Conaway	Labrador	Sessions
Cook	LaMalfa	Shimkus
Costello (PA)	Lamborn	Shuster
Crawford	Lance	Simpson
Crenshaw	Latta	Smith (MO)
Culberson	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Davis, Rodney	Long	Smith (NJ)
Denham	Loudermilk	Smith (TX)
Dent	Love	Stivers
DeSantis	Lucas	Stutzman
DesJarlais	Luetkemeyer	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart	Lummis	Tiberi
Donovan	MacArthur	Tipton
Duffy	Marchant	Trott
Duncan (SC)	Marino	Upton
Duncan (TN)	Massie	Valadao
Ellmers (NC)	McCarthy	Wagner
Emmer (MN)	McCaul	Walberg
Farenthold	McClintock	Walden
Fincher	McHenry	Walker
Fitzpatrick	McKinley	Walorski
Fleischmann	McMorris	Walters, Mimi
Fleming	Rodgers	Weber (TX)
Flores	Meadows	Webster (FL)
Forbes	Meehan	Wenstrup
Fortenberry	Messer	Westerman
Fox	Mica	Westmoreland
Franks (AZ)	Miller (FL)	Williams
Frelinghuysen	Miller (MI)	Wilson (SC)
Garrett	Moolenaar	Wittman
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Womack
Gohmert	Mullin	Woodall
Goodlatte	Mulvaney	Yoder
Gosar	Murphy (PA)	Yoho
Gowdy	Neugebauer	Young (AK)
Granger	Newhouse	Young (IA)
Graves (GA)	Noem	Young (IN)
Graves (LA)	Nunes	Zeldin
Graves (MO)	Olson	Zinke

NOES—198

Aguilar	Becerra	Blumenauer
Ashford	Bera	Bonamici
Bass	Beyer	Bost
Beatty	Bishop (GA)	

Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brady (PA)
 Brown (FL)
 Brownley (CA)
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cárdenas
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coffman
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Courtney
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Cummings
 Curbelo (FL)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 DeSaulnier
 Deutch
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Dold
 Duckworth
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Fattah
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Gibson
 Graham
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva

NOT VOTING—10

Hahn
 Hastings
 Heck (WA)
 Higgins
 Himes
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Israel
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kennedy
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kind
 Kirkpatrick
 Kline
 Kuster
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lawrence
 Lee
 Levin
 Lewis
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Lujan Grisham
 (NM)
 Luján, Ben Ray
 (NM)
 Lynch
 Maloney,
 Carolyn
 Maloney, Sean
 Matsui
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McNeerney
 McSally
 Meeks
 Meng
 Moore
 Moulton
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Nolan
 Norcross
 O'Rourke
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Paulsen
 Payne

Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Peters
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Polis
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rangel
 Reichert
 Rice (NY)
 Richmond
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schrader
 Scott (VA)
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sewell (AL)
 Sherman
 Sinema
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Stefanik
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takai
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Titus
 Tonko
 Torres
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Van Hollen
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters, Maxine
 Watson Coleman
 Welch
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1228

Mr. SCHIFF changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

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

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. ESTY

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE
 The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.
 The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 184, noes 230, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 308]

AYES—184

Aguilar
 Ashford
 Bass
 Becerra
 Bera
 Beyer
 Bishop (GA)
 Blumenauer
 Bonamici
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Hahn
 Heck (WA)
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinojosa
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Israel
 Jeffries
 Johnson, E. B.
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kennedy
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Costello (PA)
 Lee
 Levin
 Lewis
 Lieu, Ted
 Loeb sack
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 Luján, Ben Ray
 (NM)
 Lynch
 MacArthur
 Maloney,
 Carolyn
 Maloney, Sean
 Matsui
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McSally
 Meng
 Moore
 Moulton
 Mullin

NOES—230

Abraham
 Aderholt
 Allen
 Amash
 Amodei
 Babin
 Barletta
 Barr
 Barton
 Benishek
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (MI)
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Blum
 Bost
 Boustany
 Brat
 Bridenstine
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Buchanan
 Buck
 Bucshon
 Burgess
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Clawson (FL)
 Coffman
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Comstock
 Conaway
 Cook
 Crenshaw
 Culberson
 Curbelo (FL)
 Davis, Rodney
 Dent
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Diaz-Balart
 Donovan
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellmers (NC)
 Farenthold
 Fleischmann
 Fleming

Flores
 Forbes
 Foster
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Gabbard
 Gibbs
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gowdy
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guinta
 Guthrie
 Hardy
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings
 Heck (NV)
 Hensarling
 Hice, Jody B.
 Hill
 Holding
 Hudson
 Huelskamp
 Huffman
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurd (TX)
 Hurt (VA)
 Issa
 Jenkins (KS)
 Jenkins (WV)
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jolly
 Jones
 Jordan
 Joyce
 Kelly (PA)
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kirkpatrick
 Kline
 Knight
 Labrador
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Larsen (WA)
 Latta
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Love
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Marchant
 Marino
 Massie
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 Meadows
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Messer
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Neugebauer
 Newhouse
 Noem
 Nunes
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Palmer
 Paulsen
 Pearce
 Perry
 Pittenger
 Pitts
 Poe (TX)
 Poliquin
 Polis
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price, Tom
 Ratcliffe
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Rice (SC)
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Rooney (FL)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothfus
 Rouzer
 Royce
 Russell
 Ryan (WI)
 Salmon
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (TX)
 Stivers
 Stutzman
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tipton
 Torres
 Trott
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walker
 Walorski
 Walters, Mimi
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Posey
 Price, Tom
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Williams
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yoder
 Yoho
 Young (AK)
 Young (IA)
 Young (IN)
 Zinke

NOT VOTING—18

Adams
 Beatty
 Brady (TX)
 Cramer
 Crawford
 Doyle, Michael
 F.
 Nugent
 Fincher
 Graves (MO)
 Gutiérrez
 Hanna
 Jackson Lee
 Napolitano
 Scott, David
 Stewart
 Tiberi
 Visclosky
 Waters, Maxine

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1237

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.
 The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ZELDIN) having assumed the chair, Mr. POE of Texas, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2577) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING
CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AU-
THORIZATIONS AND CLASSIFIED
ANNEX ACCOMPANYING INTEL-
LIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

Mr. NUNES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce to all Members of the House that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has ordered the bill H.R. 2596, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016, reported favorably to the House today with an amendment, and will file its report on the bill in the House early next week. The bill is currently expected to be considered in the House later in the week.

Mr. Speaker, the classified schedules of authorizations and the classified annexes accompanying the bill are available for review by all Members at the offices of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in room HVC-304 of the Capitol Visitor Center. The committee office will be open during regular business hours for the convenience of any Member who wishes to review this material prior to its consideration by the House.

I recommend that Members wishing to review the classified annex contact the committee's director of security to arrange a time and date for that viewing. This will assure the availability of appropriately cleared committee staff to assist Members who desire assistance during their review of these classified materials.

I urge interested Members to review these materials in order to better understand the committee's recommendations. The classified annexes to the committee's report contain the committee's recommendations on the intelligence budget for fiscal year 2016 and related classified information that cannot be disclosed publicly.

It is important that Members keep in mind the requirements of clause 13 of House rule XXIII, which only permits access to classified information by those Members of the House who have signed the oath provided for in the rules.

In addition, the committee's rules require that Members agree in writing to a nondisclosure agreement. The agreement indicates that the Member has been granted access to the classified annexes and that they are familiar with the rules of the House and the committee with respect to the classified nature of that information and the limitations on the disclosure of that information.

ON THE PASSING OF JOSEPH
ROBINETTE BIDEN, III

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House and, further, that it be read in full.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 299

Whereas Joseph Robinette "Beau" Biden, III, born in Wilmington, Delaware and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Syracuse University law school, served our country as an attorney in the Department of Justice for seven years, including assisting the nation of Kosovo in rebuilding their criminal justice system;

Whereas Beau Biden served his beloved State of Delaware for eight years as Attorney General;

Whereas Beau Biden joined the Army in 2003 at the age of 34, rose to the rank of major in the Delaware Army National Guard's Judge Advocate General Corps, deployed to Iraq in 2008 and received the Bronze Star for his service;

Whereas Beau Biden leaves behind a beloved wife, Hallie, and two children, Natalie and Hunter; and

Whereas Beau Biden was the eldest son of the former Senator from Delaware and current Vice President of the United States and President of the United States Senate, Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr.: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the untimely death of Joseph Robinette Biden, III.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives communicate this resolution to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the Vice President of the United States.

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

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I rise in support of this resolution that celebrates the life of Beau Biden, the son of our Vice President, my State's former attorney general, and my good friend.

This past weekend, Beau Biden left this world far too young, at the age of 46. My home State of Delaware and this country suffered a loss that is deeply painful and deeply personal.

Beau won our hearts when, as a young boy, he and his brother survived a car accident that killed his baby sister and his mother. His father, JOE, was sworn in to the United States Senate at Beau's hospital bedside.

After the accident, JOE held his children tight because he knew how fragile life was. And the rest of Delaware did the same with the entire Biden family.

We watched Beau grow into a young lawyer and then elected him twice to be our attorney general, where he became a champion of protecting the most vulnerable among us. We were filled with pride as we watched him join the National Guard and deploy to Iraq.

We were inspired by his example as a loving husband to Hallie, a doting father to Natalie and Hunter, and, as always, a devoted son and brother. Family for Beau, like JOE, was everything.

□ 1245

Beau was a truly giving person. He appreciated the good in others in a way that we all should. He leaves a legacy that calls on each of us to be more gentle in our judgments and more gracious with our thanks. Beau was one of the best of the good guys.

Back in my home State of Delaware, people are hurting. It feels like every person you meet has been wounded by this loss, and just wishes there were something we could do to support our friends, the Bidens.

It is they who are comforting us. They have shown us the courage to believe that there is something more enduring than grief. Love endures. Beau and his family, through their love for each other, have shown us that.

So as we say good-bye to this distinguished American, this genuinely good man, we say to him: Until we meet again, Beau. May God hold you in the palm of his hand.

I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE
8, 2015

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next and that the order of the House of January 6, 2015, regarding morning-hour debate not apply on that day.

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

There was no objection.

IN MEMORY OF MARINE LANCE
CORPORAL JOSHUA BARRON

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

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Marine Lance Corporal Joshua Barron from Spokane Valley, Washington.

Joshua, tilt rotor crew chief, died on May 18 of injuries sustained during a training exercise. He was 1 of 22 Marines aboard the Osprey that came down in Hawaii near Bellows Air Force Base.

Joshua was raised in Spokane Valley and graduated from University High School in 2009. Those who knew him called him a superhero, an all-American kid, the best our Nation has to offer. During his service, he earned the National Defense Medal, a Global War on Terrorism Medal.

The Spokane area was Joshua's home for his entire life, and it is with a heavy heart that the community that raised him and loves him now says our good-byes.

My prayers are with the Barron family as they lay their son to rest this Friday.

When he left for the Marines, he left his family a message that read, "Because you're worth it." This is a testament to the selfless spirit of this fine, young man.

Thank you for everything, Joshua. You're worth it. Rest in peace.

IN MEMORY OF OFFICER GREGG BENNER

(Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Officer Gregg Benner of the Rio Rancho Police Department, who was killed in the line of duty on March 25.

I offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and loved ones of Officer Benner as they mourn the loss of a husband, a father, grandfather, and friend who was taken from them far too soon.

Officer Benner dedicated his life to protecting his community and his country. From his career in the Air Force to the Rio Rancho Police Department, Officer Benner put his health and safety on the line to make us safer, and he leaves behind a legacy of valor and service.

The loss of any police officer is a painful reminder of the dangers they face. While we are shaken by Officer Benner's loss, we can take comfort in the memories he has left behind for all those who knew him and the example that he set.

While a tragedy such as this is unexpected and shocking, the response has brought out the best of the residents of Rio Rancho who have displayed an outpouring of support and sympathy.

My thoughts and prayers are with Officer Benner's family, fellow officers, and the entire Rio Rancho community. I hope they find peace in the most difficult time.

Officer Benner, may God bless you, and may you rest in peace.

HONORING DR. JUAN M. ORTIZ

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to wish a happy and healthy 90th birthday to Dr. Juan Ortiz.

As one of the oldest full-time practicing M.D.'s in the U.S., Dr. Ortiz has provided exemplary care to his family, friends, and patients in our south Florida community. Dr. Ortiz has always shown impeccable leadership in both his professional and charitable endeavors, and his reputation for excellence is widely known.

When he is not treating his patients locally, you will find Dr. Ortiz volunteering his medical services during catastrophes in remote locations throughout Central America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

Not only is Dr. Ortiz a seasoned medical professional, but he is also a poet, a writer, and an avid traveler, with destinations extending as far as Antarctica.

Dr. Ortiz, once again, I would like to express my appreciation for your contributions and your service to south Florida. I wish you a happy and healthy 90th birthday.

URGING SUPPORT OF H.R. 2615 AND H. RES. 291

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

Ms. PLASKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 2615 and H. Res. 291, both of which I introduced earlier this week.

Nearly a century ago, the United States purchased the Virgin Islands from Denmark for its geopolitical importance. The citizens of the Virgin Islands of the United States commemorate the events of that date, March 31, 1917, each year.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 291 asks the United States Postal Service to create a commemorative stamp in honor of the centennial.

The purpose of H.R. 2615 will form a bipartisan congressional commission to research, plan, develop, and carry out activities the commission considers appropriate to commemorate the 100th anniversary.

The commission will bring a national awareness to the events commemorating the centennial, engage lawmakers here in Congress, as well as the administration, and a new national discussion around the relationship and place of the Virgin Islands with the United States.

The coming centennial anniversary of the inclusions of the Virgin Islands in America affords us an opportunity to revisit this history and our ongoing relationship. It is also an opportunity to highlight the enormous contributions to the United States by Virgin Islanders and the richness of our Virgin Islands heritage.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF ERIK HITE

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

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life of Erik Hite, a Tucson police officer and former Air Force member who was killed in the line of duty 7 years ago this week, as well as the great work of his wife, Nohemy, following his tragic death.

Erik was a model public servant and an exemplary cop. To honor his memory and his commitment to family, Nohemy founded the Erik Hite Foundation in 2009 to support construction of a daycare facility for the children of police officers, firefighters, military personnel, and other emergency responders. The foundation also runs enrichment and outreach programs that offer a safe and positive environment for these children.

Today, the facility cares for up to 45 children a day in a flexible setting that matches the around-the-clock hours that men and women of law enforcement are assigned. It has become a lifeline for many families who sacrifice to protect and to serve our community, just like Erik did.

Though nothing can make up for Erik's tragic death, Nohemy has kept his spirit and the ideals he lived for alive through her amazing efforts. She has shown tremendous courage and perseverance, and I commend this incredible woman for the difference she continues to make in southern Arizona.

REMEMBERING THE APOLLO-SOYUZ TEST PROJECT AND LIEUTENANT GENERAL TOM STAFFORD

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a momentous event in this Nation's history and honor the men and women who worked so diligently to make it happen.

The Apollo-Soyuz test project, which took place in July of 1975, was the first international human spaceflight, a joint operation between two rivaling superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. The Apollo-Soyuz test project was so successful, many historians attribute the handshake in space between Apollo Commander Tom Stafford and Soyuz Commander Aleksey Leonov to be the beginning of the end of the cold war.

Lieutenant General Tom Stafford was born in Weatherford, Oklahoma, in 1930. After graduating from the Naval Academy, earning his wings from the Air Force in 1953, and graduating from the Air Force Experimental Flight Test Pilot School, Stafford went on to serve as a pilot on Gemini 6, a commander of Gemini 9, commander of Apollo 10, and, finally, commander of the Apollo-Soyuz test project.

Thomas Stafford is a true patriot, a man who served this country in inspiring ways for over 60 years. I want to congratulate him on his accomplished service and his distinguished career.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA LADY GATORS SOFTBALL TEAM

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

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Florida, in Gainesville, Florida, the Lady Gators softball team. The Lady Gators won the Women's College World Series in Oklahoma City last night, defeating Michigan 4-1. This is the Lady Gators' second national championship in 2 years. It is a back-to-back national championship.

Again, congratulations to the Lady Gators' awesome softball team and their coach, Tim Walton, for his great coaching and leadership.

I would just like to end by saying it is great to be a Florida Gator.

**CONGRATULATING VIC STORY, JR.,
ON BEING NAMED 2015 SWISHER
SWEETS/SUNBELT EXPO FLORIDA
FARMER OF THE YEAR**

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

Mr. ROONEY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Vic Story, Jr., on being named the 2015 Swisher Sweets/Sunbelt Expo Florida Farmer of the Year. This is a tremendous honor and one he truly deserves.

As the head of his family's citrus business, Mr. Story has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to the citrus industry. He is not only a successful grower, but he is widely regarded as a leader in Florida agriculture.

He has played a key role in educating the media, the general public, and elected officials like me about the importance of citrus to the State of Florida and this country. He has taught me a lot, and I am proud to count him both as an adviser and a friend.

On behalf of the 17th District of Florida, Florida's heartland, I would like to commend Mr. Story for his contributions to the industry and to his community. I wish him the best of luck as he competes with other State winners in October for the title of Southeastern Farmer of the Year.

**RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN GLENN
SULMASY**

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a career of service both to our country and to those preparing to defend it.

Since 1988, Glenn Sulmasy has served our Nation as an officer in the United States Coast Guard. Since 2001, Captain Sulmasy has served on the faculty of the United States Coast Guard Academy as a professor of law and risen to the chairmanship of the department of humanities.

In each role, Captain Sulmasy has worked tirelessly to engage and educate cadets, faculty, government officials, and the public on national security law, public policy, and international conflict. He is a recognized expert in these areas.

Captain Sulmasy's expertise has not been limited to the academy. He is the author of multiple books and countless publications, a noted academic on the topic of national security, and a fellow in Homeland Security and National Security Law for the Center for National Policy here in Washington, D.C. There

is no doubt his knowledge has been an asset to our Nation as it struggles to understand the security intricacies of our current world.

His commitment to the protection and defense of our Nation is commendable. And as he prepares to retire from the Coast Guard Academy, I join with countless other Americans in thanking him for his service and wishing him the best of luck in the future.

□ 1300

CONGRATULATIONS TO MINNESOTA'S TOP SPELLER MAXWELL MEYER

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Minnetonka's Maxwell Meyer, who is a seventh-grader at Minnetonka Middle School East, for his performance at the Scripps National Spelling Bee.

Maxwell was among the 49 survivors of the preliminary round last Wednesday when 234 other spellers were eliminated. Maxwell then spelled both of his words right in the nationally broadcast semifinal round on Thursday and, unfortunately, came up just short of the finals after failing to score enough points on a written vocabulary test.

The National Spelling Bee, Mr. Speaker, showcases some of the brightest, most dedicated young students across the country, and Maxwell makes his community and the State of Minnesota proud.

To reach this stage of the spelling bee takes countless hours of hard work, learning the skills and knowledge to be an accurate speller. For some, that means even reading the dictionary.

Maxwell's efforts had folks all over the State of Minnesota cheering him on, and we congratulate him on his success.

COMMUNICATION FROM LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENT, THE HONORABLE BILL SHUSTER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Anthony DeThomas, Legislative Correspondent, the Honorable BILL SHUSTER, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, June 3, 2015.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a grand jury subpoena for testimony, issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois.

After consultation with counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena

is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY DETHOMAS,
Legislative Correspondent.

TIME FOR CONGRESS TO AUTHORIZE WAR IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleagues WALTER JONES of North Carolina and BARBARA LEE of California, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 55 in order to force this House and this Congress to debate on whether U.S. troops should withdraw from Iraq and Syria. We introduced this resolution under the provisions of section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution.

As all of my House colleagues know, last year, the President authorized airstrikes against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria on August 7. For over 10 months, the United States has been engaged in hostilities in Iraq and Syria without debating an authorization for this war.

On February 11 this year, nearly 4 months ago, the President sent to Congress the text for an Authorization for Use of Military Force, or an AUMF, on combating the Islamic State in Iraq, Syria, and elsewhere, yet Congress has failed to act on that AUMF, or bring an alternative to the House floor, even though we continue to authorize and appropriate the money required for sustained military operations in those countries.

Frankly speaking, Mr. Speaker, this is unacceptable. This House appears to have no problem sending our uniformed men and women into harm's way. It appears to have no problem spending billions of dollars for the arms, equipment, and air power to carry out these wars. But it just can't bring itself to step up to the plate and take responsibility for these wars.

Our servicemen and servicewomen are brave and dedicated. Congress, however, is the poster child for cowardice. The leadership of this House whines and complains from the sidelines, and all the while it shirks its constitutional duties to bring an AUMF to the floor of this House, debate it, and vote on it.

Our resolution, which will come before this House for consideration in 15 calendar days, requires the President to withdraw U.S. troops from Iraq and Syria within 30 days or no later than the end of this year, December 31, 2015. If this House approves this resolution, Congress would still have 6 months in which to do the right thing and bring an AUMF before the House and the Senate for debate and for action. Either Congress needs to live up to its responsibilities and authorize this war,

or by its continuing neglect and indifference, our troops should be withdrawn and come home. It is that simple.

I am deeply, I am deeply troubled by our policy in Iraq and Syria. I do not believe it is a clearly defined mission with a beginning, a middle, and an end, but rather just more of the same. I am not convinced that by enlarging our military footprint, that we will somehow end the violence in the region, defeat the Islamic State, or address the underlying causes of the unrest. It is a complicated situation that requires a complicated and more imaginative response.

I am also concerned by recent statements by the administration about how long we will be engaged in Iraq, Syria, and elsewhere fighting the Islamic State. Just yesterday, on June 3, General John Allen, the U.S. envoy for the U.S.-led coalition fighting ISIL, said that this fight may take “a generation or more.” He was speaking in Doha, Qatar, at the U.S.-Islamic World Forum.

Mr. Speaker, I will insert for the RECORD a Times of Israel article entitled, “Islamic State Fight May Take ‘Generation or More’—US Envoy.”

[From the Times of Israel, June 3, 2015]

ISLAMIC STATE FIGHT MAY TAKE ‘GENERATION OR MORE’—US ENVOY

As key Iraqi province falls to Islamic State, Gen. John Allen says failure to defeat group would ‘wreak havoc’ on humanity

The Islamic State group is a “global threat” which will take a generation or more to defeat, Washington’s envoy for the US-led coalition fighting the jihadists said Wednesday.

Despite “strategic momentum” against IS— or Daesh as he called it—General John Allen conceded that the fight would continue for several years in a keynote speech to the US-Islamic World Forum in Doha, Qatar.

And he added that if IS was not defeated it could “wreak havoc on the progress of humanity.”

“This will be a long campaign,” he said.

“Defeating Daesh’s ideology will likely take a generation or more. But we can and we must rise to this challenge. In an age when we are more interconnected than at any other time in human history, Daesh is a global threat.”

In a wide-ranging speech, Allen added that IS also poses a new type of threat because of its “depravity.”

“As someone who has spent nearly four decades as a United States marine, I have come closer than many to the reality of inhumanity.

“But I have never seen before the kinds of depravity and brutality in this region that ISIL represents and, in fact, that ISIL celebrates,” he added, using an alternative acronym for IS.

Allen was speaking the day after attending talks in Paris with ministers from around 20 coalition countries.

The meeting followed the fall of the city of Ramadi, the capital of Iraq’s largest province Anbar, to IS. That loss has been described as the worst defeat for the coalition since it formed nearly a year ago.

US Pentagon chief Ashton Carter blamed Iraqi forces, saying there was “an issue with the will of the Iraqis to fight,” in comments that angered Baghdad.

Iraq on Tuesday pleaded for more global support in the fight against IS.

The loss of Ramadi in Iraq plus the ancient city of Palmyra in Syria has led some to question the effectiveness of the US-led coalition in recent weeks.

Allen said the coalition had achieved some gains against the extremists.

He noted that IS had been defeated in many places in Iraq and that it has “lost over 25 percent” of the populated territory it once held in the country.

Another area of coalition success, Allen claimed, was its ability to disrupt the group’s access to finance.

“We are sharing information to block their assets to the global financial system. We are uncovering their points of access in the region and abroad for financial support,” he said.

He said the coalition had gained valuable intelligence on the organisation’s financial enterprises, but admitted that “Daesh still maintains financial resources”.

These included extortion, looting, kidnapping for ransom, and human trafficking, said Allen.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, if we are going to invest a generation or more of our blood and our treasure in this war, then shouldn’t Congress at least debate whether or not to authorize it?

According to the National Priorities Project, based in Northampton, Massachusetts, which is in my congressional district, every single hour the taxpayers of the United States are paying \$3.42 million for military actions against the Islamic State—\$3.42 million every hour, Mr. Speaker.

This is on top of the hundreds of billions of tax dollars spent on the first war in Iraq. And nearly every single penny of this war chest was borrowed money, put on the national credit card, provided as so-called emergency funds that don’t have to be accounted for or subject to budget caps like all other funds.

Why is it, Mr. Speaker, that we always seem to have plenty of money or the will to borrow all the money it takes to carry out wars? But somehow, we never have any money to invest in our schools, our highways and water systems, or our children, families, and communities? Every day, every single day, this Congress is forced to make tough, serious, painful decisions to deprive our domestic economy and priorities of the resources they need to succeed. But somehow, there is always money for more wars.

Well, if we are going to continue to spend billions on war, and if we are going to continue to tell our Armed Forces that we expect them to fight and die in these wars, then it seems to me the least we can do is stand up and vote to authorize these wars, or we should end them. We owe that to the American people. We owe that to our troops and their families. And we owe that to the oath of office that each of us took to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

I want to be clear, Mr. Speaker: I can no longer criticize the President, the Pentagon, or the State Department when it comes to taking responsibility for this war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. I may not agree with

the policy, but they have done their duty. At every step of the way, beginning on June 16, 2014, the President has informed Congress of his actions to send U.S. troops to Iraq and Syria and to carry out military operations against the Islamic State. And on February 11 of this year, he sent to Congress the draft text of an AUMF.

Mr. Speaker, while I disagree with the policy, the administration has done its job. It has kept the Congress informed, and as military operations continue to escalate, they sent an AUMF to the Congress for action.

It is this Congress, this House, that has failed and failed miserably to carry out its duties. Always complaining from the sidelines, the leadership of this House failed to act last year to authorize this war, even as it escalated and expanded nearly every month. The Speaker said it wasn’t the responsibility of the 113th Congress to act, even though the war started during its tenure. No, no. Somehow it was the responsibility of the next Congress, the 114th Congress.

Well, the 114th Congress convened on January 6, and it still hasn’t done a single, solitary thing to authorize the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. The Speaker asserted that Congress couldn’t act on the war until the President sent an AUMF to Congress. Well, Mr. Speaker, the President did just that on February 11, and still the leadership of this House has done nothing to authorize the use of military force in Iraq and Syria. And now the Speaker is saying he wants the President to send Congress another version of the AUMF because he doesn’t like the first one. Are you kidding me?

Well, I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, it doesn’t work that way. If the leadership of this House doesn’t like the original text of the President’s AUMF, then it is the job of Congress to draft an alternative, report that revised AUMF out of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, bring it to the floor of the House, and let the Members of this House debate and vote on it. That is how it works.

If you think that the President’s AUMF is too weak, then you make it stronger. If you think that it is too expansive, then set limits on it. If you are opposed to these wars, then vote to bring our troops home. That is what we are here to do. That is what we are charged to do under the Constitution. And that is why Members of Congress get a paycheck from the American people every week—to make the hard decisions, not run away from them.

All I ask, Mr. Speaker, is that the Congress do its job. That is the duty of this House and of the majority in charge of this House—to simply do its job, to govern, Mr. Speaker. But instead, all we witness is dithering and twiddling and complaining and whining and blaming others, and the complete and total shirking of responsibility over and over and over and over again. Enough, enough.

So with great reluctance and frustration, Representative JONES and Representative LEE and I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 55. Because if this House doesn't have the stomach to carry out its constitutional duty to debate and authorize this latest war, then we should bring our troops home. If the cowardly Congress can go home each night to their families and loved ones, then our brave troops should receive that same privilege.

Doing nothing is easy. And I am sad to say that war has become easy, too easy. But the costs in terms of blood and treasure are very, very, very high.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution and demand that the leadership of this House bring to the floor of this House an AUMF for the war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria before Congress adjourns on June 26 for the Fourth of July recess.

Congress needs to debate an AUMF, Mr. Speaker. It needs to do its job.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague from North Carolina, Congressman WALTER JONES.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, Mr. MCGOVERN, for always being out front on this issue, and I am delighted to join him. As he said in many of his comments, the House has a responsibility to the men and women in uniform and to the American people.

I have the privilege to represent Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base, Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station. I have over 70,000 retired veterans in the Third District of North Carolina. They are frustrated too. They believe sincerely that we must meet our constitutional responsibility and have this debate. And as you have said, Mr. MCGOVERN, be for it or be against it, but have the debate. That is what is absolutely frustrating.

I joined you and BARBARA LEE in a letter to Mr. BOEHNER in September. On August 27 we wrote a letter to the Speaker of the House asking him to please allow a debate on reauthorization of our involvement in the Middle East. Then on September 25 I wrote by myself to the Speaker of the House and asked again for the debate.

As you have stated, he did say publicly that because of the forthcoming election in 2014, that he thought it would be proper to have the debate in 2015, which you have already stated.

□ 1315

In 2015, the Speaker of the House said he was waiting for the President to submit the AUMF. As you have stated, the President did submit an AUMF, which many of us in both parties for different reasons were dissatisfied with, but it was the vehicle with which to go to the committee, to have the debate, and then to bring to the floor for a debate of the full House.

I quote frequently down in my district what James Madison said: "The power to declare war, including the power of judging the causes of war, is

fully and exclusively vested in the legislature."

He didn't say the executive branch. He said the legislature, we in the House and we in the Senate. He didn't say the President. He said the legislature. If we don't bring it forward ourselves and if the Speaker wants the President to submit the AUMF—which he has already done, but now, as you stated, he is asking for another AUMF.

I do not understand. Our Nation has spent \$1.7 trillion or \$1.8 trillion in Iraq and Afghanistan combined. This is the first war in Iraq, not the continuation that we are into now. We are spending billions and billions of dollars every day. As you say, we have cut programs left and right. Even our veterans are concerned about their benefits being cut, and many of them did serve in Afghanistan and Iraq.

I take it upon myself to go to Walter Reed. I will go to my grave regretting that I voted to send our kids to Iraq, which was an unnecessary war initially, very unnecessary, but we went; 4,000 of our kids died, and 30,000 were wounded, and 100,000 Iraqis were killed. Anyway, that is history now. I know we can't change history, but, hopefully, we can learn from history.

The people are frustrated. I talk about this down in my district, Mr. MCGOVERN. That is why I support this H. Con. Res. 55. I don't know how many billions of dollars we are expending in Afghanistan. I know that that is a different subject, but I want to make my point.

The billions of dollars that we are expending in Afghanistan is just so ironic that John Sopko, who is the Special Inspector General of Afghan Reconstruction, talks about how the waste, fraud, and abuse is ongoing. We have had marines from my district who were sent to Afghanistan to train the Afghans to be policemen and soldiers, and the people they were training turned the guns on them and killed them.

We are sending our young men and women into these Middle East countries and other countries, and we don't have an end to the plan. I am not a military person, but I have heard from military leaders. If you have a strategy, that means you have an end point to your strategy, but we don't have an end point to our strategy. That is why it is so important that we bring it up.

What you are trying to do is to force a debate on an AUMF to get this Congress to reengage itself. I am like you, sir. I get tired of funding all of these programs. In fact, on FOX today, they were talking about the weapons that we have given to the Iraqis, and their army is disbanding half the time. The weapons that we have given them—from machine guns to Humvees—are now in the hands of ISIS, and we are now bombing the equipment that we sent to the Iraqi Army. It does not make any sense.

Just a couple more points, and then I am going to yield back to you your time.

I want to thank you and BARBARA LEE—and that is why I joined you—because I see the frustration of the marines down in Camp Lejeune. They have been deployed three, four, five, six, seven times, and they know that they might be called upon again, and they will go.

Just like all of those who serve in our services, they will go back and go back and go back; but, as you have said many times and as James Madison said, it is our responsibility, not the President's responsibility, to initiate these AUMFs.

I hope that the President will follow with what the Speaker has asked him for, which is for a second AUMF. If he sends a second AUMF, then there is no excuse that our leadership of the Republican Party has—and I am a Republican—to not bring it to the floor.

Mr. MCGOVERN, I thank you again. I am pleased to have thought to join you in this effort. We need to meet our constitutional responsibility. I go to Walter Reed. I see the broken bodies, and I see the amputated legs.

I have signed over 11,000 letters to families in this country who have lost loved ones in Afghanistan and Iraq. I want to fulfill my duty as a Member of Congress and follow the Constitution and have the debates on spending blood and money in these foreign countries.

Thank you for allowing me to be a small part of this.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I want to thank my colleague from North Carolina for his eloquent statement and for his passion on this issue and for his courage on this issue because I know that it is not easy to stand up and raise some of these questions. He has done so consistently, and I think the country owes him a debt of gratitude, so I thank the gentleman for that.

I think, as Mr. JONES pointed out, there is a constitutional principle at stake here. We have a responsibility when it comes to matters of war, and it is a little bit puzzling to me that we have a lot of complaining in this Chamber by some in saying that the President is not consulting enough with Congress or he is doing too many things with executive actions; yet, when it comes to the issue of war, we don't want to have anything to do with it. It is just too easy to do nothing.

I know that these issues are uncomfortable—they are complicated; they are difficult—but our job is not to run away from an issue if it is uncomfortable. We have to deliberate on a lot of issues that are important to the American people and to the national security of this country.

I don't think it takes any courage for a Member of Congress to be quiet on this issue and cheer the White House on if the military operation is going well or criticize it if it is not, but never have to take a vote. That is not leadership; that is cowardice. That is shirking our responsibility.

I don't care whether you are a Democrat or a Republican. We all, for the

sake of protecting the integrity of this institution, should insist that we assume our proper role when it comes to issues of war. War is a big deal. It is a big deal—at least it should be a big deal.

As I said earlier, what bothers me is that, in this Chamber and in this city, it has become easy. We don't talk about it. We had a debate on the defense authorization bill last week. A number of us tried to bring amendments to the floor to kind of force this issue, and we were told this is not the place to talk about the war—the defense authorization bill, which authorizes a lot of the funding for this war.

If that is not the place to talk about it, then where is the place to talk about it? With every attempt that we have launched to try to force a debate on the floor, we have been frustrated. We have been told you can't do it. Here we are in June, and we have been at war now for many, many months. The time has come for us to stand up and be heard on this issue.

Look, I have great reservations about the White House's policy in Iraq and Syria. I don't support much of what the President is doing right now. I know his heart is in the right place, but I don't think that the ultimate answer here is to expand our military footprint. I have reservations.

Even if you believe that you ought to give the President all of the power in the universe to do whatever he wants around the world, you still ought to support what Congressman JONES and Congresswoman LEE and I are trying to do, and that is to make sure that Congress has a role in this, that we authorize whatever action is going to take place from this point forward.

Again, you could vote to expand the President's authority. You could vote to limit the President's authority. You could vote to say we don't believe the President should have any authority to launch even more wars in the Middle East. That is what the debate should be about.

We should be talking about the specifics of our policy. I mean, is there a clearly defined mission here? I don't see it. A clearly defined mission has a beginning, a middle, and an end; but we ought to have that debate.

How does this all end? We were told initially, Oh, it won't be that long; then it was a few years. Now, it is going to be a generation or two. The length of time that we are going to be expected to be engaged here gets longer and longer and longer and longer with each passing month. Isn't that worth a discussion? Isn't that worth a debate?

We debate a lot of things on this House floor that I would say are pretty trivial. We debate a lot of legislation that we know is going nowhere. Why can't we take the time to debate this issue of war? Why can't we take the time to do what is right by our servicemen and -women, who are being put into harm's way, to make sure that we are getting it right with regard to Iraq

and Syria and the war against the Islamic State? Again, I know it is uncomfortable; but so what? We need to do our job.

I will just close by reiterating something that Congressman JONES said, and that is that we have a lot of needs here in the United States. We can't get a long-term highway bill passed. We have tens of millions of fellow citizens in the United States of America, the richest country on the planet, who are hungry. We have some schools that are in disrepair.

Quite frankly, our kids deserve a heck of a lot better. We have infrastructure needs. I can go right down the list of the things that we need to do. We have people who are unemployed, and we have people who are homeless. We need more housing for people.

There are so many things that we have to do, and we are told we can't do any of it because we don't have the money; but, when it comes to wars that never end or wars that are going to last generations or more, we are an ATM machine.

If the money is not there, we will give you an IOU. We will put it on our credit card. People talk about the deficit and the debt; yet we are adding all of these billions and trillions of dollars because of these wars that are not paid for. No one says anything about that around here, but that is one of the biggest contributors to our debt. We ought to realize that.

When we talk about national security, I would just say to my colleagues that national security also includes the quality of life for people here in this country, whether people have a job, whether people have access to a good education, whether people have health care, whether people have food, whether they have shelter.

All of those things are important parts of our national security and our national defense. We are neglecting them on a regular basis, but we are spending every cent we have on these wars overseas.

This deserves a debate. Again, we would prefer that an AUMF come before the full House under regular order, where the House Foreign Affairs Committee would report out a bill, and we would just debate it, but we have been patient long enough, and nothing has been forthcoming.

Here we are in June with still no promise that anything may be coming—more excuses. That is why we introduced this privileged resolution. We are going to force a debate, and we are going to force a vote. We will do it again and again and again and again until this Congress lives up to its constitutional responsibilities.

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

□ 1330

THREATS AROUND THE WORLD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ZINKE). Under the Speaker's announced

policy of January 6, 2015, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, there is so much going on these days, and I would just like to take up a very important issue that is going on right now.

There was an interview by our President that was discussed in the L.A. Times, an article by Christi Parsons and Michael Memoli, and I saw part of the interview on television. The headline of this story is "Obama Raises Possibility of Allowing U.N. Vote on Palestinian Statehood." Their sub-headline says, "Obama makes veiled threat about Palestinian statehood in an interview."

The article says, "President Obama took a step toward a tougher line with Israel in an interview released Tuesday, raising the possibility that the U.S. will allow a United Nations vote on issues related to the Palestinians if the two sides make no meaningful movement toward peace."

In an interview with an Israeli television station, Obama noted that his administration has "up until this point" quashed such efforts at the U.N., while insisting that the Israelis and Palestinians must negotiate a resolution; but he said it is a challenge for the U.S. to keep demanding that the Palestinians negotiate in good faith if no one believes the Israelis are doing the same.

Further down, it says, "Obama's critical tone toward Netanyahu, describing him as someone who is 'predisposed' to 'think perhaps that peace is naive', appeared to return to the tough language that marked administration statements earlier this spring around the time of the Israeli election. More recently, the White House had seemed to be trying to mend fences." Well, obviously, that is not the case now.

I thought it might be important, Mr. Speaker, to take a look at some of the comments that have been made by folks who say they are leaders, and we know them to be leaders of the Palestinians because Mr. Obama is getting some terrible advice.

I don't know who is advising him. Maybe he is still skipping those briefings, and who knows where it is coming from, but somebody needs—somebody, and I hope, Mr. Speaker, somebody close to the President—to start advising him on the position of the Palestinians. They cannot make their position more clear.

Prime Minister Netanyahu stood right here at the second level and made the statement, in essence, that, if Israel lays down its arms, there is no Israel; if the Palestinians lay down their arms, there will be peace.

They will not do so, and they continue to teach their children about how evil and horrible these Jews are, these Israelis are, that they need to be wiped off the map. They continue to name streets and holidays for those who would kill innocent Israeli children, innocent Israeli moms and dads as they

sit having coffee. Oh, they think that is wonderful; let's make them heroes because they killed innocent Israelis.

Yet this President continues to want to help the Palestinians have a big spot in Israel, a massive spot, which Israel has already seen makes their nation indefensible, while the President seems not to be getting the message of their position: they want to wipe Israel off the map.

Some quotes, this is from Yasser Arafat, the previous PLO leader. He said: "We plan to eliminate the State of Israel and establish a purely Palestinian state. We will make life unbearable for Jews by psychological warfare and population explosion. We Palestinians will take over everything, including all of Jerusalem."

Now, the current Palestinian President has made clear—and his statement is: "We cannot compromise on Jerusalem." They are taking all of Jerusalem.

Also, this quote, that they would never recognize a Jewish state. The quote is: "First of all, let me make something clear about the story of the Jewish state," he told Dream 2 TV on October 23, 2011. He is quoted: "They started talking to me about the Jewish state only 2 years ago, discussing it with me at every opportunity, every forum I went to—Jewish or non-Jewish—asking: 'What do you think about the Jewish state?' I've said it before, and I'll say it again: I will never recognize the Jewishness of the state, or a 'Jewish state.'"

Another quote: " Hamas kidnapped—or rather, captured—a soldier and managed to keep him for 5 years, and that is a good thing."

Another quote from President Abbas: "In a final resolution, we would not see the presence of a single Israeli—civilian or soldier—on our lands." Of course, their lands, they anticipate getting all of Israel. They intend to wipe the Israelis off the map.

"Whoever wants resistance, whoever wants jihad, the direction for jihad is well-known and clear." This is Mahmoud Al-Habbash, the Palestinian Minister for Religious Affairs. He said, "Those who send young people to Syria or elsewhere to die for a misdirected cause must stop and understand that Jerusalem is still waiting. Jerusalem is the direction, Jerusalem is the address."

Another quote—Hamas, a group designated by the State Department and European Union as a foreign terrorist organization. They, of course, are well respected in the area the Palestinians are occupying.

Saeb Erekat, the Palestinian diplomat's chief negotiator, said, "Hamas is a Palestinian movement, is not and will never be a terrorist organization." Well, we know the facts dictate otherwise.

We keep coming back to this point, Mr. Speaker. As long as the leaders of the Palestinians continue to say that terrorist organizations are peaceful, in

their view, even though they want to kill Israelis, wipe them off the map, and as long as they continue to say they will never recognize an Israeli state, a Jewish state, they will never allow them to exist, they will continue to push to wipe them off the map, how in the world can the President of the United States act like he is a friend to Israel, yet say we want to accommodate their getting a vote that will make Israel indefensible to people that want to destroy them?

Here are some more quotes. The following are excerpts from an interview with Hamas MP and cleric Yunis Al-Astal, which aired on Al-Aqsa TV on May 11 of 2011. He said: "The Jews are brought in droves to Palestine so that the Palestinians—and the Islamic nation behind them—will have the honor of annihilating the evil of this gang."

"All the predators, all the birds of prey, all the dangerous reptiles and insects, and all the lethal bacteria are far less dangerous than the Jews."

Here is another: "In just a few years, all the Zionists and the settlers will realize that their arrival in Palestine was for the purpose of the great massacre, by means of which Allah wants to relieve humanity of their evil."

Here is another from this Hamas member and cleric: "When Palestine is liberated and its people return to it, and the entire region, with the grace of Allah, will have turned into the United States of Islam, the land of Palestine will become the capital of the Islamic Caliphate, and all these countries will turn into states within the Caliphate."

Another great quote from these wonderful leaders, another leader said: "I swear that if we had a nuke, we'd have used it this very morning."

Those are the people that the President of the United States thinks are being extremely reasonable, and he considers that Netanyahu, in wanting to keep a country in which they can live without being wiped off the map, is being unreasonable.

Netanyahu has made very clear, they want peace; but how can they sit down with people who will not even acknowledge they have a right to exist? That is not a precondition. That is a condition for wiping them off the map as a threat to mankind if they are not willing to recognize that genocide is inappropriate.

They are war criminal wannabes. When people make clear that they are going to commit murder or genocide, how long do you have to wait before it is okay to stop them? Well, the President has made clear it may be time to move out of the way so that these Palestinians that want to obliterate Israel can have their will.

One thought came back to mind. Back in my days as a felony judge, when you have somebody who is driving a car and people say, "Hey, we just need a ride to this location. Once we get there, we are going to murder some people, but we don't need anything from you. We just need a ride," the per-

son that drove that car, knowing that those people made those comments about wanting to kill people when they get to that location, they are also guilty of murder.

I am not accusing anybody. I am raising questions. If the United States says, "Here, Palestinian terrorist groups, we want to provide you the vehicle to have a powerful place right in the middle, a huge section of Israel. We want to give you that place, and you have made clear, we know you have made clear, once you are there, you are going to wipe out Israel," does that make the United States' leaders that facilitate that, does that make them accessories? I am just asking.

Mr. Speaker, you can advise the Parliamentarian, I am not accusing anybody. I am just asking the question.

The President needs to be advised by somebody that people are threatening murder, genocide, and those are not the people whose side we should be on trying to accommodate to reach that goal. It is a difficult time, and it is a scary time.

Many of us believe what Scripture says, to whom much is given, of them much is required.

I have mentioned a number of times the elderly West African gentleman who advised me when I was over there with Mercy Ships: We were so excited when you elected your first Black President, but we have continued since then to see America get weaker, and you have got to go back to Washington and tell your friends there that, when America gets weaker, we suffer.

Then we see the stories of to whom much is given. This United States of America, that our leaders in this administration, according to articles, a Catholic Bishop in Nigeria, that this administration is saying: We are not going to help you stop Boko Haram, these radical Islamists; we are going to let them keep killing innocent Christians, kidnapping, and sexually raping, abusing Christian girls. But, if you will change your laws and accommodate same sex marriage and pay for abortion, then we will be willing to come help.

□ 1345

I was advised by some other Members of Congress who got back from a trip to East Africa, where they were told by leaders in East African nations the same thing that they are being told by the people in this administration: Oh, yeah, we will help you with radical Islam, but only if you change your laws to violate your strongly held Christian beliefs that same-sex marriage is wrong. And also, start providing abortions, also violating your strongly held religious beliefs.

Only if you will violate your Christian beliefs will we be willing to come help you. If there is a God as the Bible talks about, there will be a price to this Nation for acting in such a way.

I have a dear friend—I think the world of him—a man named Sean

Hannity. I don't usually get to see his program live. Again, last night in the wee hours I was watching a replay of Sean's program, and he was talking about, once again, a terrorist with ties to a mosque in the Boston area.

Of course, I had done some research on this and found research that had been done by others. I found an article by Ryan Mauro back from December 2013.

I know when I was questioning the Director of the FBI, Director Mueller, before our Judiciary Committee, I was incredulous that the Russians, of all people, could advise the United States twice that the older Tsarnaev had been radicalized long before he ever killed people and maimed people during the Boston Marathon.

We had been advised twice. When we took no action the first time, then they advised the FBI that the older Tsarnaev had been radicalized, and you need to check into it. And the best I can find out is the FBI interviewed Tsarnaev, and he said he wasn't a terrorist—imagine that—and they talked to his mother and she said her son was not a terrorist.

And I challenged him and said, in effect: You didn't even go to the Boston mosque where Tsarnaev attended to find out, to investigate if he had been radicalized? And he challenged me. He said that wasn't true. I said: What part wasn't true? And he said: We did go to the mosque there.

I didn't hear the little tag-on line he put after that until I heard a replay. My staff had to say: You apparently didn't hear what he said after he said "We did go to the mosque." So I had to listen to the replay. What he said: "We did go to the mosque in our outreach program."

In the outreach program. We talked about that before. It took years before the FBI finally suspended their partnership with CAIR after, years before, the FBI had found evidence that was utilized in the Holy Land Foundation trial, the largest terrorist prosecution case in American history.

CAIR was named as an unindicted co-conspirator. They tried to have their name removed from the pleadings, but the Federal judges at the district level and at the United States Court of Appeals both said there is plenty of evidence to support CAIR being a co-conspirator supporting terrorism. So no, we are not going to strike their names from the pleadings. There were other names that were challenging as well.

So I was surprised it took years for the FBI to decide to suspend their outreach program, their partnership with CAIR. And yet, according to Director Mueller, they continued that outreach program to that mosque.

But I did challenge him with one final question. I held up these documents here, the Articles of Organization. This is with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that they got these Articles of Organization. And it is organizing a group called the Islamic So-

ciety of Boston, which established the mosque in Boston that Tsarnaev attended, that the latest terrorist attended.

My friend, Sean Hannity, was asking the question about this mosque because he was shocked, like I was previously, as to why there had not been more investigation.

This article from 2013 pretty well tells the tale: "Clarion Project: Islamic Society of Boston." It says:

"The Islamic Society of Boston's teachings are largely based on Islamists like Muslim Brotherhood spiritual leader Yousef al-Qaradawi and Sayyid Qutb, the Brotherhood cleric who influenced Osama bin Laden, as reported in 2008 that the Muslim Brotherhood and the Pakistani Islamist group Jamaat-e-Islami 'are the prominent belief systems. The popular web sites used by members, and recommended by mosque leaders, are mostly fundamentalist, and rabidly homophobic.'"

So we already knew that. Osama bin Laden had said that the writings of Qutb, particularly the booklet "Milestones," helped radicalized him.

If our FBI training materials had not been purged, as have our intelligence training materials and other training materials, if they had not been purged of material that CAIR found offensive—CAIR being the entity that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and a U.S. District Court said there is plenty of evidence to support their being co-conspirators in terrorism. They found some language offensive and so there were—well they classified it. I thought it was ridiculous, and I won't say an approximate amount. They found many pages to be offensive to them, this co-conspirator in terrorism, according to the pleadings in the Holy Land Foundation trial, and so they were removed. As one intelligence officer told me: We blinded ourselves of the ability to see our enemy.

They don't even know. Our FBI should go into the mosque and talk to people there. They should have asked: Well, look, do you know Tsarnaev? Was he reading Qutb—well, they call him an Egyptian martyr, but he was a terrorist. He promoted terrorism, and he wrote this booklet that has helped radicalize people.

But if you know what radicals believe, then you are able to ask the questions and get to the bottom. And so you are not just going to the mosque to sit down and pat each other on the back and have some food together. You are actually investigating whether somebody is going to kill people at the Boston Marathon in the future so you can save their lives. But they didn't know enough to do that because they are not properly trained anymore because CAIR gets offended when we try to properly train them.

This article goes on and says:

"Their writings and teachings were fanatical."

This is from Sheikh Ahmed Mansour in 2013. He is talking about the Islamic

Society of Boston's teachings in the mosque. He said:

"The writings and teachings were fanatical. I left and refused to go back to pray. I left Egypt to escape the Muslim Brotherhood, but I had found it there."

The Muslim Brotherhood advises this administration. And for the incompetent people that say: "Well, Gohmert never gives names; he just says they advise the President," they don't know how many times I have given names. Mohamed Elibiary from Plano was on the top advisory group for Homeland Security.

Imam Magid, the president of the All Dulles Area Muslim Society, or ADAMS—I am sure John Adams would appreciate that—he was president of that. He was part of a group that was named as a coconspirator in the terrorist prosecution trial of the Holy Land Foundation. He advised the President regularly. He gave him advice, according to the media. He gave advice to the President about his speech back in 2011, where the President inaccurately said everybody agrees to going back to the pre-1967 boundaries. No, they didn't.

If you are Imam Magid, and you are part of what was named as a coconspirator in terrorism, maybe you think that, but certainly the parties didn't agree to that.

Anyway, this article goes on:

"In 2004, the Islamic Society of Boston Web site had a section titled: '40 Recommendations for the Muslim Home.' It said to 'hang up the whip where the members of the household can see it,' and that children are to be 'hit' if they refuse to pray once they are 10 years old.

"The section also said regarding wife beating, 'Hitting is not the way to discipline; it is not to be resorted to except when all other means are exhausted or when it is needed to force someone to do obligatory acts of obedience,'" which apparently include of a sexual nature.

The article says:

"One of the founders of the Islamic Society of Boston is Abdurrahman Alamoudi, who was its first president."

I insert here that I asked Director Mueller: Were you aware that Alamoudi is the one that started this mosque that Tsarnaev attended? And he said: No, he was not. But he sure knew who Alamoudi was. Because the FBI gathered the evidence, whether they wanted to or not, that put him in prison. Actually, I think the British gathered the evidence that was so overwhelming that there wasn't much choice; he had to be prosecuted.

Yes, he had helped the Clinton administration, he had been some help to the Bush administration, according to Alamoudi. Anyway, he gets arrested out at Dulles Airport and is doing I believe 23 years in prison for supporting terrorism.

But the article points out:

"He was convicted on terrorism-related charges in 2004 and has admitted

to being a secret Muslim Brotherhood operative. He wrote from his prison cell, 'I am, I hope, still a member of the Muslim Brotherhood organization in the USA.' He was last paid a speaking fee by the Islamic Society of Boston in 2000, the same year he publicly expressed his support for Hamas and Hezbollah.

'Muslim Brotherhood spiritual leader Yousef al-Qaradawi has been on the ISB board of trustees. Tax filings for 1998–2000 include his name under a list of 'officers, directors, trustees, and key employees.'

'In 2002, Qaradawi helped ISB—the Islamic Society of Boston—fundraise via videotape because the U.S. would not grant him entry. His name also appeared on the Islamic Society of Boston's Web site until March 2001. The Islamic Society of Boston originally denied having any connection to Qaradawi and later claimed that the inclusion of his name on the tax forms was an error.

'The ISB has hosted Islamic speakers like Salah Soltan and Yasir Qadhi. In March 2010, Imam Abdullah Faarooq said that Aafia Siddiqui, a young woman arrested for her al Qaeda ties, was innocent, and 'You must grab on to this rope, grab on to the typewriter, grab on to the shovel, grab on to the gun and the sword, don't be afraid to step out into this world and do your job.'

'ISB has donated 'thousands' of dollars to the Holy Land Foundation, a U.S. Muslim Brotherhood entity later shut down for financing Hamas. It also donated to the Benevolence International Foundation, later identified as al Qaeda front.

'Imam Sheikh Basyouny Nehela, was has served the Islamic Society of Boston for at least 10 years, is also a board member of the Boston chapter of the Muslim American society.

'In 1994, Hamas fundraiser Mohammed El-Mezain addressed the Muslim Arab Youth Association. He spoke after an individual that was introduced as a leader of the 'Hamas mosque military wing.' An FBI report documented the speaker saying: 'I have been told to restrict or restrain what I say . . . I hope no one is recording me or taking any pictures, as none are allowed . . . because I'm going to speak the truth to you. It's simple. Finish off the Israelis. Kill them all. Exterminate them. No peace ever.'

These are the Muslim Brothers that the President gets advice from.

It is time to stop this organization. It is time to listen to our friends in Israel and do not, at all costs, facilitate the destruction or the attempted destruction of Israel by our enemies and their enemies.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. STEWART (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of family reasons.

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 8, 2015 at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1699. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization for Colonel Paul J. Rock, Jr., United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1700. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Capital Gain Distributions of Regulated Investment Companies [Notice 2015-41] received June 3, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1701. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Changes in accounting periods and in methods of accounting (Rev. Proc. 2015-33) received June 3, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1702. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Penalty Relief Program — Late Annual Reporting for Non-Title I Retirement Plans ("One-Participant Plans" and Certain Foreign Plans) (Rev. Proc. 2015-32) received June 3, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1703. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Request for Comments Regarding New Financial Accounting Standards Board and International Accounting Standards Board Revenue Recognition Standards [Notice 2015-40] received June 3, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 2131. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 83 Meeting Street in Charleston, South Carolina, as the "J. Waties Waring Judicial Center" (Rept. 114-137). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CONAWAY: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 2394. A bill to reauthorize the National Forest Foundation Act, and for

other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 114-138). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2645. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to prevent the Thrift Savings Fund from investing in any company that boycotts Israel; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DOLD, Mr. GUINTA, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. NUNES, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. SINEMA):

H.R. 2646. A bill to make available needed psychiatric, psychological, and supportive services for individuals with mental illness and families in mental health crisis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. ZINKE):

H.R. 2647. A bill to expedite under the National Environmental Policy Act and improve forest management activities in units of the National Forest System derived from the public domain, on public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and on tribal lands to return resilience to overgrown, fire-prone forested lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. COLE, Mr. FATTAH, and Mrs. LUMMIS):

H.R. 2648. A bill to require adequate information regarding the tax treatment of payments under settlement agreements entered into by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 2649. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the application of Medicare secondary payer rules to certain workers' compensation settlement agreements and qualified Medicare set-aside provisions; 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. TOM PRICE of Georgia:

H.R. 2650. A bill to restore equity, save coverage, and undo errors in the case of individuals who lose health insurance subsidies under King v. Burwell, and other individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DEGETTE (for herself, Mr. WHITFIELD, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 2651. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to prevent and treat diabetes, to promote and improve the care of individuals with diabetes, and to reduce health disparities, relating to diabetes, within racial and ethnic minority groups, including the African-American, Hispanic American, Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian and Alaskan Native communities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALMER (for himself, Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. SALMON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GRIF-FITH, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. ZINKE, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. WALKER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. BLUM, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. BARTON, and Mr. BOUSTANY):

H.R. 2652. A bill to provide a 2-year grace period for physicians and other health care providers in transitioning from the use of ICD-9 to ICD-10; 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. ROE of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FLORES, Mr. BARR, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HILL, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. YODER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. COLE, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. MESSER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 2653. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and related reconciliation provisions, to promote patient-centered health care, to provide for the creation of a safe harbor for defendants in medical malpractice actions who demonstrate adherence to clinical practice guidelines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in

addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, House Administration, Rules, Appropriations, Veterans' Affairs, 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. NADLER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BERA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. ESTY, Mr. FARR, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 2654. A bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, 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. DELANEY (for himself, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 2655. A bill to require all candidates for election for the office of Senator or Member of the House of Representatives to run in an open primary regardless of political party preference or lack thereof, to limit the ensuing general election for such office to the two candidates receiving the greatest num-

ber of votes in such open primary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, the Judiciary, 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. POLIS (for himself, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. KIND, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 2656. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement and Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the electronic delivery of pension plan information; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. REED (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. KIND, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. AMODEI, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 2657. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the energy credit to provide greater incentives for industrial energy efficiency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 2658. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that emergency services volunteers are not taken into account as employees under the shared responsibility requirements contained in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 2659. A bill to authorize preferential treatment for certain imports from Nepal; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. POCAN, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. TORRES, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. FUDGE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. HAHN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. FARR, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 2660. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to increase the age of eligibility for children to receive benefits under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY (for himself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 2661. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to include national discovery trails, and to designate the American Discovery Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. SALMON, Mr. GALLEGO, and Ms. SINEMA):

H.R. 2662. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to clarify the situations in which the United States will cover the cost of transportation for next of kin to attend the transfer ceremony of a member of the Armed Forces who dies overseas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. POLIS, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr.

LOWENTHAL, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 2663. A bill to promote the development of renewable energy on public land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HIGGINS:

H.R. 2664. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to protect the right of a claimant in a civil action before a Federal court to retain a structured settlement broker to negotiate the terms of payment of an award, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 2665. A bill to designate and expand wilderness areas in Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and to designate certain rivers in Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park as wild and scenic rivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois (for himself, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BARTON, Mr. LANCE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. LONG, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. WALDEN, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 2666. A bill to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from regulating the rates charged for broadband Internet access service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mr. COFFMAN, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 2667. A bill to reauthorize the matching grant program for school security in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico (for herself, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. DINGELL, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 2668. A bill to establish a National Care Corps through which qualified volunteers provide care, companionship, and other services to seniors and individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. BARTON, and Mr. LANCE):

H.R. 2669. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to expand and clarify the prohibition on provision of inaccurate caller identification information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 2670. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for expanded participation in the microloan program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 2671. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the amount of scholarships and duration of obligated service under the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Professional Scholarship Program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 2672. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the amount and duration of scholarships under the Department of

Veterans Affairs Employee Incentive Scholarship Program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 2673. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the eligibility of employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs to participate in the Education Debt Reduction Program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 2674. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer funds among certain scholarship and debt reduction programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 2675. A bill to direct the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to establish a program allowing low volume motor vehicle manufacturers to produce a limited number of vehicles annually within a regulatory system that addresses the unique safety and financial issues associated with limited production, and to direct the Environmental Protection Agency to allow low volume motor vehicle manufacturers to install engines from vehicles that have been issued certificates of conformity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEAL (for himself, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 2676. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the tax treatment for certain build America bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SALMON (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. WALBERG):

H.R. 2677. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to verify that individuals have made a commitment to serve in the Armed Forces or in public service, or otherwise are a borrower on an eligible loan which has been submitted to a guaranty agency for default aversion or is already in default, before such individuals obtain a consolidation loan; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SALMON:

H.R. 2678. A bill to prohibit United States contributions to the United Nations Population Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Ms. LOFGREN):

H.R. 2679. A bill to provide for the admission to the United States of certain Tibetans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COSTA, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 2680. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase transparency and reporting on 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.

tion 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 Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 2681. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish the STEM Education and Training Account in order to enhance the economic competitiveness of the United States by providing funding for STEM education and training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, 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. VISCLOSKEY:

H.R. 2682. A bill to prohibit business enterprises that lay off a greater percentage of their United States workers than workers in other countries from receiving any Federal assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. VISCLOSKEY:

H.R. 2683. A bill to require certain Federal agencies to use iron and steel produced in the United States in carrying out projects for the construction, alteration, or repair of a public building or public work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BARTON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COOK, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. RUIZ):

H.R. 2684. A bill to restore tribal economic development opportunity for the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas on terms that are equal and fair, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. JONES, and Ms. LEE):

H. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution directing the President, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, to remove United States Armed Forces deployed to Iraq or Syria on or after August 7, 2014, other than Armed Forces required to protect United States diplomatic facilities and personnel, from Iraq and Syria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NOLAN:

H. Res. 298. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding steps that Congress should take to restore democracy and change the way we do politics in the United States by reducing the influence of money and corporations and promoting the participation of the people in politics and government; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, 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. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 299. A resolution on the passing of Joseph Robinette Biden, III; considered and agreed to. considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H. Res. 300. A resolution on the passing of Joseph Robinette Biden, III; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TAKAI, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. YOHO, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. JONES, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. PERRY):

H. Res. 301. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of an implementing bill with respect to a trade agreement unless the final legal text of the agreement has been made available to the public for a period of not less than 60 days prior to the date on which the implementing bill is introduced in the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H. Res. 302. A resolution observing the 100th birthday of the late Les Paul, the "Wizard of Waukesha", and honoring his contributions to the American music industry; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2645.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution under the General Welfare Clause.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2646.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 2647.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, section 3, clause 2

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 2648.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. REICHERT:

H.R. 2649.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations re-

specting the territory or other property belonging to the United States)."

By Mr. TOM PRICE of Georgia:

H.R. 2650.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Consistent with the original understanding of the Commerce Clause, the authority to enact this legislation is found within Clause 3 of Section 8, Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution. Consistent with Congress's power to tax, the authority to enact this legislation is also found in Clause 1 of Section 8, Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H.R. 2651.

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. PALMER:

H.R. 2652.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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 the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof (Also known as the "Necessary and Proper clause")."

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 2653.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, with respect to the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises," and to provide for the "general Welfare of the United States."

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution gives Congress the power to "regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress 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."

This legislation puts forth measures relating to the treatment of existing commerce and the exchange of health care products, services, and transactions, while retaining the sovereignty and power of respective states as outlined in Amendment X of the U.S. Constitution. The legislation also makes amendments to the manner in which the United States defines and enacts certain taxes, as implemented through the power to collect taxes and provide for the general Welfare.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution provides for those provisions which serve as a means to secure the ends of Clauses 1 and 3 of Article 1, Section 8, as cited above. Such provisions, include, but are not limited to eligibility standards, reporting measures relating to the practical implementation of tax provisions, and instructions specifying the relationship among existing Departments and programs.

Nothing in this legislation shall be construed to restrict due process of the law as defined in Section 1, Amendment XIV of the U.S. Constitution.

This legislation includes a provision to repeal Public Law 111-148 and title I and subtitle B of title II of Public Law 111-152, which exceeds the scope of power vested in Congress by the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 2654.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution and section 5 of Amendment XIV to the Constitution.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 2655.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1

"The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators."

By Mr. POLIS:

H.R. 2656.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2657.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 2658.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 2659.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, commonly referred to as the Commerce Clause. The Commerce Clause states that the Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. This bill changes U.S. trade

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 2660.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY:

H.R. 2661.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 2662.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Clause 8

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 2663.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2. (The Property Clause.)

The Property Clause gives Congress the power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and states that nothing in the Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any Particular State.

Currently, the federal government possesses approximately 1.8 billion acres of land. The U.S. Constitution specifically addresses the relationship of the federal government to land. The Property Clause gives Congress plenary power and full-authority over federal property. The U.S. Supreme Court has described Congress's power to legislate under this Clause as "without limitation." This Act falls squarely within the express Constitutional power set forth in the Property Clause.

By Mr. HIGGINS:
H.R. 2664.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. KILMER:
H.R. 2665.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States);

Article I, Section 8, 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. KINZINGER of Illinois:
H.R. 2666.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:
H.R. 2667.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

As described in Article 1, Section 1 "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress."

By Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico:

H.R. 2668.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 2669.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2670.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution permits the Congress to, "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with Indian tribes"

By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2671.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2672.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2673.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2674.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 2675.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MULLIN:
H.R. 2676.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEAL:
H.R. 2676.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I and the 16th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. SALMON:
H.R. 2677.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution: 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. SALMON:
H.R. 2678.
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 the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:
H.R. 2679.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4

By Ms. SPEIER:
H.R. 2680.
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 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. TITUS:
H.R. 2681.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VISCLOSKY:
H.R. 2682.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. VISCLOSKY:
H.R. 2683.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:
H.R. 2684.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

H.R. 348: Mr. BRAT.
H.R. 359: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 381: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. GUTIÉRREZ.

H.R. 419: Ms. MCSALLY.
H.R. 592: Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 600: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
H.R. 702: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. BOUTSTANY.

H.R. 703: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. RUSSELL.
H.R. 721: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 731: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 767: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. REED.

H.R. 774: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 775: Mrs. COMSTOCK.

H.R. 829: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 835: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 842: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, and Mr. VEASEY.

H.R. 893: Mrs. NOEM, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 913: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 921: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 928: Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 938: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 969: Ms. MCSALLY.
H.R. 973: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 985: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. DENHAM, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 997: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 999: Mrs. BLACK.

H.R. 1057: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 1096: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 1101: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HIMES, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. GUTIÉRREZ.

H.R. 1107: Ms. MCSALLY.
H.R. 1133: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1157: Mrs. TORRES.
H.R. 1188: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. BERA.

H.R. 1192: Mr. REED, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1197: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1202: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1218: Mr. DOLD and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1247: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 1258: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 1299: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 1300: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1321: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1399: Mrs. TORRES.
H.R. 1401: Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 1413: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
H.R. 1434: Mr. KIND, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. MENG, and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1435: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 1448: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 1462: Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 1475: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 1516: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 1523: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1552: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1559: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 1572: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 1599: Mr. KNIGHT and Mr. RENACCI.
H.R. 1610: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1624: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. CUPELLA, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1670: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 6: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 29: Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 136: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 169: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 227: Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia.
H.R. 232: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. POLIS, and Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.

H.R. 276: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Ms. FOXX, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MESSER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 288: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 292: Mr. HANNA, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ZELDIN, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 333: Mr. MACARTHUR.

H.R. 1680: Mr. SERRANO.
 H.R. 1684: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 1688: Mr. POCAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. COOK.
 H.R. 1717: Mr. LANCE, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. FARR, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. HAHN, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. DOGGETT.
 H.R. 1725: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
 H.R. 1736: Mr. LUEPKEMEYER.
 H.R. 1739: Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
 H.R. 1786: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
 H.R. 1817: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
 H.R. 1818: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts and Mr. WALZ.
 H.R. 1834: Mr. SALMON.
 H.R. 1846: Mrs. BEATTY.
 H.R. 1853: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. ZINKE.
 H.R. 1859: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 1877: Mrs. DINGELL and Mr. POLIS.
 H.R. 1893: Mr. COLE, Mr. HARDY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 1942: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 1943: Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CLAY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. EDWARDS, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
 H.R. 1950: Mr. BISHOP of Michigan and Mr. CLAWSON of Florida.
 H.R. 1961: Mr. POLIS.
 H.R. 1989: Mr. HANNA and Mr. ZINKE.
 H.R. 1992: Mr. CRAMER.
 H.R. 1994: Mrs. ROBY.
 H.R. 2001: Mr. KNIGHT.
 H.R. 2005: Mr. POCAN and Ms. LEE.
 H.R. 2013: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 2016: Mr. QUIGLEY and Ms. TITUS.
 H.R. 2019: Mr. MASSIE and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 2031: Mrs. TORRES.
 H.R. 2043: Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. SENSEN-BRENNER, and Mrs. TORRES.
 H.R. 2050: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. COHEN.
 H.R. 2061: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
 H.R. 2063: Mr. HASTINGS.
 H.R. 2082: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mrs. DINGELL.
 H.R. 2126: Mr. CULBERSON.
 H.R. 2132: Ms. MENG.
 H.R. 2138: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 2150: Mr. WALZ.
 H.R. 2152: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 2192: Mr. TAKAI.
 H.R. 2216: Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SIREN, and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H.R. 2221: Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. STEWART, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Ms. ADAMS.

H.R. 2248: Mr. KEATING.
 H.R. 2259: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2260: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 2290: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
 H.R. 2300: Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. MCCAUL.
 H.R. 2303: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 2309: Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 2342: Mr. WESTERMAN.
 H.R. 2360: Ms. BASS.
 H.R. 2378: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 2389: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
 H.R. 2400: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BARR, and Mr. CONAWAY.
 H.R. 2429: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H.R. 2430: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Mr. BEYER.
 H.R. 2457: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. ASHFORD.
 H.R. 2470: Ms. MOORE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. LEE.
 H.R. 2491: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 2510: Mrs. WALORSKI and Mr. UPTON.
 H.R. 2513: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. CARTER of Texas.
 H.R. 2513: Mr. BURGESS and Mr. CARTER of Texas.
 H.R. 2514: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COLE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. YODER, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 2522: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
 H.R. 2523: Mr. WILLIAMS.
 H.R. 2530: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. CONYERS.
 H.R. 2567: Mr. COFFMAN, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. HILL.
 H.R. 2576: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
 H.R. 2607: Miss RICE of New York, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. JEFFRIES.
 H.R. 2630: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
 H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. VELA.
 H. Con. Res. 18: Mr. O'ROURKE.
 H. Con. Res. 53: Mr. KNIGHT.
 H. Res. 112: Mr. NUNES.
 H. Res. 209: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MARINO, and Mr. STEWART.
 H. Res. 230: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H. Res. 233: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. MOULTON.
 H. Res. 262: Mrs. TORRES and Mr. MCNERNEY.
 H. Res. 294: Mr. BARLETTA.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2577

OFFERED BY: MR. POSEY

AMENDMENT No. 25: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:
 SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department

of Transportation to take any actions with respect to the financing of a new passenger rail project that runs from Orlando to Miami through Indian River County, Florida.

H.R. 2577

OFFERED BY: MR. POSEY

AMENDMENT No. 26: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Transportation to make a loan in an amount that exceeds \$600,000,000 under title V of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 821 et seq.).

H.R. 2577

OFFERED BY: MR. POSEY

AMENDMENT No. 27: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Transportation to authorize exempt facility bonds to finance passenger rail projects which do not use vehicles that are reasonably expected to be capable of attaining a maximum speed in excess of 150 miles per hour between scheduled stops as defined in section 142 of title 26, United States Code.

H.R. 2577

OFFERED BY: MR. EMMER OF MINNESOTA

AMENDMENT No. 28: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any enrichment as defined in Appendix A to part 611 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, for any New Start grant request.

H.R. 2577

OFFERED BY: MR. SCHIFF

AMENDMENT No. 29: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to enforce section 47524 of title 49, United States Code, or part 161 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, with regard to noise or access restrictions or to enforce section 47107 of title 49, United States Code, with regard to access restriction on the operation of aircraft by the operate of Bob Hope Airport in Burbank, California.

H.R. 2577

OFFERED BY: MR. GALLEGO

AMENDMENT No. 30: At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of these funds made available by this Act may be used by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to redesign the Phoenix Metroplex regional airspace.

H.R. 2577

OFFERED BY: MR. SANFORD

AMENDMENT No. 31: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to administer, implement, or enforce section 193 or section 414 of this Act.