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No. 129

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 all Creation, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

On this day, the people's House concludes its business. Members return to their congressional districts. An election to determine those who would serve this Nation as Members of Congress lies before us all.

There are many energies which divide this House. There are many voices throughout our Nation vying for the attention of any who would listen.

Please bless our Nation and those who leave this Chamber for the oncoming and ongoing campaign. Grant that there be more light than heat, more charity than enmity, more graciousness than ugliness, more wisdom than ignorance. Our great Nation has perished for over two centuries, with many fits and starts, but many triumphs as well.

In the weeks that come, may Your grace descend upon all citizens engaged in the affairs of our time. May we be mindful of needs beyond our own and united in a commitment to work together for a better future for these United States.

Bless us this day and every day, and may all that is done be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY)

come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY 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 1-minute requests on each side of the aisle.

A TIME FOR CHOOSING

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as we enter the final stages of this election cycle, the American people have a choice for change—promoting limited government with expanded freedom or big government with power to politicians. A key issue is job creation.

I support the bipartisan initiatives of John F. Kennedy's and Ronald Reagan's of cutting taxes, which enable the private sector to create jobs. President Obama has enacted failed policies of borrow, tax, and spend, producing 43 months of unemployment of over 8 percent.

New jobs could be created with an all-of-the-above energy policy, but President Obama promised skyrocketing energy costs—doubling gas prices. A better course would be to develop the Keystone pipeline with our number one ally, Canada. The contrast on national defense is clear—that we should stand for peace through strength: Ronald Reagan. President Obama's policies to hollow out our military reveal weakness.

My constituents are heartbroken at the Internet tragedy of our Ambassador to Libya being murdered and his body desecrated by terrorists.

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

THE FAILURE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, later today, the House is scheduled to adjourn for 6 weeks with no plans to come back into session until November.

On behalf of the hardworking Rhode Islanders whom I serve, I rise to express my deep disappointment that the House Republican leadership is choosing to adjourn and to abandon the middle class when so much work is left to be done.

In my home State, nearly 60,000 men and women cannot find work. More than 50,000 homes have mortgages that are under water, but instead of working to pass a comprehensive jobs plan, provide relief to homeowners, or strengthen families by passing the middle class tax cuts, House Republicans want to take the next 6 weeks off.

Today's action by the Republican leadership is a failure of their responsibility to lead, and I urge them to reconsider and agree to remain here and commit to working together in a bipartisan way to address the urgent issues facing our country.

LET'S STAY IN WASHINGTON AND FINISH THE JOB

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

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, Americans continue to look for work, to put food on the table, and to ensure their

□ 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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children have proper school supplies as fall comes into full swing. Yet the House is set to leave Washington today with many items on its to-do list.

While Congress finishes up the work to pass a budget to fund the Federal Government, catastrophic cuts loom on the horizon, set to hit in January of 2013. Leaving these cuts unresolved is unconscionable. Not only is this the wrong message to send to the American people, it's simply not the right thing to do. Our all-volunteer force is at war, and these cuts threaten our national security. Furthermore, they threaten over 200,000 jobs in Virginia.

Nine days remain before the new fiscal year begins. Congress should do the right thing and stay in Washington instead of ignoring the reality and delaying tough decisions. It's time to put governing over politics. Let's stay in Washington and finish the job that we were elected and expected to do.

CONGRESS MUST STAND UP AGAINST UTILITY CUTS ACROSS THE MIDWEST

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

Mr. KUCINICH. The Stop the War on Coal Act is up today. It is the coal industry which is waging war on our mountains by leveling them, war on our lungs by burning dirty fuel, war on healthy children by being the single largest source of mercury exposure, war on our rivers and streams by filling them with toxic waste, war on groundwater through poisonous ash fills, war on its workers through conditions which continue to kill, war on families by breaking unions and by relentlessly reducing jobs, war on our national debt by taking in billions of subsidies, and now war on ratepayers of municipal utilities across the Midwest. Time to stop this war.

Peabody Coal's Prairie State coal plant in southern Illinois has brokered a series of shady deals that puts 217 local utilities here, across the Midwest, on the hook for billions of dollars for energy they may never even get while paying twice the market price—a corrupt boondoggle that will raise utility rates and saddle many publicly owned utilities with crushing debt obligations.

Congress must stand up for the utility cuts in this areas.

HONORING OUTSTANDING ATHLETE STEVEN FOX

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

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding student athlete from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. Competing at the U.S. Amateur Championship in Colorado, UTC student Steven Fox came from behind to win the first USGA Championship for the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga.

Down by two holes on the par 5 17th hole, Steven made a clutch birdie and managed to make a great par on the final hole, putting the match into sudden death after 36 grueling holes. At the first playoff hole, Steven sank a critical 18-foot putt to secure his victory. Steven's victory is an inspiration to the entire UTC community and, indeed, to all Tennesseans.

No mention of this victory is complete without mentioning the great UTC golf team, which has achieved national success under the leadership of Coach Mark Guhne. Thanks to his hard work and the support of former Athletic Director Steve Sloan and Chancellor Roger Brown, UTC qualified for this past year's NCAA championship in Los Angeles.

On behalf of all east Tennesseans, I extend my congratulations to Steven Fox. I look forward to watching him roam the fairways at Augusta National soon. I also look forward to many future successes at UTC.

Go Mocs!

□ 0910

BIPARTISAN DEFICIT REDUCTION

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

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Our Nation is facing serious economic and fiscal challenges. We have seen economic recovery over the last 4 years, but we have work to do.

The fiscal policies that expire at the end of the year, known as the "fiscal cliff," present a rare opportunity to set aside politics and find common ground to reduce our Nation's deficit in a balanced and fiscally responsible manner.

Actions we take must be based on our priorities and our values. It means strengthening the middle class and building economic opportunity. It means spending cuts and new revenues.

We will need to make tough choices, but there is a path forward if we are fair, if we are committed to our obligations to our seniors and our children, and if we recognize the importance of strategic investments to grow our economy now and into the future.

I was proud to be one of just 38 Members to support a bipartisan proposal by Representatives COOPER and LATOURETTE that included tax reform and spending cuts to reduce the Nation's deficit.

Let's move our country forward by taking responsible, meaningful, and timely action.

HOLD THE IRS' FEET TO THE FIRE

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

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it's time for Americans to know the truth about the abuse of

their hard-earned taxpayer dollars, especially at a time when the President is calling for tax increases.

The issue I'm talking about is IRS action that puts billions of taxpayer dollars at risk. Currently, the IRS allows individuals without a Social Security number to get cash benefits—like the \$1,000 refundable child tax credit which is costing American taxpayers billions of dollars—by obtaining an individual taxpayer identification number, or ITIN.

A recent IG report revealed a shocking scandal within the IRS that encouraged employees to fast track ITIN approval without regard to preventing fraud. The ITIN has become a ticket to get cash from Uncle Sam, and this is wrong.

I'm introducing the ITIN Reform Act to hold the IRS' feet to the fire to better protect the American taxpayer, and I urge all my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING DR. DENTON A. COOLEY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on August 3, 1962, a life changing decision was made by Dr. Denton Cooley in the founding of the Texas Heart Institute.

As I listened to the words said this morning, he chose wisdom over ignorance with respect to diagnosing cardiovascular disease, the most devastating killer of Americans, killing a life every 33 seconds, 2,600 lives each day, and nearly 1 million lives each year.

Dr. Cooley was honored this past week with tributes from President George Bush and President William Jefferson Clinton, joined by his wife and extended family. Over the years, he has been able to help men and women and children. He has done a magnificent job with respect to the amount of surgeries that have been performed. He performed more than 118,000 open-heart operations, 258,000 cardiac catheterizations, and 1,270 heart transplants.

The Texas Heart Institute, along with St. Luke's Hospital, continues to serve the world and continues to do research to improve the lives of those who suffer from heart disease. Dr. James Willerson is the new CEO. His demeanor and temperament, his research abilities, and his leadership has taken this great institution to the 21st century.

What a great honor to be with those who honor Dr. Denton Cooley for his wisdom and his ability to challenge medical profession science to be able to save lives. Today, children live, families are reunited, and we are stronger in our health because of the existence of the Texas Heart Institute. It is my privilege to congratulate them for 50 years of saving lives.

POW/MIA RECOGNITION DAY

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

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the more than 83,000 Americans still listed as missing in action or prisoners of war. Today is National POW/MIA Recognition Day.

I would like to bring to the attention of my House colleagues the efforts made by the joint POW/MIA Accounting Command to recover and return home to their families our unaccounted for servicemembers.

Also, let us recognize groups such as Rolling Thunder, the Vietnam Veterans of America, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the National League of POW/MIA Families, and numerous others who ensure those who remain missing are never forgotten, and that our Nation remembers their sacrifice.

This includes Army Private First Class Ithiel Whatley of Escambia County, Florida, who was last seen on July 12, 1950, in Korea and who is remembered every day of the year by his brother Nat.

We salute our POWs and MIAs who have given to this Nation more than we can ever repay. The United States will not rest until each is home and has received the proper burial on American soil they deserve.

Please offer a prayer for those who remain on the battlefields of the past and of the present, and let us pledge that not one is left behind.

VOTER SUPPRESSION

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, this is Constitution Week, when we celebrate our fundamental rights as Americans. Today, one of the most cherished rights, the right to vote, is under serious attack.

Recent efforts to suppress voter participation are designed to silence the voice of American voters, especially seniors, people of color, the poor, and young adults.

In Florida, new restrictions on voter registration led the League of Women Voters to suspend their efforts until the law was halted by the court. Republican legislatures have passed strict voting requirements, although Pennsylvania could not provide even one example of voter fraud. Even elderly veterans, who risked their lives for our country, may be turned away from the polls because they lack the proper IDs. Five million Americans could be disenfranchised.

Anyone who values our Constitution should encourage voting, not erect barriers based on false claims of voter fraud.

STOP THE WAR ON COAL ACT OF 2012

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3409.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLEISCHMANN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 788 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. 3409.

Will the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER) kindly take the chair.

□ 0918

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. 3409) to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations before December 31, 2013, under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, with Mr. YODER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, September 20, 2012, amendment No. 7 printed in House Report 112-680 offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HARRIS) had been disposed of.

□ 0920

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in House Report 112-680.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. 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:

Strike section 503 of the committee print.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 788, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment, I believe, that common sense would allow us to work together and pass.

This amendment would simply maintain the current deadline that existed under the previous administration of 90 days under the Clean Air Act by striking section 503 of the bill which artificially limits agency comment periods on water quality permits to 30 days with no possibility of extension. This existed under President Bush's administration.

Why, then, would my friends on the other side of the aisle not join with me to say let's have regular order? Let's ensure that we give everyone a reasonable opportunity for a response on their quality of life.

On the surface, the intent of H.R. 3409 appears to be to prevent the Interior Department from revising a Bush administration midnight regulation that significantly weakened mountaintop protections on the destructive practice of mountaintop removal mining. Let me remind you, they did not alter the comment period. Mountaintop removal mining, as many of us know, is a very challenging, environmentally difficult process. For many, they say, it creates jobs.

What we are trying to do is to ensure that there is a balance between that industry and, as well, the fairness of allowing those to be able to comment. As it's presently drafted, this bill would reach, in fact, it would make it much more difficult, if you will, to deal with the question of rulemaking.

The people in the State of Texas and the city of Houston appreciate the ability to drink cool, fresh water. So does everyone else. The idea of not being able to comment on the impact of this particular process is challenging.

I ask my colleagues to consider the importance of coming together and extending, or going back to, the 90-day comment period to balance, if you will, the timeframe and to ensure that all are heard on any aspects that would impact the environment, impact the environment of this particular procedure.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Chairman, I object to the amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time remains.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTCH).

Mr. DEUTCH. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the gentlelady's amendment to yet another bill that will never become law, another bill that feeds into the biggest problem we have here.

The 112th Congress has actually set a sad new low for our democracy. We all know that President Harry Truman famously dubbed the 80th Congress in 1948 as the "do-nothing Congress." Yet the do-nothing Congress of 1948 has nothing on this one. That Congress passed over 900 laws, while the 112th Congress has passed just over 100.

Among the countless laws blocked by the Republican majority is the American Jobs Act, which economists say

would create over 2½ million jobs. It's a sad day when the main drag on America's economy is the U.S. House of Representatives.

Most Americans actually have to earn their vacation days, Mr. Chairman. The only thing the Congress has earned are abysmal approval ratings. The 112th Congress puts Harry Truman's do-nothing Congress to shame. At a time when our economy should come first, that, Mr. Chairman, is shameful.

I rise in strong support of the gentle lady's amendment to a bill that prevents us from actually accomplishing the real work the American people expect from us.

Mr. GIBBS. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me just clarify what is happening with this legislation. It eliminates the EPA's authority to apply minimum Federal water quality standards sufficient to protect human and aquatic life, and it is weaker than State standards in many places. It strips the EPA's authority to object to the State discharge permits that fail to meet Clean Air Act requirements.

Now, this is not about creating jobs, Mr. Chairman. I ask, on the names of our children yet unborn, to be able to have a quality of life, quality of water and quality of air that the requirements that they are trying to eliminate in this bill, the proponent of this bill, to the extent that they will narrow the comment period to 30 days rather than 90 days.

Why is that not a simple request if my good friend could not say, Congresswoman, we support the amendment. I hope that's what he will say. The difficulty that I have is I would rather, Mr. Chairman, be doing Medicare, tax breaks, jobs, urgent priorities that are needed.

I just ask for a little bit of consideration on recognizing that the Nation is better when we have provided a quality of life for all Americans. Who are we to speak of the needs of the people who have coal in their region? What we have asked is that we put in the four parameters of common sense and reasonableness.

My amendment is that. It expands back to its regular order the existing comment period, Mr. Chairman, to 90 days. It strikes the provision, and this bill that limits it to 30 days.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee amendment that speaks to the health and good quality of life for all Americans and America's children.

I yield back the balance of my time.

CLEAN WATER ACT DEADLINE STUDY AMENDMENT

I rise today and ask my colleagues to support my amendment to H.R. 3409 which would simply maintain the current deadline of 90 days under the Clean Water Act, by striking Section 503 of the bill which artificially limits agency comment periods on water quality per-

mits to 30 days with no possibility of extension.

On the surface the intent of H.R. 3409 appears to be to prevent the Interior Department from revising a Bush Administration midnight regulation that significantly weakened protections on the destructive practice of Mountaintop Removal Mining. Mountaintop Removal Mining is one the most environmentally destructive practices on earth, which has fouled water quality and destroyed nearly 2,000 miles of Appalachian streams since 1992.

However, H.R. 3409 is drafted so that its reach would in fact be much broader than just this one rulemaking. The people in the State of Texas and the city of Houston appreciate the ability to drink cool fresh water which, at its core, is what the Clean Water Act is designed to do. This legislation goes all the way back to 1948 because pollution of the nation's surface waters was a very serious problem. And Mr. Speaker, it still is today.

Title V of H.R. 3409 eliminates EPA's authority to apply minimum federal water quality standards sufficient to protect human health and aquatic life, if weaker state standards are in place. It strips EPA's authority to object to state discharge permits that fail to meet Clean Water Act requirements.

And it limits EPA's ability to protect waterways from harm from mountaintop removal coal mining, repealing EPA's authority to veto a "valley fill" permit based on environmental concerns and limiting the time environmental agencies have to comment to the Army Corps of Engineers on the environmental impacts of a proposed valley fill.

H.R. 3409 would prevent the Secretary of the Interior from issuing any regulation under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) through December 31, 2013, if the regulation would, among other things, prohibit coal mining in any area, reduce employment in coal mines, or reduce coal production.

The principal law governing pollution of the nation's surface waters is the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or Clean Water Act. Originally enacted in 1948, it was totally revised by amendments in 1972 that gave the act its current shape. The 1972 legislation spelled out ambitious programs for water quality improvement that have since been expanded and are still being implemented by industries and municipalities. In fact Mr. Chairman I would dare say that most Americans take clean water for granted.

The Clean Water Act consists of two major parts, one being the provisions which authorize federal financial assistance for municipal sewage treatment plant construction. The other is the regulatory requirements that apply to industrial and municipal dischargers. The act has been termed a technology-forcing statute because of the rigorous demands placed on those who are regulated by it to achieve higher and higher levels of pollution abatement under deadlines specified in the law.

Early on, emphasis was on controlling discharges of conventional pollutants, for example, suspended solids or bacteria that are biodegradable and occur naturally in the aquatic environment, while control of toxic pollutant discharges has been a key focus of water quality programs more recently.

My colleagues Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts and Mr. WAXMAN of California have done an excellent job detailing many of the harms that H.R. 3409 would do. It bears repeating

though, that Title V of H.R. 3409 contains H.R. 2018, which severely limits EPA's authority to apply minimum national standards to protect the nation's waters from pollution.

Title V prevents EPA from strengthening weak state water quality standards, unless the state concurs, even if the water quality standard is insufficient to protect human health or aquatic life. It also strips EPA's authority to enforce discharge limits by prohibiting the agency from objecting to state discharge permits that fail to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act. According to EPA, this title would "overturn almost 40 years of Federal legislation by preventing EPA from protecting public health and water quality."

In addition, the title limits EPA's ability to protect waterways from the devastating effects of mountaintop removal coal mining. Mountaintop removal coal mining involves removing mountaintops to expose coal seams and disposing of the material in adjacent valleys, a process known as valley fills. This bill removes EPA's authority to veto a valley fill permit based on environmental concerns, unless the state concurs with the veto. The bill also limits the amount of time EPA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other agencies have to provide comments to the Army Corps of Engineers on the potential environmental impacts of a proposed valley fill operation.

Under this act, federal jurisdiction is broad, particularly regarding establishment of national standards or effluent limitations. Certain responsibilities are delegated to the states, and the act embodies a philosophy of federal-state partnership in which the federal government sets the agenda and standards for pollution abatement, while states carry out day-to-day activities of implementation and enforcement.

To achieve its objectives, the act is based on the concept that all discharges into the nation's waters are unlawful, unless specifically authorized by a permit, which is the act's principal enforcement tool. The law has civil, criminal, and administrative enforcement provisions and also permits citizen suit enforcement.

The people in the state of Texas have had a severe drought and water has become an even more sensitive topic. Indeed, in the West, Southwest, and Rocky Mountain states water management is a more prominent issue than it is in many other parts of this great nation. Given our situation in Texas I think that it is clear that we must be very careful not to upset the careful balance which scientists, engineers, and the American people have developed when managing our nation's water.

The deadlines that the Majority would like to shorten are not arbitrary but represent realistic, reasonable, and business-friendly deadlines which prudent Americans have learned to adhere to and Mr. Speaker, we do nothing by modifying those deadlines today, so I ask my colleagues to support the Jackson Lee Amendment, keeping the comment period deadlines at 90 days.

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

I rise in opposition to the gentle lady's amendment because it strikes an important provision in the bill that streamlines the section 404 permit process, not just for coal operations, but also for billions of dollars of economic activity in this Nation.

One of the loudest complaints we hear in Congress is how long it takes

the Federal Government to reach determination on permit requests. The Army Corps of Engineers is the lead Agency responsible for concluding the section 404 permit determinations. But the Clean Water Act requires the Corps to seek consultation with other Agencies like the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sadly, all too often, this consultation is where the needless delays occur, not because of the Corps' inaction, but because of the failure of the other agencies to provide timely information. This section, title V, simply sets a more reasonable timeframe for Federal agencies to get information to the Corps so a permit decision can be made in a timely manner.

To many of us, it is strange to see this amendment from those who purport to extol the virtues of Big Government since this amendment makes it clear they don't believe Big Government is competent enough to reach a decision in a reasonable amount of time.

This section of title V, the language which has already passed the House in a resounding bipartisan majority, will streamline the time for the consuming permit application process and ensure that \$220 billion in annual economic activity associated with section 404 activities does not grind to a halt. Time is money, and this is about jobs. The slower the time it takes to get these permits done, it holds up economic job activity and the creation of jobs all across America in all sectors. I urge all Members to oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. 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 Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in House Report 112-680.

Mr. MCKINLEY. 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:

Page 75, line 8, before the closing quotation marks insert the following:

“(3) Following the date of issuance of a permit by the Secretary in accordance with this section, the Administrator may not take any action under paragraph (1) to retroactively invalidate the permit.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 788, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia.

□ 0930

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will prohibit the EPA from retroactively invalidating permits after they have been issued. On January 13, 2011, the EPA took unprecedented action by retroactively revoking a lawfully issued section 404 permit for the Spruce No. 1 surface mine in Logan County, West Virginia. This permit had been issued 4 years earlier after an extensive 10-year environmental review, including a 1,600-page environmental impact statement in which the EPA fully participated and agreed to all the terms and conditions included in the authorized permit.

But this amendment is intended to address far more than coal mines. If the EPA can retroactively revoke a water permit for this industry, they can do the same to any other manufacturer, refinery, municipality, farm, or other government agency. Imagine an entrepreneur contemplating making an investment requiring an EPA permit but then stopping once they learn that the EPA could first grant the permit, allow the business to proceed, and then invalidate the permit, crushing the investment. Or, imagine a lending institution contemplating whether or not to loan money to someone subject to an EPA regulation. Should any of us be critical of them for being reluctant once they, too, become aware that their loan could go into default once the EPA retroactively revokes the permit on which the loan was granted?

All of us in Congress should be concerned about the chilling effect these actions by the EPA have had and will have if they continue this threat to the creation of jobs by exceeding their statutory authority. At a time when our country is facing economic uncertainty and our families are struggling to make ends meet, I'm appalled by this continued assault on American businesses and families that the EPA has taken. Our job creators need a consistent and predictable regulatory program that will protect jobs we have and create new ones in an environmentally responsible manner. Remember, this amendment is not just for coal mining but rather it addresses virtually every business in America which requires certainty in their regulatory environment.

I urge your support, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition to Mr. MCKINLEY's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Chairman, this amendment would take away the EPA's authority under the Clean Water Act to retroactively deny permits to fill streams and wetlands in order to protect drink-

ing water supplies, recreational waters, and fish and wildlife habitat. Now EPA has used this authority to veto permits after they were issued responsibly only three times in 40 years. All of these were extremely rare cases and these vetoes were necessary to protect critical water resources.

In 1981, EPA revoked a permit for a solid waste landfill because it was leaking toxics into Biscayne Bay. In 1989, after objecting to a permit before it was issued, it overturned a permit to destroy 1,200 acres of flood plain wetlands in Georgia. And in 2010, which Mr. MCKINLEY mentions, EPA denied a permit for one of the largest mountaintop removal mines in Appalachia that would have buried more than six miles of West Virginia streams and polluted downstream waters with mining waste, causing permanent damage to ecosystems and streams. The veto was not a surprise—and I stress that. EPA consistently expressed its concerns about water quality impacts of this mine beginning from 2002 to 2006, when the Corps issued the permit.

Let me stress this was an extremely rare action taken by EPA. And the first time it was used, it used the Clean Water Act to overturn an approved mining permit. The surface mining in the steep slopes of Appalachia has disrupted the biological integrity of an area about the size of Delaware, buried approximately 2,000 miles of streams with mining waste, and contaminated downstream areas with toxic elements. People have been drinking the byproducts of coal waste from mountaintop removal for more than two decades. Rather than clean and clear water running out of their faucets, the people of Appalachia are left with orange or black liquid instead.

This is not just about the environment, Mr. Speaker; it's about public health. The health problems caused by exposure to these chemicals and heavy metals include cancer, organ failure, and learning disabilities. Not only that, but there are multiple cases of children suffering from asthma, headaches, nausea, and other symptoms likely due to toxic contamination from coal dust. This is an environmental justice issue. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle will claim EPA is killing jobs. I disagree with Mr. MCKINLEY. What the EPA is doing is protecting the people of Appalachia from exposure to toxic chemicals that are harming them.

Now to put this in perspective, each year the Army Corps of Engineers processes about 60,000 permits to fill waters and grants 97 percent of them. Over 40 years, the EPA has vetoed only three of these permits retroactively. On the very rare occasion one of these permits threatens to permanently destroy our Nation's critical water resources, the EPA should have the authority to stop it. This is authority that the EPA has used very rarely, and there is no evidence that the EPA has abused this authority.

This amendment is completely unnecessary. I urge Members to oppose it and to protect EPA's authority to safeguard our waters and our drinking water sources.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask how much time remains.

The Acting CHAIR. Both gentlemen have 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS).

Mr. GIBBS. I rise in strong support of the amendment. I chair the committee. We had the hearings on this issue. And let's get straight what this issue is. His amendment stops a revocation of a permit after it's been issued. And what the gentleman just referred to is a permit. During the application process the law allows the EPA to veto a permit. But after it's been approved, this amendment takes care of not being able to revoke it years later, in the instance that it was done.

Keep in mind, the revocation that occurred was not because they were in violation of the permit. It was nothing but political theater. There was no violation of the permit. The State of West Virginia EPA stated that and the Army Corps said there was no violation of permit. This is revocation that sets a bad dangerous, precedent to economic growth in our country.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that, in addition to this being a terrible amendment, it's also an amendment that's going nowhere. And it really frustrates me that on the last day of the session before the election, this do-nothing Congress continues to bring up bills that are going nowhere—and they know are going nowhere.

For 2 years, the House Republicans have picked millionaires over Medicare and the middle class. Now they plan to leave town today without entering into law any responsible deficit reduction, any middle class tax cuts, the American Jobs Act. They have no jobs bill. The farm bill they have neglected. The Violence Against Women Act. These are all urgent priorities that we should be working on right now rather than trying to pass amendments or bills that are going nowhere.

The American people can't afford a do-nothing Republican Congress that refuses to act on issues critical to middle class families, to small businesses, to farmers, and to women. I urge the Republican leadership to just stay in town and complete our work. Don't waste our time on bills like this that are going nowhere. The Senate is never going to take this up.

Now here are a few of the things that the do-nothing Republican Congress has found time to do:

Voted to end Medicare as we know it and increase costs on seniors by \$6,400.

Republicans chose millionaires over the middle class, giving more tax breaks to the wealthiest.

Republicans vote for corporations that ship jobs overseas over passing the American Jobs Act.

Republicans voted to restrict women's access to health services.

It is amazing to me that we sit here hour after hour on the last day because they refuse to continue to work and talk about bills going nowhere, when all these other major priorities need to be addressed.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Do I have the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New Jersey has 30 seconds remaining. The gentleman from West Virginia has 1¼ minutes. The gentleman from New Jersey has the right to close.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Chairman, briefly, let me just underscore here how people try to distract attention away from the argument. We've heard all these other arguments. I've heard the opponents talk about this is the first time or the third time or whatever that is. Let's go back to what the courts have said. Perhaps we need to have on the other side a little bit more education. Because the Federal courts have already struck down that initial reading. Shame on you—anyone—for not having read all this.

The Federal court said the EPA's interpretation of the act is not reasonable. Neither the statute nor the memorandum of agreement between the EPA and the Corps makes any provision for a post-permit veto, and this agency was completely unable to articulate what the practical consequences of its actions would be.

□ 0940

In addition, the court went on to say that the Clean Water Act does not give the EPA the power to render a permit invalid once it has been issued by the Corps.

We ought to put this to rest, codify it, and move on.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I'm very much aware that the EPA's veto was challenged by the mining company, and the EPA has appealed this ruling. I'm hoping that the Court of Appeals will see the light and understand that the EPA should be able to protect the health of the people of Appalachia.

Again, this amendment is completely unnecessary, and it's part of a process where this Republican House does absolutely nothing but waste our time. We shouldn't be leaving today. We should be staying and doing our work.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY).

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

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

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further pro-

ceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 112-680.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the Rules Committee Print, add the following new title:

TITLE VI—COMBINED EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY STANDARD
SEC. 601. COMBINED EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY STANDARD.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLE GENERATION FACILITY.—The term “distributed renewable generation facility” means a facility that—

- (A) generates renewable electricity;
- (B) primarily serves 1 or more electricity consumers at or near the facility site; and
- (C) is no greater than 2 megawatts in capacity.

(2) ELECTRIC CONSUMER.—The term “electric consumer” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2602).

(3) ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The term “electric utility” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2602), except that, for the purposes of this section, such term does not include any agency, authority, or instrumentality of the United States Government.

(4) ELECTRICITY SAVINGS.—The term “electricity savings” means reductions in electricity consumption, relative to business-as-usual projections, achieved through measures implemented after the date of enactment of this section.

(5) FEDERAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY CREDIT.—The term “Federal renewable electricity credit” means a credit, representing one megawatt hour of renewable electricity, issued pursuant to subsection (e).

(6) RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY.—The term “renewable electricity” means electricity generated (including by means of a fuel cell) from a renewable energy resource.

(7) RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE.—The term “renewable energy resource” means each of the following:

- (A) Wind energy.
- (B) Solar energy.
- (C) Geothermal energy.
- (D) Renewable biomass.
- (E) Biogas or biofuels derived from renewable biomass.

(F) Hydropower generated by a hydroelectric facility placed in service after January 1, 2001.

(G) Marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy, as that term is defined in section 632 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17211).

(H) Such other energy resources as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(8) RETAIL ELECTRIC SUPPLIER.—The term “retail electric supplier” means, for any given year, an electric utility that sold not less than 1,000,000 megawatt hours of electric energy to electric consumers for purposes other than resale during the preceding calendar year.

(9) RETAIL ELECTRIC SUPPLIER'S BASE AMOUNT.—The term “retail electric supplier's base amount” means the total amount of electric energy sold by the retail

electric supplier, expressed in megawatt hours, to electric customers for purposes other than resale during the relevant calendar year, excluding—

(A) electricity generated by a hydroelectric facility that was placed in service prior to January 1, 2001;

(B) electricity generated by the combustion of municipal solid waste;

(C) electricity generated by a nuclear generating unit placed in service after the date of enactment of this section; and

(D) the proportion of electricity generated by a fossil-fueled generating unit that is equal to the proportion of greenhouse gases produced by such unit that are captured and geologically sequestered.

(10) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(11) TOTAL ANNUAL ELECTRICITY SAVINGS.—The term “total annual electricity savings” means electricity savings during a specified calendar year from measures implemented since the date of the enactment of this section, taking into account verified measure lifetimes or verified annual savings attrition rates, as determined in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may promulgate and measured in megawatt hours.

(b) ANNUAL COMPLIANCE OBLIGATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of calendar years 2014 through 2040, not later than March 31 of the following calendar year, each retail electric supplier shall submit to the Secretary an amount of Federal renewable electricity credits and demonstrated total annual electricity savings that, in the aggregate, is equal to such retail electric supplier’s annual combined target as set forth in subsection (d), except as otherwise provided in subsection (g).

(2) DEMONSTRATION OF SAVINGS.—For purposes of this subsection, submission of demonstrated total annual electricity savings means submission of a report that demonstrates, in accordance with the requirements of subsection (f), the total annual electricity savings achieved by the retail electric supplier within the relevant compliance year.

(3) RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY CREDITS PORTION.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), each retail electric supplier must submit Federal renewable electricity credits equal to at least three quarters of the retail electric supplier’s annual combined target.

(4) STATE PETITION.—Upon written request from the Governor of any State (including, for purposes of this paragraph, the Mayor of the District of Columbia), the Secretary shall increase, to not more than half, the proportion of the annual combined targets of retail electric suppliers located within such State that may be met through submission of demonstrated total annual electricity savings, provided that such increase shall be effective only with regard to the portion of a retail electric supplier’s annual combined target that is attributable to electricity sales within such State.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to implement and enforce the requirements of this section.

(d) ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT.—

(1) ANNUAL COMBINED TARGETS.—For each of calendar years 2014 through 2040, a retail electric supplier’s annual combined target shall be the product of—

(A) the required annual percentage for such year, as set forth in paragraph (2); and

(B) the retail electric supplier’s base amount for such year.

(2) REQUIRED ANNUAL PERCENTAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each of calendar years 2014 through 2040, the required annual percentage shall be as follows:

| Year | Required annual percentage |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 2014 | 8 |
| 2015 | 10 |
| 2016 | 12 |
| 2017 | 14 |
| 2018 | 16 |
| 2019 | 18 |
| 2020 | 20 |
| 2021 | 22 |
| 2022 | 24 |
| 2023 | 26 |
| 2024 | 28 |
| 2025 | 30 |
| 2026 | 32 |
| 2027 | 34 |
| 2028 | 36 |
| 2029 | 38 |
| 2030 | 40 |
| 2031 | 42 |
| 2032 | 44 |
| 2033 | 46 |
| 2034 | 48 |
| 2035 through 2040 | 50 |

(B) ADJUSTMENTS PERMITTED.—The Secretary may adjust the required annual percentages described in subparagraph (A) if the Secretary finds that such percentages are not technically or economically feasible or pose a threat to electric reliability.

(e) FEDERAL RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY CREDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The regulations promulgated under this section shall include provisions governing the issuance, tracking, and verification of Federal renewable electricity credits. Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the Secretary shall issue to each generator of renewable electricity, 1 Federal renewable electricity credit for each megawatt hour of renewable electricity generated by such generator after December 31, 2013. The Secretary shall assign a unique serial number to each Federal renewable electricity credit.

(2) CREDIT MULTIPLIER FOR DISTRIBUTED RENEWABLE GENERATION.—The Secretary shall issue 3 Federal renewable electricity credits for each megawatt hour of renewable electricity generated by a distributed renewable generation facility.

(3) TRADING.—The lawful holder of a Federal renewable electricity credit may sell, exchange, transfer, submit for compliance in accordance with subsection (b).

(4) BANKING.—A Federal renewable electricity credit may be submitted in satisfaction of the compliance obligation set forth in subsection (b) for the compliance year in which the credit was issued or for any of the 3 immediately subsequent compliance years.

(f) ELECTRICITY SAVINGS.—

(1) STANDARDS FOR MEASUREMENT OF SAVINGS.—As part of the regulations promulgated under this section, the Secretary shall prescribe standards and protocols for defining and measuring electricity savings and total annual electricity savings that can be counted towards the compliance obligation set forth in subsection (b).

(2) REPORTING SAVINGS.—The regulations promulgated under this section shall establish requirements governing the submission of reports to demonstrate, in accordance with the protocols and standards for measurement and verification established under this subsection, the total annual electricity savings achieved by a retail electric supplier within the relevant year.

(g) ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A retail electric supplier may satisfy the requirements of subsection (b) in whole or in part by submitting in accordance with this subsection, in lieu of each Federal renewable electricity credit or

megawatt hour of demonstrated total annual electricity savings that would otherwise be due, a payment equal to \$25, adjusted for inflation on January 1 of each year following calendar year 2014, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may promulgate.

(2) PAYMENTS.—Payments made under this subsection shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury and shall be available, subject to appropriations, to the Secretary for the administrative costs of implementing this section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 788, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

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

My amendment is going to call for 25 percent of the electricity in the United States being generated by renewables by the year 2035.

The United States, excluding hydro, is already up to 7 or 8 percent of all of our electricity generated by renewables here in 2012. So, 23 years from now, the goal would be to reach 25 percent.

Now, why do I feel compelled to bring this amendment out here? Well, while the Republicans say that there’s a war on coal, so far in this first year and 9 months that they have controlled the United States Congress, they have declared war on solar; they have declared war on wind; they have declared war on all renewables. That’s why I bring this amendment down here to the House floor.

They are going to kill the production tax credit for wind energy that is going to send the wind industry off a cliff next year.

Already, 2,367 jobs have been lost in the wind industry because of Republican action. Forty thousand jobs will be lost next year because of Republican action. They are out to deliberately kill these jobs. How many will be lost? Three thousand to 4,000 jobs in Pennsylvania will be lost; 4,000 to 5,000 jobs in Colorado will be lost; 5,000 to 6,000 wind jobs will be lost in Ohio; 6,000 to 7,000 wind jobs will be lost in Iowa if the Republican policy is allowed to be put on the books.

They have declared war on wind. They have declared war on solar, on geothermal, on biomass.

Ladies and gentlemen, what my amendment does is say let’s have a plan for everything else because it’s not going to be a part of the Republican plan.

So, by the year 2035, 25 percent of all electricity in our country must come from renewables.

Now, how do we know this is possible? There were 12,000 new megawatts of wind installed in the United States this year; 3,200 new megawatts of solar installed in the United States this year.

So, geothermal, biomass, it’s all growing. What’s their goal? Kill it. That’s their problem. Natural gas is

rising. It hurts the coal industry. It's the marketplace.

Wind and solar are growing, geothermal and biomass are growing. They don't want a level playing field. They want to pick winners and losers. They want to pick favorites. That's what it's all about.

So far in their control of the Congress in just a year and 9 months, they have voted to slash research and development for wind and solar, they have voted to end loan guarantees for wind and solar, they have voted to kill the transmission wires to carry wind and solar to our homes and our offices.

The Republicans are so opposed to Americans having access to clean energy that even when it is built they don't even want to have the transmission lines to get it to American homes.

It's a war on solar and wind. My amendment ensures that there is a pathway to the future for the most abundant American energy source, wind and solar, geothermal and biomass. It's all here in America.

At this point, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. I rise to claim time in opposition.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARKEY. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky has the right to close.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. MARKEY. If I may inquire from the Chairman, is the majority saying that there is only one speaker remaining on their side?

The Acting CHAIR. Yes.

Mr. MARKEY. Then I will yield myself the balance of my time.

Wind and solar is the most abundant source of energy in the United States—when we capture it. Einstein won his Nobel Prize in 1921, the only one that won a Nobel Prize, and that's on how to capture the power of the sun. And now we're on the cusp of doing this successfully as the price per kilowatt hour drops and drops—and then it's all American.

And who is now looming over our shoulder, even though we invented these technologies, even though we're producing these technologies, are the Chinese, the Indians, and others who will pounce on this global opportunity to create the jobs here in the United States, to export this technology around the world even as we deploy the technology here in our country that backs out the energy sources from around the rest of the world. This is what they fear.

They fear the innovation. They fear the change. They fear our ability to capture wind and solar to be able to power the vehicles which we drive in our country, to be able to send up a

cleaner source of energy up into the sky that does not pollute. That's what this battle is all about.

We do not want special advantage. All we want is a level playing field. The Republicans continue this war against wind and solar.

Vote "aye" for the Markey amendment, 25 percent renewable electricity by the year 2035.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, we haven't declared war on wind or solar or anything else. We simply don't believe that when you have a \$16 trillion Federal debt that the Federal Government should use taxpayers' money to serve as venture capital for risky ventures like Solyndra that received \$538 million and now is bankrupt. If this technology is so good, let the free market develop it. It does not need taxpayer support.

Yet, on the other hand, this administration has adopted policies that you can't even build a new coal-powered plant in America because there's no technology available to meet the new emissions standards of the Obama EPA.

On this particular amendment, on page 7 of the amendment, it says that by the year 2035 that 50 percent of the electricity would have to be produced from renewables. The gentleman in his comments said 25 percent, but this amendment says 50.

□ 0950

Mr. MARKEY. Will the gentleman yield? That is not accurate.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Well, I'm just reading from page 7.

Anyway, this amendment simply creates a national renewable electricity standard. We've seen it before. It was in the Markey-Waxman cap-and-trade bill in the last Congress, which was rejected by the Congress.

This amendment does nothing more than determine for the American people where their electricity will come from and that they are going to be paying more for it.

So I urge people to vote against the Markey amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. MARKEY. 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 Massachusetts will be postponed.

Amendment No. 11 Offered by Mr. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in House Report 112-680.

Mr. DEFAZIO. 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 Rules Committee Print, add the following title:

TITLE VI—REPORT ON FUGITIVE COAL DUST

SEC. 601. REPORT.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Transportation shall submit to Congress a joint report on the health, environmental, and public safety impacts of fugitive dust emissions from coal transport.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 788, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Well, today, the do-nothing Congress will slink out of town. It's going to be the earliest adjournment in an election year since 1960; but, you know, I guess the Nation has no problems and there's no work undone, so it's just time to go home and campaign. It's pretty extraordinary. We've enacted one-quarter the number of bills into law of Harry Truman's do-nothing Congress, 1947-48. So I guess this is the "do-nothing-er" Congress.

So here we are again today. We are going to consider today—the only work today will be four bills that have previously passed the House. Someone hasn't read their civics textbooks. If you pass a bill and send it to the Senate, it's there; they'll consider it or they won't consider it. If you pass it again and send it again, it doesn't make any difference. In fact, it's somewhat repetitive and wasteful of everybody's time when we could be doing postal reform to ensure the future of the post office. We could be doing a farm bill; there are a lot of people suffering a horrible drought. We could be dealing with the sequestration, which there's concern on both sides of the aisle on that. But we're not. We're considering four bills previously passed and one new one.

Well, I have a reasonable amendment to an unreasonable bill, which is now before us, which is the one new bill before us. My amendment would ask that within 6 months—that's not very long—the Department of Transportation and the EPA submit a report to Congress on fugitive coal dust. Now, it seems a couple of extraordinary letters have been sent out saying, my God, this will stop projects and exports that are going forward—undue delay. I'm not aware of anything that would be delayed by this. It says a study will be done; it doesn't delay any ongoing applications or projects at all. But what it would do is potentially avert a tremendous amount of litigation down the road. If we find that fugitive coal dust is not a problem—which the coal industry says—then that would relieve a lot

of people in gateway ports and large cities in the West where coal dust is being proposed to transit through those cities, including cities in my district.

People are very concerned about this. They want to know, is it a problem. How far from the loading point does fugitive coal dust get emitted from the car? Are there ways to deal with the fugitive coal dust? Does the surfactant work? Is that a solution? Should the cars be covered? Is that a solution? What are the problems? What are the problems at its destination in terms of whether or not there would be coal dust at the port destinations? If the coal is stored outside, how is it transported onto the ship? Et cetera, et cetera. So if we had these answers, we could talk about the safe and clean transport and allay a lot of concerns that are ultimately going to lead to a lot of litigation unless we know.

Now, the industry says, oh, it's been studied. Well, no, it hasn't. In fact, one railroad has pursued action against the coal industry because fugitive coal dust has caused safety problems on the railroad. It gets into the ballast; it blocks the ballast from draining. The ballast destabilizes, the tracks destabilize, and trains can derail. Now, that seems to me like a problem that should be dealt with. And there may be some very, very simple ways to deal with it. Some say surfactants; some say covered cars. There are other potential solutions out there. Wouldn't it be good to know? Wouldn't it be good to know? That's all I'm saying. A 6-month study and a report to Congress won't delay anything at all. It just would give us some knowledge. And I would hope that we legislate around here with a little bit of knowledge and not just off the cuff.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Does that mean there's only one speaker on their side?

The Acting CHAIR. That is correct.

Mr. DEFAZIO. May I inquire of the Chair how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Again, we will hear apocryphal denouncements from the other side of the aisle—this will cost millions of jobs and billions of dollars and stymie our exports. No, it's a study. It's a study that would take 6 months. It's a study that, if it agrees with the industry's conclusions, would assure the American public that there won't be problems with these trains transiting through their hometowns.

It's something we should know. It's something the government should look at. Apparently, there are some prop-

riety studies that we aren't allowed to see that say there's no problem. Well, if that's true, then the railroads and the industry should let the American public see those propriety studies. Really, not too many people are willing to take someone at their word when it comes to an issue of public health.

So it's a very simple amendment. It won't delay anything; it will take 6 months. It will cost very little, and it will give us the information and knowledge we need to figure out how to safely transport coal.

And with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. We have great respect for our friends on the other side of the aisle. I think we all recognize that we do have basic differences in our philosophy about the way energy is produced in America. It's quite clear that many people on the other side of the aisle are very much opposed to coal. Not only do they not want us to burn coal in America; they don't want us to export coal to other countries even though it would help our trade deficit and would preserve jobs in the coal industry.

This particular amendment on fugitive dust is really unnecessary because fugitive dust from the transport of coal is already regulated at the Federal and State level under the Clean Air Act, as well as State fugitive dust laws and regulations. EPA already is required to study the environmental and health impacts from particulate matter from all sources, including fugitive sources, and of all compositions, including coal dust. The most recent summary of that science was published by EPA in 2009 and supplemented in 2010. In fact, this week the Army Corps of Engineers also announced that it will conduct an environmental assessment of the proposed coal terminal in the sponsor's district.

So I would say that we already have adequate protection. There's no need for this amendment, although I'm sure it's offered with the very best of intentions.

So I would urge our Members to oppose this amendment and would yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. 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 Oregon will be postponed.

□ 1000

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 12 printed in House Report 112-680.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from North Dakota to offer amendment No. 12

made in order by the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 3409.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the Rules Committee Print, add the following new title:

TITLE VI—REGIONAL HAZE REGULATORY RELIEF

SEC. 601. IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.

Section 110 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7410) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking “(c)(1) The Administrator” and all that follows through the end of paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(c) FEDERAL PLANS.—

“(1) PLANS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), unless the conditions described in subparagraph (B) are met, the Administrator shall promulgate a Federal implementation plan at any time after the date that is 2 years after the date on which the Administrator—

“(i) finds that a State has failed to make a required submission or finds that the plan or plan revision submitted by the State does not satisfy the minimum criteria established under subsection (k)(1)(A); or

“(ii) disapproves a State implementation plan submission.

“(B) CONDITIONS.—The conditions described in this subparagraph are that, before the date on which the Administrator promulgates a Federal implementation plan—

“(i) a State corrects a deficiency in a State implementation plan or plan revision submitted by the State; and

“(ii) the Administrator approves the plan or plan revision.

“(C) VISIBILITY PROTECTION PLANS.—In the case of a Federal implementation plan promulgated after the date of enactment of this subparagraph in place of a State implementation plan under section 169A—

“(i) the Administrator shall promulgate such Federal implementation plan only if the Administrator makes a finding that the State submitting the State implementation plan failed to consider the factors described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 169A(g) in preparing and submitting the plan; and

“(ii) compliance with the requirements of such Federal implementation plan shall not be required earlier than 5 years after the date of promulgation.”; and

(2) in subsection (k)—

(A) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) FULL APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), in the case of any submission for which the Administrator is required to act under paragraph (2), the Administrator shall approve the submission as a whole if the submission meets all of the applicable requirements of this Act.

“(B) REVIEW.—In reviewing any State implementation plan submitted pursuant to section 169A, the Administrator shall limit the review only to a determination of whether the State submitting the State implementation plan considered the factors described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 169A(g) in preparing and submitting the plan.

“(C) VISIBILITY PLANS.—The Administrator shall approve as a whole any implementation plan submitted pursuant to section 169A that was prepared and submitted after consideration of the factors described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 169A(g).”;

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking “Whenever” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Whenever”; and
(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) VISIBILITY PLANS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), with respect to an implementation plan approved pursuant to section 169A, the Administrator shall only find that such a plan is substantially inadequate to meet standards for air pollutants that cause or contribute to the impairment of visibility, or any other applicable standard or requirement, under that section if the Administrator makes a finding that, in preparing the plan, the submitting State failed to consider the factors described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 169A(g).

“(C) EXISTING VISIBILITY PLANS.—

“(i) REQUEST FOR REVOCATION.—At any time after the date of enactment of this subparagraph—

“(I) a State may request that the existing Federal or State implementation plan for the State regarding visibility, or any determination made in calendar year 2012 or 2013 of best available retrofit technology pursuant to section 169A, be revoked; and

“(II) upon receipt of such a request, the Administrator shall revoke the implementation plan.

“(ii) SUBMISSION OF NEW OR REVISED PLAN.—Upon a revocation under clause (i)(II), the State that requested the revocation shall, not later than 2 years after such revocation, submit to the Administrator a new or revised visibility plan in accordance with this Act.”.

SEC. 602. VISIBILITY PROTECTION FOR FEDERAL CLASS I AREAS.

Section 169A of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7491) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “as may be necessary” and inserting “as the State determines, at the sole discretion of the State after considering factors described in this section and providing adequate opportunity for public comment, may be necessary”; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1)(A) in determining reasonable progress, there shall be taken into consideration—

“(i) the costs of compliance;

“(ii) the time necessary for compliance;

“(iii) the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance;

“(iv) the remaining useful life of any existing source subject to requirements under this section;

“(v) the degree of improvement in visibility that may reasonably be anticipated to result from measures described in the applicable implementation plan; and

“(vi) the economic impacts to the State (including people of the State);

“(B) in consideration of costs of compliance pursuant to subparagraph (A)(i), the State may use source-specific cost estimations developed by a licensed professional engineer as an alternate to other methods of estimation approved by the Administrator; and

“(C) in consideration of the degree of improvement in visibility pursuant to subparagraph (A)(v), the State may use alternate modeling techniques or methods than those prescribed by the Administrator in the Agency’s ‘Guideline on Air Quality Models’ under appendix W to part 51 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, and, where available, measured emissions and monitoring data shall be used;”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “(2) in determining best available retrofit technology the State” and inserting the following:

“(2) in determining the best available retrofit technology—

“(A) the State”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A) (as designated by clause (i)), by inserting “the economic impacts to the State (including people of the State),” after “life of the source;”;

(iii) by striking “technology;” and inserting “technology; and”; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) in consideration of the costs of compliance pursuant to subparagraph (A), the State may use source-specific cost estimations developed by a licensed professional engineer as an alternate to other methods of estimation approved by the Administrator;

“(C) with respect to consideration of the degree of improvement in visibility pursuant to subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the State may use alternate modeling techniques or methods than those prescribed by the Administrator in the Agency’s ‘Guideline on Air Quality Models’ under appendix W to part 51 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations;

“(ii) the State may consider the degree of improvement in visibility in the mandatory class I Federal area that is most affected by emissions from the source without considering the degree of improvement in visibility in any other such area; and

“(iii) the Administrator (in any case in which the Administrator has authority to determine emission limitations which reflect such technology) may not consider the degree of improvement in visibility in any area other than the mandatory class I Federal area that is most affected by emissions from the source; and

“(D) the determination of best available retrofit technology by the State for any source shall be subject to review by the Administrator, an administrative entity, or a Federal or State court only pursuant to a clearly erroneous standard of review;”;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking “(or the date of promulgation of such a plan revision in the case of action by the Administrator under section 110(c) for purposes of this section)”.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 788, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the Chair, and I’ll immediately yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. BERG).

Mr. BERG. I thank the gentleman for yielding and joining me in this amendment. I rise to support our amendment to ensure States continue to have control over regional haze regulations.

When Congress first established EPA’s Regional Haze Program, it acknowledged that regional haze and visibility regulation has to do purely with aesthetic value and not public health. For that very reason, Congress emphasized that the States, not EPA, should be the decisionmakers when it comes to regulations of regional haze.

Instead of empowering States to do what’s best for their citizens, the Obama administration has, again, imposed another costly one-size-fits-all regulation for the producers of energy, who are the most critical job creators in my State and across the country.

Our amendment will limit EPA’s availability to override States’ management of regional haze, and it em-

powers States to implement their own regional haze management plans, the plans that best fit their individual needs.

It’s time to stop the war on coal, and I urge my colleagues to support our amendment on the underlying bill.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I seek to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, I oppose this amendment. It would make a terrible bill even worse.

Our Nation’s environmental laws are founded on cooperative federalism. This is how it works:

The Federal Government sets minimum standards to assure that every American has a basic level of protection so no one is forced to breathe dirty air or drink dirty water. Then the States decide how to meet those standards, or set stronger standards if they choose. The States also implement the programs they adopt. Finally, if a State fails to act, EPA can step in and do the job itself.

This approach has worked well for over 40 years. It means that there is a healthy give-and-take between the States and the Environmental Protection Agency. The States receive Federal funds, and they run their own programs. But EPA has the tools to encourage the States to do more, where necessary.

Before Congress adopted the Clean Air Act in 1970 and the Clean Water Act in 1972, both signed by President Nixon, it was up to the States to control pollution. The problem was that many of them didn’t do it. We had rivers catch on fire, smog so thick you couldn’t see nearby mountains, and a tremendous toll on public health and lives.

It wasn’t that States didn’t want to clean up pollution, but if there are no minimum standards, States are forced into a race to the bottom. If a State wants to reduce pollution from oil refineries, the oil industry can threaten to build its new refineries in another State with looser requirements. The result is that States were afraid to require industry to clean up to the levels needed to protect the public.

This amendment, like other provisions already in the bill, overthrows the principles of cooperative federalism that have guided us for 40 years. Instead, it would leave various pollution control decisions almost entirely up to the States.

The proponents of this amendment claim that it is about EPA’s Regional Haze Program. Every Member should understand that this amendment is not limited to regional haze.

The first part of the amendment is remarkably broad. It applies to all of the criteria air pollutants regulated by the States—smog, NO_x, fine particulates—and it applies in every area that is not meeting the health-based air quality standards.

This amendment says that even when a State fails to act, fails to control air pollution, EPA can no longer provide a backstop. EPA must wait at least 2 years before they can fill in for the States' failures. And there's no deadline for EPA ever to act, allowing unhealthy air quality to persist indefinitely. Citizens of that State would no longer have any recourse.

The second part of this amendment effectively eliminates minimum national criteria to protect air quality in our national parks.

The Clean Air Act has special provisions to protect air quality in the pristine lands that the Nation has set aside for all Americans to enjoy—our national parks, national monuments, and wilderness areas. After all, we go to the Grand Canyon to see the view. There's little point in protecting these lands if we allow their air and water to be polluted.

This amendment targets those Clean Air Act provisions. It says that when it comes to protecting the air quality of the national parks that belong to all Americans, the State where a park is located has sole discretion to decide how much, if any, pollution control would be required. EPA would no longer be able to require a minimum level of pollution reductions, and if the State failed to act entirely, as some have done, EPA would no longer be able to step in and set pollution controls.

The practical effect of this amendment would be to allow some of the oldest and dirtiest power plants in the country to continue polluting without standard pollution controls. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to support and thank my colleagues, Congressmen JEFF FLAKE and RICK BERG, and support this amendment.

I represent the areas where two of the Arizona plants threatened by the EPA's heavy-handed regulations are located, the Coronado Generating Station in St. Johns and the Cholla plant near Joseph City. The third plant, the Apache Generating Station, near Wilcox, is just 100 miles away and serves a good portion of my constituents in the southern part of my district. These are bedrock to our local communities. They provide high-paying jobs where unemployment is already over 10 percent.

Over the August recess, the Environmental Protection Agency held public hearings in Phoenix, Holbrook, and Benson on their Federal plan. Each of the hearings in rural Arizona had over 300 people present. That is an incredible turnout in these relatively small towns. That is how important this issue is to my constituents.

The EPA refused to hold a hearing in St. Johns, despite being a community directly impacted by the regulations,

so I hosted a meeting to facilitate the submission of public comments. On a night where the local high school had their first football game and the county fair was taking place, we still had over 100 people show up.

Listen, everybody wants clean air and good-paying jobs. The fact of the matter is the EPA is acting well beyond its authority and under public law in my State and many others across the country.

Vote "yes" for our amendment.

Mr. WAXMAN. I urge Members to oppose this amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLAKE. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD).

Mr. LANKFORD. Well, this is an interesting conversation when you deal with how this all came about.

In January of 2009, the Sierra Club and several other organizations sued the EPA to expand their authority, to expand what was the law. The EPA ruled out of court in a settlement with them, and what was taken to a judge is a consent decree to expand what was the policy, what was the law.

So several questions have to be answered here. One is: Does the executive branch have the authority to be able to change a law through an agreement with the Sierra Club or any other organization?

Number 2 is: What is this all about? If you're dealing with visibility issues, you're dealing not with health issues specifically stated in the air quality—and all that happened with regional haze was this is not about health; this is about visibility.

In my State, there's one of the national parks that will change 2 deciviews with the Federal implementation plan rather than the State implementation plan.

□ 1010

That will cost ratepayers in Oklahoma millions and millions of dollars for something that cannot be seen by the human eye. This is about jobs, and this is about who makes the decision. I do not like the assumption that only people in Washington, D.C., care about the people of Oklahoma. The people of Oklahoma care about the health and safety of the people of Oklahoma.

I would vote "yes" for this amendment.

Mr. FLAKE. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma, the gentleman from Arizona, and the gentleman from North Dakota for cosponsoring this amendment.

As the gentleman mentioned, what we are talking about here is regional haze. This is not a health issue. It is a visibility issue.

As for the implementation plans being considered by the Federal Government, let me just take the Navajo Generating Station in northern Arizona. What is being considered is likely an SCR fix, selective catalytic reduction, which would cost \$1.1 billion.

That would cause the owners of the Navajo Generating Station to simply shut it down. They can't produce economically with these kinds of burdens.

The benefits of that, we are told by the EPA, are that there would be no perceptible improvements in visibility—none. Manmade sources make up, at best, 5 percent of all regional haze in Arizona. This is 5 percent at best. So you require a fix costing \$1.1 billion. For what? For no perceptible improvement in visibility at the Grand Canyon.

Why are we doing this?

The costs to Arizona are immense: 85 percent of the power generated—or used—by the Central Arizona Project to pump water for farmland and whatever else comes from the Navajo Generating Station. If you shut down that station, farmers will have to go back to groundwater where they can. What does that do? That depletes our underground resources, causing environmental havoc. This is madness what is going on.

What this amendment seeks to do is to force the EPA to actually follow the law. The law requires that the EPA set the standard, and then the State offers a State Implementation Plan, or a SIP. The problem is that the EPA is ignoring what the State submits and then entering into negotiations with third-party groups—environmental groups or others—and ignoring the State.

We can't allow this to happen anymore. That's why this is a good amendment. I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. WAXMAN. 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 NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in House Report 112-680.

Mr. GOSAR. I have an amendment made in order under the rule.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the Rules Committee Print, add the following:

TITLE VI—NO REGIONAL HAZE REGULATION ON THE COAL-POWERED NAVAJO GENERATING STATION

SEC. 601. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall not promulgate any Federal implementation plan pursuant to section 169A or 169B of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7491, 7492; relating to visibility protection) that would—

(1) adversely impact employment at the coal-powered Navajo Generating Station or

other coal-fired power plants and coal mines on tribal lands in northern Arizona;

(2) directly or indirectly diminish the revenue received by the Federal Government or any State, tribal or local government by reducing through regulation the amount of coal that is available for mining on Navajo and Hopi Reservation lands;

(3) cause a reduction in coal-based revenue to meet financial obligations required by federally authorized Indian water rights settlements, pursuant to section 403(f) of the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1543(f));

(4) reduce the amount of coal, or increase the cost of coal, available for the Navajo Generating Station's Federal responsibility to deliver water and power, as authorized by the Colorado River Basin Project Act (43 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.); or

(5) expose the United States to liability for taking the value of tribally-owned coal in northern Arizona through regulation.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 788, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

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

Today, I am pleased to put forth an amendment to protect the residents of Arizona from the EPA's attacks on the Navajo Generating Station, which is located near Page, Arizona. The uncertainty surrounding proposed EPA regulations and their effects on the Navajo Generating Station were some of the first issues brought to my attention when I was sworn into Congress.

The overreaching regulations would effectively shut down this critical and unique plant. A closure would dramatically increase the cost of water and power for my constituents, and it would eliminate thousands of tribal and nontribal jobs—all for no discernible improvement in visibility. Again, according to the Federal Government, itself, no discernible improvement in visibility.

You see, this plant is unique because it is owned by six entities, including the Federal Government. It was part of a plan created by visionaries so that we could provide power to move water from the Colorado River, through the largest aqueduct system ever constructed in the United States, to the people of Arizona. You can see it across here. In fact, the CAP delivers water to up to 80 percent of my State's population. This includes 45 percent of Phoenix's water, which is the fifth largest city in the United States, and 80 percent of the water to the 32nd largest city in the United States, which is Tucson.

The Arizona we know today would, without a doubt, not exist if it were not for this plant. The Navajo Generating Station and the associated coal mine directly employ over 1,000 Arizonans, who are mostly Native Americans. Additionally, according to an Arizona State University study, the plant will indirectly account for more than \$20 billion in gross State product and

will indirectly provide for 3,000 jobs annually over the next 40 years.

I also want to point out a complicated but important part of this issue. The Federal Government is actually working against itself with these regulations. Revenues from the sale of excess power generated by the plant are used to repay the Federal Government's debt for the construction of the CAP project. They are also used to help pay for the costs of congressionally authorized Indian water rights settlements between the Federal Government, tribes, and entities within Arizona. So, without these revenues, the Federal Government will be undermining its own legal agreements with Native Americans and the people of Arizona.

Let's put an end to this insanity. Vote for my amendment, and stop the EPA from issuing far-reaching regulations that threaten jobs, Arizona's water supply, affordable electricity, and tribal rights established with Congress.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. WAXMAN. This amendment is narrower than many of the provisions in this bill.

Instead of providing a blanket get-out-of-jail-free card for many polluters, like most of the provisions in this bill, this amendment provides a blanket get-out-of-jail-free card for one polluter—the Navajo Generating Station in Arizona. The amendment prohibits EPA from requiring pollution controls if it would adversely impact employment at the Navajo Generating Station or at other coal plants or coal mines on tribal lands in northern Arizona.

Now, if you listened to the debate on the last amendment, you might have thought this is another dispute about whether EPA or the States should set the standards; but Arizona has no authority to control air pollution on tribal lands, and the tribe has not established its own program to set the standards. That means, by barring EPA from requiring pollution controls, this amendment would have the effect of ensuring modern pollution controls are not installed on this plant.

And that's a problem.

The Navajo Generating Station is a huge power plant—over 2,000 megawatts. It's also old. The Navajo Generating Station began operating almost 40 years ago, and it was built without standard pollution controls. And it's dirty. This plant spews almost 20,000 tons of nitrogen oxides, or NO_x, each year. This is a dangerous air pollutant. NO_x forms small particles that penetrate deep into the lungs, causing emphysema, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, heart attacks, and premature deaths.

The Navajo Generating Station is the fifth highest emitter of NO_x pollution

in the United States, and this plant harms the air quality at 11 national parks and wilderness areas. These are some of our Nation's most treasured and popular national parks. Almost 12 million Americans visit these parks each year. They travel there because it's part of our natural heritage of the Nation and because it belongs to all of us—but not if this amendment passes.

This amendment says that polluters' interests in continuing to pollute trumps Americans' interests in having clean air in their national parks. This amendment would remove EPA's authority to protect clean air in the national parks, so I urge my colleagues to stand up for clean air and to oppose this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 90 seconds to my friend from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered by Mr. GOSAR from Arizona, and it confronts a stunning example of environmentalism run amuck. If the Navajo Generating Station is forced to close due to the EPA's nonsensical actions, it would be devastating to the economies of the surrounding region, including those of the Hopi and Navajo Tribes.

As the sole remaining buyer of coal from the Hopi Tribe, shutting down the Navajo Generating Station would cut nearly 90 percent of the tribe's income, and it would effectively shut down the Hopi Tribe as a functioning government in addition to putting hundreds of Arizonans, including hundreds of members of the Navajo Tribe, out of work and affecting hundreds of thousands of Arizonans' current ability to receive water and electricity.

□ 1020

In exchange for all of the difficulties created, the only "benefit" yielded would be a slight change in visibility, so slight as to not even be detectable without specialized equipment that is significantly more sensitive than the human eye. In other words, Mr. Chairman, the supposed environmental benefit is functionally nonexistent. This is far beyond the pale of environmental stewardship.

Mr. Chairman, I commend Mr. GOSAR for offering this amendment, and I sincerely encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, the EPA is not going to shut down the power plant; but if this amendment passes, they can do nothing to get some reductions in pollution and work with the power plant to accomplish that goal.

I now yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN).

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

This amendment is being offered under the guise of protecting tribal sovereignty when we have seen the

complete opposite from the majority during this Congress. We have seen time and time again the majority's willingness to ignore tribal issues that are important to Indian country. A case in point is a bill the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) sponsored, H.R. 1904, entitled the Southeast Arizona Land Exchange. This was a giveaway of a sacred site of the San Carlos Apache Tribe in Arizona to a copper mining company.

When the bill was considered, we heard desperate pleas from tribes across the country asking us to stop a foreign-owned mining company from bulldozing their sacred sites in the name of profit. I offered an amendment to protect the sacred sites. It was straightforward and still would have allowed the mining to take place, but it would have protected those sacred sites. The Republican majority defeated the amendment.

Another example is a refusal by some Members who are on the floor today to cosponsor the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. My bill would address years of suffering by those negatively impacted by uranium mining on the Navajo Nation. To this day, members of the Navajo Nation are sick and suffering from the legacy of uranium mining: cancer, kidney disease, and, in severe cases, even death. When I visited with Navajo elders and talking with people impacted by exposure, they asked me, Are people in Congress waiting for us to die for the problem to go away? Maybe someone should answer that question.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Chairman, my Republican colleagues come down here to say they are supporting and protecting tribal sovereignty with this amendment. Let's take a hard look at their track record on these issues. They seem to only want to support tribal sovereignty when it's convenient, as Mr. GOSAR's amendment clearly demonstrates. Before offering this amendment, did the gentleman from Arizona even consult with the Navajo Nation on this amendment?

What we should be doing is encouraging government-to-government consultation between the tribe and EPA to solve this issue, not by forcing an amendment.

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to my good friend, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, from Arizona.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

This is one of those moments of wondering where you begin with some of the absurdity that we hear. I think this might be one. I skipped the last set of comments because they had nothing to do with this amendment.

The agreement is already there to spend the \$45 million to do the high-temperature NO_x incineration. As this

is way outside of my expertise, that's my understanding. The EPA is coming back and pushing and pushing and pushing to spend \$1.1 billion for an almost statistically insignificant improvement.

What you're really observing here is the classic case that we see over and over on this sort of issue of an environmental political feeder up against reality. The math isn't reality.

I used to chair the Indian Affairs Committee at my State legislature. I've spent more time on Native American lands in Arizona than I bet anyone in this body. The fact of the matter is if the EPA gets their way here, it's going to bust a number of the water compacts and a bunch of our agreements with those Indian communities.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment that would do more harm than good, and I urge my colleagues to oppose it.

With that, 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 ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WAXMAN. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 112-680 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. WAXMAN of California.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.

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

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. MCKINLEY of West Virginia.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

Amendment No. 12 by Mr. FLAKE of Arizona.

Amendment No. 13 by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) 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 174, noes 229, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 592]

AYES—174

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| Andrews | Gutierrez | Olver |
| Baca | Hahn | Owens |
| Baldwin | Hanabusa | Pallone |
| Barber | Hastings (FL) | Pascrell |
| Becerra | Heinrich | Pastor (AZ) |
| Berkley | Higgins | Perlosi |
| Bishop (NY) | Hinchee | Perlmutter |
| Blumenauer | Hinojosa | Peters |
| Bonamici | Hirono | Pingree (ME) |
| Boswell | Hochul | Polis |
| Brady (PA) | Holt | Price (NC) |
| Bralley (IA) | Honda | Quigley |
| Brown (FL) | Hoyer | Rangel |
| Butterfield | Israel | Reyes |
| Capps | Jackson Lee | Richardson |
| Capuano | (TX) | Richmond |
| Carnahan | Johnson (GA) | Rothman (NJ) |
| Carney | Johnson (IL) | Roybal-Allard |
| Carson (IN) | Johnson, E. B. | Rush |
| Chu | Jones | Ryan (OH) |
| Ciulline | Kaptur | Sánchez, Linda |
| Clarke (MI) | Keating | T. |
| Clarke (NY) | Kildee | Sanchez, Loretta |
| Clay | Kind | Sarbanes |
| Cleaver | Kissell | Schakowsky |
| Clyburn | Kucinich | Schiff |
| Cohen | Lamborn | Schrader |
| Connolly (VA) | Langevin | Schwartz |
| Conyers | Larsen (WA) | Scott (VA) |
| Cooper | Larson (CT) | Scott, David |
| Costa | Lee (CA) | Serrano |
| Courtney | Levin | Sewell |
| Crowley | Lewis (GA) | Sherman |
| Cuellar | Lipinski | Sires |
| Cummings | LoBiondo | Slaughter |
| Davis (CA) | Loebsock | Smith (NJ) |
| Davis (IL) | Lofgren, Zoe | Smith (WA) |
| DeFazio | Lowey | Stark |
| DeGette | Lujan | Sutton |
| DeLauro | Lynch | Thompson (CA) |
| Deutch | Maloney | Thompson (MS) |
| Dicks | Markey | Tierney |
| Dingell | Matsui | Tonko |
| Doggett | McCarthy (NY) | Towns |
| Doyle | McCollum | Tsongas |
| Edwards | McDermott | Turner (OH) |
| Engel | McGovern | Van Hollen |
| Eshoo | McIntyre | Velázquez |
| Farr | McKeon | Vislousky |
| Fattah | McNerney | Walz (MN) |
| Fitzpatrick | Meeks | Wasserman |
| Frank (MA) | Michaud | Schultz |
| Fudge | Miller (NC) | Waters |
| Garamendi | Miller, George | Watt |
| Gibson | Moran | Waxman |
| Gonzalez | Murphy (CT) | Welch |
| Green, Al | Nadler | Wilson (FL) |
| Green, Gene | Napolitano | Woolsey |
| Grijalva | Neal | Yarmuth |

NOES—229

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Adams | Bono Mack | Coffman (CO) |
| Aderholt | Boren | Cole |
| Alexander | Boustany | Conaway |
| Altmire | Brady (TX) | Costello |
| Amash | Brooks | Cravaack |
| Amodei | Broun (GA) | Crawford |
| Austria | Buchanan | Crenshaw |
| Bachmann | Bucshon | Critz |
| Bachus | Buerkle | Culberson |
| Barletta | Burgess | Denham |
| Barrow | Burton (IN) | Dent |
| Bartlett | Calvert | DesJarlais |
| Barton (TX) | Camp | Diaz-Balart |
| Bass (NH) | Campbell | Dold |
| Benishek | Canseco | Donnelly (IN) |
| Berg | Cantor | Dreier |
| Biggert | Capito | Duffy |
| Bilbray | Carter | Duncan (SC) |
| Bilirakis | Cassidy | Duncan (TN) |
| Bishop (GA) | Chabot | Ellmers |
| Black | Chaffetz | Emerson |
| Blackburn | Chandler | Fincher |
| Bonner | Coble | Flake |

Fleischmann LaTourette Roby
 Fleming Latta Roe (TN)
 Flores Lewis (CA) Rogers (AL)
 Forbes Long Rogers (KY)
 Fortenberry Lucas Rogers (MI)
 Foxx Luetkemeyer Rohrbacher
 Franks (AZ) Lummis Rokita
 Frelinghuysen Lungren, Daniel Rooney
 Gardner E. Ros-Lehtinen
 Gerlach Manzullo Roskam
 Gibbs Marino Ross (FL)
 Gingrey (GA) Matheson Royce
 Gohmert McCarthy (CA) Runyan
 Goodlatte McCaul Scalise
 Gosar McClintock Schilling
 Gowdy McHenry Schmidt
 Graves (GA) McKinley Schock
 Graves (MO) McMorris Schweikert
 Griffin (AR) Rodgers Scott (SC)
 Griffith (VA) Meehan Scott, Austin
 Grimm Mica Sensenbrenner
 Guinta Miller (FL) Sessions
 Guthrie Miller (MI) Shuler
 Hall Miller, Gary Shuster
 Hanna Mulvaney Simpson
 Harper Murphy (PA) Smith (NE)
 Harris Myrick Smith (TX)
 Hartzler Neugebauer Southerland
 Hastings (WA) Noem Stearns
 Hayworth Nugent Stivers
 Heck Nunes Stutzman
 Hensarling Nunnelee Terry
 Herger Olson Thompson (PA)
 Herrera Beutler Palazzo Thornberry
 Holden Paul Tiberi
 Huelskamp Paulsen Tipton
 Huizenga (MI) Pence Turner (NY)
 Hultgren Peterson Upton
 Hunter Petri Walberg
 Hurt Pitts Walden
 Issa Platts Walsh (IL)
 Johnson (OH) Poe (TX) Webster
 Johnson, Sam Pompeo West
 Jordan Posey Westmoreland
 Kelly Price (GA) Whitfield
 King (IA) Quayle Wilson (SC)
 King (NY) Rahall Wittman
 Kingston Reed Wolf
 Kinzinger (IL) Rehberg Womack
 Kline Reichert Woodall
 Labrador Renacci Yoder
 Lance Ribble Young (AK)
 Lankford Rigell Young (FL)
 Latham Rivera Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—26

Ackerman Gallegly Moore
 Akin Garrett Pearce
 Bass (CA) Granger Ross (AR)
 Berman Himes Ruppersberger
 Bishop (UT) Jackson (IL) Ryan (WI)
 Castor (FL) Jenkins Shimkus
 Ellison Landry Speier
 Farenthold Mack Sullivan
 Filner Marchant

□ 1049

Messrs. HARPER, YOUNG of Indiana, and GARY G. MILLER of California changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. THOMPSON of California, LOBIONDO, TOWNS, and RUSH changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

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

Stated for: Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 592, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 592, had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Chair, during today’s vote on H.R. 3409, the Stop the War on Coal Act, I inadvertently voted “no” on Congressman ED MARKEY’s amendment No. 13, the first amendment voted on the bill. I would have voted “aye” on Mr. MARKEY’s amendment, rollcall No. 592.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Chair, I inadvertently voted “no” on rollcall 592. I would like to be recorded as voting “aye.”

Stated against: Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 592, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. WAXMAN
 The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) 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 will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 178, noes 229, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 593]

AYES—178

Andrews Fudge Napolitano
 Baca Garamendi Neal
 Baldwin Gibson Olver
 Barber Gonzalez Owens
 Barrow Green, Al Pallone
 Bass (NH) Green, Gene Pascrell
 Becerra Grijalva Pastor (AZ)
 Berkeley Gutierrez Pelosi
 Bishop (GA) Hahn Perlmutter
 Bishop (NY) Hanabusa Peters
 Blumenauer Hastings (FL) Pingree (ME)
 Bonamici Heinrich Polis
 Boswell Higgins Price (NC)
 Brady (PA) Himes Quigley
 Braley (IA) Hinchey Rangel
 Brown (FL) Hinojosa Reyes
 Butterfield Hirono Richardson
 Capps Hochul Richmond
 Capuano Holt Dreier
 Carnahan Honda Roybal-Allard
 Carney Hoyer Rush
 Carson (IN) Israel Ryan (OH)
 Castor (FL) Jackson Lee Sánchez, Linda
 Chandler (TX) Johnson (IL) T.
 Chu Johnson, E. B. Sanchez, Loretta
 Cicilline Clarke (MI) Sarbanes
 Keating Schakowsky
 Kildee Schiff
 Kind Schrader
 Kucinich Schwartz
 Langevin Scott (VA)
 Larsen (WA) Scott, David
 Larson (CT) Serrano
 Lee (CA) Sewell
 Levin Sherman
 Lewis (GA) Sires
 Lipinski Slaughter
 Loeb sack Smith (WA)
 Lofgren, Zoe Stark
 Lowey Sutton
 Luján Thompson (CA)
 Lynch Thompson (MS)
 Maloney Tierney
 Markey Tonko
 Matheson Towns
 Deutch McCarthy (NY) Tsongas
 Dicks McCollum Van Hollen
 Dingell McCollum Velázquez
 Doggett McDermott Visclosky
 Dold McGovern Walz (MN)
 Donnelly (IN) McIntyre Wasserman
 Doyle McNeerney Schultz
 Duncan (TN) Meeks Waters
 Edwards Michaud Watt
 Ellison Miller (NC) Waxman
 Engel Miller, George Welch
 Eshoo Moore Wilson (FL)
 Farr Moran Woolsey
 Fattah Murphy (CT) Yarmuth
 Frank (MA) Nadler

Adams Goodlatte Olson
 Aderholt Gosar Palazzo
 Alexander Gowdy Paul
 Altmi re Graves (GA) Paulsen
 Amash Graves (MO) Pence
 Amodei Griffin (AR) Peterson
 Austria Griffith (VA) Petri
 Bachmann Grimm Pitts
 Bachus Guinta Platts
 Barletta Guthrie Poe (TX)
 Bartlett Hall Pompeo
 Barton (TX) Hanna Posey
 Benishek Harper Price (GA)
 Berg Harris Quayle
 Biggert Hartzler Rahall
 Bilbray Hastings (WA) Reed
 Bilirakis Hayworth Rehberg
 Bishop (UT) Heck Reichert
 Black Hensarling Renacci
 Blackburn Herger Ribble
 Bonner Herrera Beutler Rigell
 Bono Mack Holden Rivera
 Boren Huelskamp Roby
 Boustany Huizenga (MI) Roe (TN)
 Brady (TX) Hultgren Rogers (AL)
 Brooks Hunter Rogers (KY)
 Brown (GA) Hurt Rogers (MI)
 Buchanan Issa Rohrbacher
 Buehson Johnson (OH) Rokita
 Buerkle Johnson, Sam Rooney
 Burgess Jones Ros-Lehtinen
 Burton (IN) Jordan Roskam
 Calvert Kelly Ross (FL)
 Camp King (IA) Royce
 Campbell King (NY) Runyan
 Canseco Kingston Scalise
 Cantor Kinzinger (IL) Schilling
 Capito Kissell Schmidt
 Carter Kline Schock
 Cassidy Labrador Schweikert
 Chabot Lamborn Scott (SC)
 Chaffetz Lance Scott, Austin
 Coble Lankford Sensenbrenner
 Coffman (CO) Latham Shuler
 Cole LaTourette Shuster
 Conaway Latta Simpson
 Costello Lewis (CA) Smith (NE)
 Cravaack LoBiondo Smith (NJ)
 Crawford Long Smith (TX)
 Crenshaw Luetkemeyer Southerland
 Culberson Lumms Stivers
 Denham Lungren, Daniel Stutzman
 Dent E. Terry
 DesJarlais Manzullo Thompson (PA)
 Diaz-Balart Marchant Thornberry
 Dreier Marino
 Duffy McCarthy (CA) Tiberi
 Duncan (SC) McCaul Tipton
 Ellmers McClintock Turner (NY)
 Emerson McHenry Turner (OH)
 Farenthold McKeon Upton
 Fincher McKinley Walden
 Fitzpatrick Flake Walsh (IL)
 Fleishmann Meehan Webster
 Fleming Mica West
 Flores Miller (FL) Westmoreland
 Forbes Miller (MI) Whitfield
 Fortenberry Miller, Gary Wilson (SC)
 Foxx Mulvaney Wittman
 Franks (AZ) Murphy (PA) Wolf
 Frelinghuysen Myrick Womack
 Gardner Neugebauer Woodall
 Gerlach Noem Yoder
 Gibbs Nugent Young (AK)
 Gingrey (GA) Nunes Young (FL)
 Gohmert Nunnelee Young (IN)

NOES—229

NOT VOTING—22

Ackerman Jackson (IL) Ruppersberger
 Akin Jenkins Ryan (WI)
 Bass (CA) Johnson (GA) Sessions
 Berman Landry Shimkus
 Filner Lucas Speier
 Gallegly Mack Sullivan
 Garrett Pearce
 Granger Ross (AR)

□ 1055

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

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 593, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chair, during rollcall vote No. 593, I mistakenly recorded my vote as “no” when I should have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 593, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. KELLY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) 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 will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 242, noes 168, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 594]

AYES—242

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Adams | Cuellar | Holden |
| Aderholt | Culberson | Huelskamp |
| Alexander | Denham | Huizenga (MI) |
| Amash | Dent | Hultgren |
| Amodei | DesJarlais | Huntger |
| Austria | Diaz-Balart | Hurt |
| Bachmann | Dold | Issa |
| Bachus | Donnelly (IN) | Johnson (IL) |
| Barletta | Dreier | Johnson (OH) |
| Bartlett | Duffy | Johnson, Sam |
| Bass (NH) | Duncan (SC) | Jones |
| Benishkek | Duncan (TN) | Jordan |
| Berg | Ellmers | Kelly |
| Biggert | Emerson | King (IA) |
| Bilirakis | Farenthold | King (NY) |
| Bishop (UT) | Fincher | Kingston |
| Black | Fitzpatrick | Kinzinger (IL) |
| Blackburn | Flake | Kissell |
| Bonner | Fleischmann | Kline |
| Bono Mack | Fleming | Lamborn |
| Boren | Flores | Lance |
| Boswell | Forbes | Lankford |
| Boustany | Fortenberry | Latham |
| Brady (TX) | Fox | LaTourette |
| Brooks | Franks (AZ) | Latta |
| Broun (GA) | Frelinghuysen | Lewis (CA) |
| Buchanan | Gardner | LoBiondo |
| Bucshon | Gerlach | Loeb sack |
| Buerkle | Gibbs | Long |
| Burgess | Gibson | Lucas |
| Burton (IN) | Gingrey (GA) | Luetkemeyer |
| Calvert | Gohmert | Lummis |
| Camp | Goodlatte | Lungren, Daniel |
| Campbell | Gosar | E. |
| Canseco | Gowdy | Manzullo |
| Cantor | Graves (GA) | Marchant |
| Capito | Graves (MO) | Marino |
| Carter | Griffin (AR) | Matheson |
| Cassidy | Griffith (VA) | McCarthy (CA) |
| Chabot | Grimm | McCaul |
| Chaffetz | Quinta | McClintock |
| Chandler | Guthrie | McHenry |
| Coble | Hall | McIntyre |
| Coffman (CO) | Hanna | McKeon |
| Cole | Harper | McKinley |
| Conaway | Harris | McMorris |
| Costa | Hartzler | Rodgers |
| Costello | Hastings (WA) | Meehan |
| Cravaack | Heck | Mica |
| Crawford | Hensarling | Miller (FL) |
| Crenshaw | Herger | Miller (MI) |
| Critz | Herrera Beutler | Miller, Gary |

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Mulvaney | Rigell |
| Murphy (PA) | Rivera |
| Myrick | Roby |
| Neugebauer | Roe (TN) |
| Noem | Rogers (AL) |
| Nugent | Rogers (KY) |
| Nunes | Rogers (MI) |
| Nunnelee | Rohrabacher |
| Olson | Rokita |
| Owens | Rooney |
| Palazzo | Ros-Lehtinen |
| Paul | Roskam |
| Paulsen | Ross (FL) |
| Pence | Royce |
| Perlmutter | Runyan |
| Peters | Scalise |
| Peterson | Schilling |
| Petri | Schmidt |
| Pitts | Schock |
| Poe (TX) | Schrader |
| Pompeo | Schweikert |
| Posey | Scott (SC) |
| Price (GA) | Scott, Austin |
| Quayle | Sensenbrenner |
| Rahall | Sessions |
| Reed | Shuster |
| Rehberg | Simpson |
| Reichert | Smith (NE) |
| Renacci | Smith (NJ) |
| Ribble | Smith (TX) |

| |
|---------------|
| Southerland |
| Stearns |
| Stivers |
| Stutzman |
| Terry |
| Thompson (PA) |
| Thornberry |
| Tiberi |
| Tipton |
| Towns |
| Turner (NY) |
| Turner (OH) |
| Upton |
| Walberg |
| Walden |
| Walsh (IL) |
| Webster |
| West |
| Westmoreland |
| Whitfield |
| Wilson (SC) |
| Wittman |
| Wolf |
| Womack |
| Woodall |
| Yoder |
| Young (AK) |
| Young (IN) |

□ 1100

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

Messrs. PAUL, JONES, and BARTLETT 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. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 594 I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 594, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) 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 will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 246, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 595]

AYES—164

NOES—168

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Altmire | Gonzalez |
| Andrews | Green, Al |
| Baca | Green, Gene |
| Baldwin | Grijalva |
| Barber | Gutierrez |
| Barrow | Hahn |
| Barton (TX) | Hanabusa |
| Becerra | Hastings (FL) |
| Berkley | Hayworth |
| Bilbray | Heinrich |
| Bishop (GA) | Higgins |
| Bishop (NY) | Himes |
| Blumenauer | Hinche |
| Bonamici | Hinojosa |
| Brady (PA) | Hirono |
| Braley (IA) | Hochul |
| Brown (FL) | Holt |
| Butterfield | Honda |
| Capps | Hoyer |
| Capuano | Israel |
| Carnahan | Jackson Lee |
| Carney | (TX) |
| Carson (IN) | Johnson (GA) |
| Castor (FL) | Johnson, E. B. |
| Chu | Schakowsky |
| Cicilline | Schiff |
| Clarke (MI) | Kildee |
| Clarke (NY) | Kind |
| Clay | Kucinich |
| Cleaver | Labrador |
| Clyburn | Langevin |
| Cohen | Larsen (WA) |
| Connolly (VA) | Larson (CT) |
| Conyers | Lee (CA) |
| Cooper | Levin |
| Courtney | Lewis (GA) |
| Crowley | Lipinski |
| Cummings | Lofgren, Zoe |
| Davis (CA) | Lowe |
| Davis (IL) | Lujan |
| DeFazio | Lynch |
| DeGette | Maloney |
| DeLauro | Markey |
| Deutch | Markey |
| Dicks | Matsui |
| Dingell | McCarthy (NY) |
| Doggett | McCollum |
| Doyle | McDermott |
| Edwards | McGovern |
| Ellison | McNerney |
| Engel | Meeks |
| Eshoo | Michaud |
| Farr | Miller (NC) |
| Fattah | Miller, George |
| Frank (MA) | Moran |
| Fudge | Murphy (CT) |
| Garamendi | Nadler |

| |
|------------------|
| Napolitano |
| Neal |
| Olver |
| Pallone |
| Pascrell |
| Pastor (AZ) |
| Pelosi |
| Pingree (ME) |
| Platts |
| Polis |
| Price (NC) |
| Quigley |
| Rangel |
| Reyes |
| Richardson |
| Richmond |
| Rothman (NJ) |
| Roybal-Allard |
| Rush |
| Ryan (OH) |
| Sanchez, Linda |
| T. |
| Sanchez, Loretta |
| Sarbanes |
| Kaptur |
| Schwartz |
| Scott (VA) |
| Scott, David |
| Serrano |
| Swell |
| Sherman |
| Shuler |
| Sires |
| Slaughter |
| Smith (WA) |
| Stark |
| Sutton |
| Thompson (CA) |
| Thompson (MS) |
| Tierney |
| Tonko |
| Tsongas |
| Van Hollen |
| Velázquez |
| Visclosky |
| Walz (MN) |
| Wasserman |
| Schultz |
| Waters |
| Watt |
| Waxman |
| Welch |
| Wilson (FL) |
| Woolsey |
| Yarmuth |
| Young (FL) |

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Andrews | Doyle | Lee (CA) |
| Baca | Edwards | Levin |
| Baldwin | Ellison | Lewis (GA) |
| Barber | Engel | Lipinski |
| Becerra | Eshoo | Loeb sack |
| Berkley | Farr | Lofgren, Zoe |
| Bishop (NY) | Fattah | Lowe |
| Blumenauer | Frank (MA) | Lujan |
| Bonamici | Fudge | Lynch |
| Brady (PA) | Garamendi | Maloney |
| Braley (IA) | Gonzalez | Marky |
| Brown (FL) | Green, Al | Matsui |
| Butterfield | Green, Gene | McCarthy (NY) |
| Capps | Grijalva | McCollum |
| Capuano | Gutierrez | McDermott |
| Carnahan | Hahn | McGovern |
| Carney | Hanabusa | McNerney |
| Carson (IN) | Hastings (FL) | Meeks |
| Castor (FL) | Heinrich | Michaud |
| Chu | Higgins | Miller (NC) |
| Cicilline | Himes | Miller, George |
| Clarke (MI) | Hinche | Moore |
| Clarke (NY) | Hinojosa | Moran |
| Clay | Hirono | Murphy (CT) |
| Cleaver | Hochul | Nadler |
| Clyburn | Holt | Napolitano |
| Cohen | Honda | Neal |
| Connolly (VA) | Hoyer | Olver |
| Conyers | Israel | Owens |
| Cooper | Jackson Lee | Pallone |
| Costa | (TX) | Pascrell |
| Courtney | Johnson (GA) | Pastor (AZ) |
| Crowley | Johnson, E. B. | Pelosi |
| Cummings | Kaptur | Perlmutter |
| Davis (CA) | Keating | Peters |
| Davis (IL) | Kildee | Pingree (ME) |
| DeFazio | Kind | Polis |
| DeGette | Kissell | Price (NC) |
| DeLauro | Kucinich | Quigley |
| Deutch | Langevin | Rangel |
| Dicks | Larsen (WA) | Reyes |
| Doggett | Larson (CT) | Richardson |

NOT VOTING—19

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| Ackerman | Granger | Ruppersberger |
| Akin | Jackson (IL) | Ryan (WI) |
| Bass (CA) | Jenkins | Shimkus |
| Berman | Landry | Speier |
| Blener | Mack | Sullivan |
| Gallegly | Pearce | |
| Garrett | Ross (AR) | |

Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David

Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas

Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—19

Ackerman
Akin
Bass (CA)
Berman
Bilirakis
Filner
Gallegly
Garrett
Granger
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Landry
Mack
Pearce

Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi

Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell

Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—246

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishkek
Berg
Biggert
Billbray
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner

Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent

Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Murphy (PA)
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1104

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 595, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 595, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON
LEE OF TEXAS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 247, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 596]

AYES—164

Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barber
Becerra
Berkley
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)

Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinches
Hinojosa
Hiron
Hochul
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishkek
Berg
Biggert
Billbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher

NOES—247

Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Holt
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pence
Perlmutter
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson

Smith (NE) Tiberi Westmoreland
 Smith (NJ) Tipton Whitfield
 Smith (TX) Turner (NY) Wilson (SC)
 Southernland Turner (OH) Wittman
 Stearns Upton Wolf
 Stivers Walberg Womack
 Stutzman Walden Woodall
 Sullivan Walsh (IL) Yoder
 Terry Walz (MN) Young (AK)
 Thompson (PA) Webster Young (FL)
 Thornberry West Young (IN)

Duncan (SC) Kissell Ribble
 Duncan (TN) Klaine Rigell
 Ellmers Labrador Rivera
 Emerson Lamborn Roby
 Farenthold Lance Roe (TN)
 Fincher Lankford Rogers (AL)
 Flake Latham Rogers (KY)
 Fleischmann LaTourette Rogers (MI)
 Fleming Latta Rohrabacher
 Flores Lewis (CA) Rokita
 Forbes LoBiondo Rooney
 Fortenberry Long Ros-Lehtinen
 Foxx Lucas Roskam
 Frank (MA) Luetkemeyer Ross (FL)
 Frank (AZ) Lummis Royce
 Frelinghuysen Lungren, Daniel
 Gardner E. Runyan
 Gerlach Marchant Scalise
 Gibbs Marino Schilling
 Gibson Matheson Schmidt
 Gingrey (GA) McCarthy (CA) Schock
 Gohmert McCaul Schrader
 Goodlatte McClintock Schweikert
 Gosar McHenry Scott (SC)
 Gowdy McIntyre Scott, Austin
 Graves (GA) McKeon Sensenbrenner
 Graves (MO) McKinley Sessions
 Green, Gene McMorris Shuster
 Griffin (AR) Rodgers Simpson
 Griffith (VA) Meehan Smith (NE)
 Grimm Mica Smith (NJ)
 Guinta Miller (FL) Smith (TX)
 Guthrie Miller (MI) Southerland
 Hall Miller, Gary Stearns
 Hanna Mulvaney Stivers
 Harper Murphy (PA) Stutzman
 Harris Myrick Sullivan
 Hartzler Neugebauer Terry
 Hastings (WA) Noem Thompson (PA)
 Hayworth Nugent Thornberry
 Heck Nunes Tiberi
 Hensarling Nunnelee Tipton
 Hergert Olson Turner (NY)
 Herrera Beutler Owens Turner (OH)
 Hochul Palazzo Upton
 Holden Paul Walberg
 Huelskamp Paulsen Walsh (IL)
 Huizenga (MI) Pence Walz (MN)
 Hultgren Peterson Webster
 Hunter Petri West
 Hurt Pitts Westmoreland
 Issa Platts Whitfield
 Johnson (OH) Poe (TX) Wilson (SC)
 Johnson, Sam Pompeo Wittman
 Jones Posey Wolf
 Jordan Price (GA) Womack
 Kelly Quayle Woodall
 King (IA) Rahall Yoder
 King (NY) Reed Young (AK)
 Kingston Rehberg Young (FL)
 Kinzinger (IL) Renacci Young (IN)

Napolitano Rush Thompson (CA)
 Neal Ryan (OH) Thompson (MS)
 Olver Sánchez, Linda Tierney
 Pallone T. Tonko
 Pascrell Sanchez, Loretta Towns
 Pastor (AZ) Sarbanes Tsongas
 Pelosi Schakowsky Van Hollen
 Perlmutter Schiff Velázquez
 Peters Schwartz Visclosky
 Pingree (ME) Scott (VA) Wasserman
 Polis Scott, David Schultz
 Price (NC) Serrano Waters
 Quigley Sewell Watt
 Rangel Sherman Waxman
 Reichert Shuler Welch
 Reyes Sires Wilson (FL)
 Richardson Slaughter Woolsey
 Richmond Smith (WA) Yarmuth
 Rothman (NJ) Stark
 Roybal-Allard Sutton

NOT VOTING—18

Ackerman Garrett Pearce
 Akin Granger Ross (AR)
 Bass (CA) Jackson (IL) Ruppersberger
 Berman Jenkins Ryan (WI)
 Filner Landry Shimkus
 Gallegly Mack Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1110

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

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 596, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No.
 596, I was unable to be in attendance for this
 vote as I was attending the funeral of a family
 member. Had I been present, I would have
 voted “no.”

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from West Virginia (Mr.
 MCKINLEY) on which further pro-
 ceedings were postponed and on which
 the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 247, noes 163,
 not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 597]

AYES—247

Adams Bonner Chaffetz
 Aderholt Bono Mack Chandler
 Alexander Boren Coble
 Altmire Boswell Coffman (CO)
 Amash Boustany Cole
 Amodi Brady (TX) Conaway
 Austria Brooks Costa
 Bachmann Broun (GA) Costello
 Bachus Buchanan Cravaack
 Barletta Bucshon Crawford
 Barrow Buerkle Crenshaw
 Bartlett Burgess Critz
 Barton (TX) Burton (IN) Culberson
 Benishek Calvert DeFazio
 Berg Camp Denham
 Biggert Campbell Dent
 Bilbray Canseco DesJarlais
 Bilirakis Cantor Diaz-Balart
 Bishop (GA) Capito Dold
 Bishop (UT) Carter Donnelly (IN)
 Black Cassidy Dreier
 Blackburn Chabot Duffy

Andrews Davis (L)
 Baca DeGette Johnson (GA)
 Baldwin DeLauro Johnson, E. B.
 Barber Deutch Kaptur
 Bass (NH) Dicks Keating
 Becerra Dingell Kildee
 Berkley Doggett Kind
 Bishop (NY) Doyle Kucinich
 Blumenauer Edwards Langevin
 Bonamici Ellison Larsen (WA)
 Brady (PA) Engel Larson (CT)
 Braley (IA) Eshoo Lee (CA)
 Brown (FL) Farr Levin
 Butterfield Fattah Lewis (GA)
 Capps Fitzpatrick Lipinski
 Capuano Fudge Lofgren, Zoe
 Carnahan Garamendi Lowey
 Carney Gonzalez Luján
 Carson (IN) Green, Al Lynch
 Castor (FL) Grijalva Maloney
 Chu Gutierrez Manzullo
 Cicilline Hahn Markey
 Clarke (MI) Hanabusa Matsui
 Clarke (NY) Hastings (FL) McCarthy (NY)
 Clay Heinrich McCollum
 Cleaver Higgins McDermott
 Clyburn Himes McGovern
 Cohen Hinchey McNerney
 Connolly (VA) Hinojosa Meeks
 Conyers Hirono Michaud
 Cooper Holt Miller (NC)
 Courtney Honda Miller, George
 Crowley Hoyer Moore
 Cuellar Israel Moran
 Cummings Jackson Lee
 Davis (CA) (TX) Nadler

NOES—163

Ackerman Granger Ross (AR)
 Akin Jackson (IL) Ruppersberger
 Bass (CA) Jenkins Ryan (WI)
 Berman Johnson (IL) Shimkus
 Filner Landry Speier
 Gallegly Mack
 Garrett Pearce

NOT VOTING—19

□ 1113

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

Stated for:

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Chair on rollcall No.
 597, I inadvertently voted “no” on Mr. MCKIN-
 LEY’s amendment. Had I voted correctly, I
 would have voted “aye.”

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No.
 597, I was unable to be in attendance for this
 vote as I was attending the funeral of a family
 member. Had I been present, I would have
 voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 597, I was
 away from the Capitol due to prior commit-
 ments to my constituents. Had I been present,
 I would have voted “no.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chair, on roll-
 call No. 597, I was off the floor and
 inadvertently missed the vote. Had I been
 present, I would have voted “present.”

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. MARKEY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr.
 MARKEY) 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 amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 160, noes 250,
 not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 598]

AYES—160

Andrews Bilbray Butterfield
 Baca Bishop (NY) Capps
 Baldwin Blumenauer Capuano
 Barber Bonamici Carnahan
 Bass (NH) Brady (PA) Carney
 Becerra Braley (IA) Carson (IN)
 Berkley Brown (FL) Castor (FL)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| Chu | Israel | Polis | Marino | Posey | Smith (NE) | Capps | Hinchey | Pelosi |
| Cicilline | Jackson Lee | Price (NC) | Matheson | Price (GA) | Smith (NJ) | Capuano | Hinojosa | Perlmutter |
| Clarke (MI) | (TX) | Quigley | McCarthy (CA) | Quayle | Smith (TX) | Carnahan | Hirono | Peters |
| Clarke (NY) | Johnson (GA) | Rangel | McCaul | Rahall | Southerland | Carney | Hochul | Pingree (ME) |
| Clay | Johnson, E. B. | Reyes | McClintock | Reed | Stearns | Carson (IN) | Holt | Polis |
| Cleaver | Kaptur | Richardson | McHenry | Rehberg | Stivers | Castor (FL) | Honda | Price (NC) |
| Cohen | Keating | Richmond | McIntyre | Reichert | Stutzman | Chu | Hoyer | Quigley |
| Connolly (VA) | Kildee | Rothman (NJ) | McKeon | Renacci | Sullivan | Cicilline | Israel | Rangel |
| Conyers | Kind | Royal-Allard | McKinley | Ribble | Sutton | Clarke (MI) | Jackson Lee | Reyes |
| Cooper | Kucinich | Rush | McMorris | Rigell | Terry | Clarke (NY) | (TX) | Richardson |
| Courtney | Langevin | Ryan (OH) | Rodgers | Rivera | Thompson (MS) | Clay | Johnson (GA) | Richmond |
| Crowley | Larsen (WA) | Sánchez, Linda | Meehan | Roby | Thompson (PA) | Cleaver | Johnson (IL) | Rothman (NJ) |
| Cuellar | Larson (CT) | T. | Mica | Roe (TN) | Thornberry | Clyburn | Johnson, E. B. | Royal-Allard |
| Cummings | Lee (CA) | Sanchez, Loretta | Miller (FL) | Rogers (AL) | Tiberi | Cohen | Jones | Rush |
| Davis (CA) | Levin | T. | Miller (MI) | Rogers (KY) | Tipton | Connolly (VA) | Kaptur | Ryan (OH) |
| Davis (IL) | Lewis (GA) | Sarbanes | Miller, Gary | Rogers (MI) | Turner (NY) | Conyers | Keating | Sánchez, Linda |
| DeFazio | Lipinski | Schakowsky | Mulvaney | Rohrabacher | Turner (OH) | Cooper | Kildee | T. |
| DeGette | Loebsock | Schiff | Murphy (PA) | Rokita | Upton | Courtney | Kind | Sanchez, Loretta |
| DeLauro | Lofgren, Zoe | Schrader | Myrick | Rooney | Walberg | Crowley | Kucinich | Sarbanes |
| Deutch | Lowey | Schwartz | Neugebauer | Ros-Lehtinen | Walden | Cuellar | Langevin | Schakowsky |
| Dicks | Luján | Scott (VA) | Noem | Roskam | Walsh (IL) | Cummings | Larson (CT) | Schiff |
| Dingell | Lynch | Scott, David | Nugent | Ross (FL) | Walz (MN) | Lee (CA) | Lee (CA) | Schrader |
| Doggett | Markey | Serrano | Nunes | Royce | Webster | Davis (IL) | Levin | Schwartz |
| Doyle | Matsui | Sewell | Nunnelee | Runyan | West | DeFazio | Lewis (GA) | Scott (VA) |
| Edwards | McCarthy (NY) | Sherman | Olson | Scalise | Westmoreland | DeGette | Lipinski | Scott, David |
| Ellison | McCollum | Shuler | Owens | Schilling | Whitfield | DeLauro | LoBiondo | Serrano |
| Engel | McDermott | Sires | Palazzo | Schmidt | Wilson (SC) | Deutch | Loebsock | Sewell |
| Eshoo | McGovern | Slaughter | Paul | Schock | Wittman | Dicks | Lofgren, Zoe | Sherman |
| Farr | McNerney | Smith (WA) | Paulsen | Schweikert | Wolf | Dingell | Lowey | Sires |
| Fattah | Meeks | Stark | Pence | Scott (SC) | Womack | Doggett | Luján | Slaughter |
| Frank (MA) | Michaud | Thompson (CA) | Peterson | Scott, Austin | Woodall | Doyle | Lynch | Smith (NJ) |
| Fudge | Miller (NC) | Tierney | Petri | Sensenbrenner | Yoder | Edwards | Maloney | Smith (WA) |
| Garamendi | Miller, George | Tonko | Pitts | Sessions | Young (AK) | Ellison | Markey | Stark |
| Green, Al | Moore | Towns | Poe (TX) | Shuster | Young (FL) | Engel | Matsui | Sutton |
| Grijalva | Moran | Tsongas | Pompeo | Simpson | Young (IN) | Eshoo | McCarthy (NY) | Terry |
| Gutierrez | Murphy (CT) | Van Hollen | | | | Farr | McCollum | Thompson (CA) |
| Hahn | Nadler | Velázquez | | | | Fattah | McDermott | Thompson (MS) |
| Hanabusa | Napolitano | Visclosky | Ackerman | Gohmert | Ross (AR) | Frank (MA) | McGovern | Tierney |
| Hastings (FL) | Neal | Wasserman | Akin | Granger | Ruppersberger | Fudge | McNerney | Tonko |
| Heinrich | Olver | Wasserman | Bass (CA) | Jackson (IL) | Ryan (WI) | Garamendi | Meeks | Towns |
| Higgins | Pallone | Schultz | Berman | Jenkins | Shimkus | Gerlach | Michaud | Tsongas |
| Himes | Pascrell | Waters | Filner | Landry | Speier | Gibson | Miller (NC) | Van Hollen |
| Hinchey | Pastor (AZ) | Watt | Gallegly | Mack | | Gonzalez | Miller, George | Velázquez |
| Hirono | Pelosi | Waxman | Garrett | Pearce | | Green, Al | Moore | Visclosky |
| Hochul | Perlmutter | Welch | | | | Green, Gene | Moran | Wasserman |
| Holt | Peters | Wilson (FL) | | | | Grijalva | Murphy (CT) | Schultz |
| Honda | Pingree (ME) | Woolsey | | | | Gutierrez | Nadler | Waters |
| Hoyer | Platts | Yarmuth | | | | Hahn | Napolitano | Watt |
| | | | | | | Hanabusa | Neal | Waxman |
| | | | | | | Hastings (FL) | Olver | Welch |
| | | | | | | Heinrich | Pallone | Wilson (FL) |
| | | | | | | Higgins | Pascrell | Woolsey |
| | | | | | | Himes | Pastor (AZ) | Yarmuth |

NOT VOTING—19

NOT VOTING—19

□ 1119

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

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 598, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. GARRETT. (Mr. Chair), on rollcall No. 598, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. DEFASIZO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFASIZO) 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 will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 168, noes 243, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 599]

AYES—168

NOES—250

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodi
Austria
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishkek
Berg
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cansaco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole

Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie

Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Hinojosa
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant

Ackerman
Akin
Bass (CA)
Berman
Filner
Gallegly
Garrett

Gohmert
Granger
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Landry
Mack
Pearce

Ross (AR)
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Shimkus
Speier

Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes

NOES—243

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodi
Austria
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishkek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cansaco
Cantor
Capito
Carter

Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte

Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette

Latta
Lewis (CA)
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paul

Pausen
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Rodgers
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)

Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—18

Ackerman
Akin
Bass (CA)
Berman
Filner
Gallegly

Garrett
Granger
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Landry
Mack

Pearce
Ross (AR)
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Shimkus
Speiker

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1123

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 599, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 599, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. FLAKE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) 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 will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 228, noes 183, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 600]
AYES—228

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Eilmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert

Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—183

Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barber
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berkley
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield

Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers

Cooper
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)

Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Garamendi
Gerlach
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinche
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kildeer
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)

Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lujan
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oliver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Platts
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson

Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Runyan
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Townsend
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Vislousky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—18

Ackerman
Akin
Bass (CA)
Berman
Filner
Gallegly

Garrett
Granger
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Landry
Mack

Pearce
Ross (AR)
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Shimkus
Speier

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1127

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

Stated for:
Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 600, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:
Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 600, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR
The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) 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 will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 181, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 601]

AYES—226

Adams Goodlatte Olson
Aderholt Gosar Palazzo
Alexander Gowdy Paul
Amodei Graves (GA) Paulsen
Austria Graves (MO) Pence
Bachmann Griffin (AR) Peterson
Bachus Griffith (VA) Petri
Barletta Grimm Pitts
Bartlett Guinta Poe (TX)
Barton (TX) Guthrie Pompeo
Bass (NH) Hall Possé
Benishek Hanna Price (GA)
Berg Harper Quayle
Biggert Hartzler Rahall
Bilbray Hastings (WA) Reed
Bilirakis Hayworth Rehberg
Bishop (UT) Heck Reichert
Blackburn Hensarling Renacci
Bonner Ribble Herrera Beutler
Bono Mack Holden
Boren Huelskamp Rivera
Boustany Huiuzenga (MI) Roby
Brady (TX) Hultgren Roe (TN)
Brooks Hunter Rogers (AL)
Broun (GA) Hurt Rogers (KY)
Buchanan Issa Rogers (MI)
Buechson Johnson (IL) Rohrabacher
Buerkle Johnson (OH) Rokita
Burgess Johnson, Sam Rooney
Calvert Jones Ros-Lehtinen
Camp Jordan Roskam
Campbell Kelly Ross (FL)
Canseco King (IA) Royce
Cantor King (NY) Runyan
Capito Kingston Scalise
Carter Kingzinger (IL) Schilling
Cassidy Kissell Schmidt
Chabot Kline Schock
Chaffetz Labrador Schweikert
Chandler Lamborn Scott (SC)
Coble Lance Scott, Austin
Coffman (CO) Lankford Scott, David
Cole Latham Sensenbrenner
Conaway Latta Sessions
Costello Long Shuster
Cravaack Lucas Simpson
Crawford Luetkemeyer Smith (NE)
Crenshaw Lummis Smith (NJ)
Critz Lungren, Daniel Smith (TX)
Culberson E. Southerland
Denham Manzullo Stearns
Dent Marchant Stivers
DesJarlais Marino Stutzman
Diaz-Balart Matheson Sullivan
Dold McCarthy (CA) Terry
Dreier McCaul Thompson (PA)
Duffy McClintock Thornberry
Duncan (SC) McHenry Tipton
Duncan (TN) McIntyre Turner (NY)
Ellmers McKeon Turner (OH)
Emerson McKinley Upton
Farenthold McMorris Walberg
Fincher Rodgers Walden
Fitzpatrick Meehan Walsh (IL)
Flake Mica Webster
Fleischmann Miller (FL) West
Fleming Miller (MI) Westmoreland
Flores Miller, Gary Whitfield
Forbes Mulvaney Wittman
Fortenberry Murphy (PA) Wolf
Foxy Myrick Womack
Franks (AZ) Neugebauer Woodall
Gardner Noem Yoder
Gibbs Nugent Young (AK)
Gingrey (GA) Nunes Young (FL)
Gohmert Nunnelee Young (IN)

NOES—181

Altmire Brady (PA) Clarke (NY)
Amash Braley (IA) Clay
Andrews Brown (FL) Cleaver
Baca Burton (IN) Clyburn
Baldwin Butterfield Cohen
Barber Capps Connolly (VA)
Barrow Capuano Conyers
Becerra Carnahan Cooper
Berkley Carney Costa
Bishop (GA) Carson (IN) Courtney
Bishop (NY) Castor (FL) Crowley
Blumenauer Chu Cuellar
Bonamici Cicilline Cummings
Boswell Clarke (MI) Davis (CA)

Davis (IL) Kind
DeFazio Kucinich
DeGette Langevin
DeLauro Larsen (WA)
Deutsch Larson (CT)
Dicks LaTourette
Dingell Lee (CA)
Doggett Levin
Donnelly (IN) Lewis (CA)
Doyle Lewis (GA)
Edwards Lipinski
Ellison LoBiondo
Engel Loebsack
Eshoo Lofgren, Zoe
Farr Lowey
Fattah Lujan
Frank (MA) Lynch
Frelinghuysen Maloney
Fudge Markey
Garamendi Matsui
Gerlach McCarthy (NY)
Gibson McCollum
Gonzalez McDermott
Green, Al McGovern
Green, Gene McNerney
Grijalva Meeks
Gutierrez Michaud
Hahn Miller (NC)
Hanabusa Miller, George
Hastings (FL) Moore
Heinrich Moran
Higgins Murphy (CT)
Himes Nadler
Hinchey Napolitano
Hinojosa Neal
Hirono Olver
Hochul Owens
Holt Pallone
Honda Pascrell
Hoyer Pastor (AZ)
Israel Pelosi
Jackson Lee Perlmutter
(TX) Peters
Johnson (GA) Pingree (ME)
Johnson, E. B. Platts
Kaptur Polis
Keating Price (NC)
Kildee Quigley

NOT VOTING—22

Ackerman Granger Ross (AR)
Akin Harris Ruppertsberger
Bass (CA) Herger Ryan (WI)
Berman Jackson (IL) Shimkus
Black Jenkins Speier
Filner Landry Wilson (SC)
Gallegly Mack
Garrett Pearce

□ 1131

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 601, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 601, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YODER) having assumed the chair, Mr. WEST, 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. 3409) to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations before December 31, 2013, under the Surface Mining Control and Rec-

lamation Act of 1977, and, pursuant to House Resolution 788, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Yes, I am opposed.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Capps moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3409 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

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

SEC. 203. ENSURING CONSUMERS PAY LESS FOR GAS AND THAT FUEL EFFICIENT AUTOMOBILES CONTINUE TO BE MADE IN AMERICA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds as follows:

(1) The standards of the national program to improve fuel efficiency and reduce pollution for light-duty cars and trucks will provide major economic and consumer benefits to the United States.

(2) The standards will save families more than \$1.7 trillion in fuel costs and reduce America's dependence on oil by more than 2 million barrels per day in 2025, which is equivalent to one-half of the oil which our Nation currently imports from OPEC countries each day.

(3) As a result of the standards, a family with a model year 2025 vehicle will save more than \$8,000 in fuel costs over the life of the vehicle compared to a 2011 year vehicle.

(4) As a result of the standards, average net savings for the owner of a 2025 vehicle will be equivalent to a drop in fuel prices of \$1 per gallon.

(b) PRESERVATION OF RULE.—Section 330 of the Clean Air Act, as added by section 201 of this Act, shall not apply with respect to the final rule issued by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Transportation on August 28, 2012, relating to standards for pollution control and fuel efficiency for model year 2017 and later light-duty vehicles, and such rule shall take effect on the effective date specified in the rule, if nullification of such rule would result in—

(1) consumers, on average, paying more for gasoline over the life of their motor vehicles; or

(2) the loss of jobs in the United States automobile manufacturing industrial sector or a negative impact on the overall United States economy.

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

□ 1140

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, there are many times when we come to this floor and engage in heated debate, and we've heard some heated debate on this bill. But my final amendment offers us the opportunity to come together to do something extraordinarily important, and that is to ensure our constituents' hard-earned cash is redirected away from the gas pump and back into their wallets. I want to be clear, the passage of this amendment will not prevent the passage of the underlying bill. If it's adopted, my amendment will be incorporated into the bill and the bill will be immediately voted upon.

Now I make no apologies for opposing this bill. Regardless of how you feel about the bill, my amendment should be something we could all agree on.

My amendment preserves new fuel efficiency standards issued last month if their repeal would mean higher prices at the pump for our constituents or lost jobs for our workers. These new standards raise fuel efficiency to 54.5 miles per gallon. That's roughly twice the mileage our cars are getting today.

By 2025, these standards will save consumers \$1.7 trillion at the gas pump, and they will cut our oil imports by 2 million barrels per day. That's one half our current imports for OPEC. They also represent a new chapter for American ingenuity.

Mr. Speaker, if U.S. engineers made it possible for every car to include a computer more powerful than the one that sent a man to the Moon, then surely they can produce cars that go further on a gallon of gas. The good news is they can and they are.

There are now 57 fuel-efficient models available in showrooms today, up from 27 models in 2009. Car makers have retooled some of their most popular models to boost efficiency, and the improvements keep coming.

The first half of this year set the record for highest-ever fuel efficiency for new vehicles. Consumers are rewarding these breakthroughs. Fuel efficiency is the top concern for car buyers by far, and this is according to Consumer Reports.

Consumers support these new standards. Families will save an estimated \$8,000 in gasoline costs over the lifetime of their car, and that's equivalent to lowering the price of gasoline by \$1 per gallon. These new standards also provide something consumer trends cannot: long-term certainty. And that's why three major automakers—General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler—all support them.

Strong standards tell carmakers exactly what goal they need to reach by when so they can invest in innovation, deploy new technologies, and build cars right here in America. When they do that, they hire more workers. More than 150,000 Americans have jobs making parts for and assembling more efficient cars in America today. Car makers are moving production to our shores also.

One car maker alone, Honda, recently announced plans to move all global Civic hybrid manufacturing to Indiana from Japan, creating 300 jobs by the end of the year.

This onshoring of jobs is because of our commitment to making more efficient cars and components in America. That's why GM's CEO, Dan Akerson, called these standards, "a win for American manufacturers for the very first time."

Mr. Speaker, everybody wins when more efficient cars hit the road. American workers win, drivers win, and automakers. These standards demonstrate the best of America, how creating jobs goes hand-in-hand with protecting the environment and health, how drivers can save billions in gasoline costs, how the American auto industry can compete with any country in the world. That's why we must preserve these historic standards and the enormous benefits that come with them by voting for my final amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask that all colleagues weigh this simple proposition: Do you want your constituents to pay less at the pump and drive more efficient cars made in America? If your answer is yes, then vote for my amendment. It ensures that our constituents will save thousands of dollars every year at the gas pump, and it makes sure that American workers will find jobs building the cars of the future right here in America.

Today we have the opportunity to speak with one voice, to save these landmark car efficiency standards. It's up to us. Support this final amendment to the bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this motion is nothing more than a distraction from the underlying legislation that we're considering today, and the journey that we began in January of 2011 to cut government spending, to create jobs and, today, to stop the administration's war on the coal industry.

We, all of us in this Chamber, sat here a little over a year ago, and we heard an address by the Prime Minister of Australia. She started her speech off by saying, you know, I remember being a young girl, sitting on the floor of my living room watching as Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the Moon.

She went on to talk about that era of innovation in America, what that meant and how that inspired the rest of the world. Do we need to be reminded that it was the coal industry that fueled America's innovative engine and powered America's innovative wheels during that period of innovation? I don't think so. Today's underlying legislation, it's about the thou-

sands of jobs that have already been cut from the coal industry, the thousands more that are in jeopardy to be cut from the coal industry.

It's about the millions of Americans and America's businesses that are paying skyrocketing prices, 23 million Americans underemployed, and yet we've got an administration that wants to attack the very reliable energy source that would fuel a resurgence in manufacturing and put America back to work.

Ladies and gentlemen, I implore to you, defeat this motion to recommit. Vote on the final passage of this legislation today. Let's get America back to work and stop the administration's war on coal.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 173, noes 233, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 602]

AYES—173

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Altmire | DeFazio | Kind |
| Andrews | DeGette | Kissell |
| Baca | DeLauro | Kucinich |
| Baldwin | Deutch | Langevin |
| Barber | Dicks | Larsen (WA) |
| Barrow | Dingell | Larson (CT) |
| Becerra | Doggett | Lee (CA) |
| Berkley | Doyle | Levin |
| Bishop (GA) | Edwards | Lewis (GA) |
| Bishop (NY) | Ellison | Lipinski |
| Blumenauer | Engel | Loeb sack |
| Bonamici | Eshoo | Lofgren, Zoe |
| Boswell | Farr | Lowey |
| Brady (PA) | Fattah | Lynch |
| Bralley (IA) | Frank (MA) | Maloney |
| Brown (FL) | Fudge | Markey |
| Butterfield | Garamendi | Matsui |
| Capps | Gonzalez | McCarthy (NY) |
| Capuano | Green, Al | McCollum |
| Carnahan | Green, Gene | McDermott |
| Carney | Grijalva | McIntyre |
| Carson (IN) | Gutierrez | McNerney |
| Castor (FL) | Hahn | Meeks |
| Chandler | Hanabusa | Michaud |
| Chu | Hastings (FL) | Miller (NC) |
| Ciilline | Heinrich | Miller, George |
| Clarke (MI) | Higgins | Moore |
| Clarke (NY) | Himes | Moran |
| Clay | Hinche y | Murphy (CT) |
| Cleaver | Hinojosa | Nadler |
| Clyburn | Hirono | Napolitano |
| Connolly (VA) | Hochul | Neal |
| Conyers | Holt | Olver |
| Cooper | Honda | Owens |
| Costa | Hoyer | Pallone |
| Costello | Israel | Pascarell |
| Courtney | Jackson Lee | Pastor (AZ) |
| Critz | (TX) | Pelosi |
| Crowley | Johnson (GA) | Perlmutter |
| Cuellar | Johnson, E. B. | Peters |
| Cummings | Kaptur | Pingree (ME) |
| Davis (CA) | Keating | Polis |
| Davis (IL) | Kildee | Price (NC) |

Quigley
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader

Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko

NOES—233

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodi
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishak
Berg
Biggert
Billbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cansco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)

Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rogers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Yoder
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee

Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Vislosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Cohen
Finler
Gallegly
Garrett

Ackerman
Akin
Bass (CA)
Berman
Cohen
Finler
Gallegly
Garrett

Granger
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
Landry
Luján
Mack
McGovern

NOT VOTING—23

□ 1159

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

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 602, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Stated against:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 602, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 233, noes 175, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 603]

AYES—233

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Altmire
Amash
Amodi
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Benishak
Berg
Berkeley
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cansco
Carter
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot

Chaffetz
Chandler
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Critz
Cuellar
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fox
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy

Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Holden
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Loeback

Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rogers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen

Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Renacci
Ribble
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)

NOES—175

Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barber
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Billbray
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gibson
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva

Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Hayworth
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchee
Hinojosa
Richardson
Hochul
Rigell
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oliver
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)

Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reichert
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Holt
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
LoBiondo
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Vislosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Wolf
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—21

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| Ackerman | Granger | Pearce |
| Akin | Jackson (IL) | Ross (AR) |
| Bass (CA) | Jenkins | Ruppersberger |
| Berman | Landry | Ryan (WI) |
| Filner | Mack | Sessions |
| Gallegly | Miller, Gary | Shimkus |
| Garrett | Murphy (CT) | Speier |

□ 1208

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 603, I was unable to be in attendance for this vote as I was attending the funeral of a family member. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 603, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. BERKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I mistakenly voted "aye" on rollcall No. 603. My intention was to vote "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, during the course of the week, I was absent for legislative business; had I been present, I would have cast the following votes:

Rollcall 585—H.R. 5044—On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended—"yes."

Rollcall 586—H.R. 5912—On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended—"yes."

Rollcall 587—H. Res. 788—On Ordering the Previous Question—"yes."

Rollcall 588—H. Res. 788—On Agreeing to the Resolution—"yes."

Rollcall 591—H.R. 5987—On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended—"no."

Rollcall 592—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"no."

Rollcall 593—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"no."

Rollcall 594—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"yes."

Rollcall 595—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"no."

Rollcall 596—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"no."

Rollcall 597—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"yes."

Rollcall 598—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"no."

Rollcall 599—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"no."

Rollcall 600—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"yes."

Rollcall 601—H.R. 3409—On Agreeing to the Amendment—"yes."

Rollcall 602—H.R. 3409—On Motion to Re-commit with instructions—"no."

Rollcall 603—H.R. 3409—On Passage—"yes."

meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, September 25, 2012.

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

There was no objection.

VOICE OF TEXAS: PAM FROM LIBERTY, TEXAS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have heard from many Texas business owners who built their own business without government help. Here's what Pam from Liberty, Texas, has to say:

We are college educated, taxpaying citizens who have a lifetime of hard work under our belts. We have stayed up nights trying to figure out how we were going to pay our taxes, insurance, employees, and bank notes. We started from scratch, owning convenience stores, car washes, mini storage businesses, a clothing business, and also operated/owned two small-town movie theaters that were built by my husband's grandparents and parents. The latest is a real estate business.

There's not much that anyone can tell us about the sacrifices that have to be made when you start up your own business. We have done it all, including working full-time jobs for someone else to make ends meet. No government agency has ever helped us with one thing, but the government certainly has made our work harder and more expensive to run/operate our businesses.

Mr. Speaker, people—not the government—make America's businesses successful.

And that's just the way it is.

CONGRESS SHOULD STAY AND WORK

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

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents wrote very emphatically: How could Congress possibly leave when they know that we the people face the deep, dark abyss of uncertainty—uncertainty about our unemployment, uncertainty about the jobs that we need, the uncertainty that comes when your mortgage is under water, the uncertainty that comes when you know that you have to educate your children, and yet Congress leaves without addressing the basic needs of the people that we're sworn to serve.

For the last week, we've heard an awful lot about work requirements. The primary work requirement that should be asked is of this United States Congress, for it to stay and do the work of the people. There is a jobs bill that's out there. There are tax cuts that can be achieved. Let's stay and do that work.

STAND UP FOR COAL

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

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the men and women who have worked tirelessly to make Indiana the best place to do business in the Midwest.

Coal produces the electricity that powers everything from manufacturing mainstays to small business startups. Mr. Speaker, coal-fired electric power plants provided 83 percent of Indiana's net electricity generation in 2011.

Rising energy prices are squeezing small businesses, entrepreneurs, and families. Unfortunately, President Obama's EPA has waged a war on coal. Unelected bureaucrats have proposed a series of sweeping regulations that would destroy jobs and decrease domestic energy production. As a result of Washington's overregulation, the Energy Information Administration expects the pace of coal-fired power plant shutdowns to increase fourfold in the next 5 years.

Today we have an opportunity to stand up for the American coal industry and the families and businesses that rely on the electricity it provides. We can ensure that regulations are sensible and not overbearing. We can make sure that coal keeps lighting homes, stores and factories in Indiana.

CONGRATULATING HOLLIS F. PRICE MIDDLE COLLEGE

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this moment to congratulate a high school in my district, the Hollis F. Price Middle College, for receiving the U.S. News & World Report Bronze recognition as one of 2012's Best High Schools in the country.

U.S. News & World Report ranked nearly 22,000 public high schools across the country, and I'm proud that one of Memphis City Schools was recognized. This school was named after the fourth president of LeMoyne-Owen College, an Historically Black College and University in Memphis. Hollis-Price is a collaborative effort between Memphis City Schools and LeMoyne-Owen to improve graduation rates and provide accessibility for students to attend college.

I want to commend Principal Daphne Beasley, all the faculty, and the staff for their hard work and dedication. And surely the students I want to congratulate, too, and their parents on their great achievement. I was proud to speak at their graduation a few years ago. It's a great school. Continue to make Memphis proud.

PUTTING PEOPLE BEFORE POLITICS

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

Mr. DOLD. Mr. Speaker, from day one my focus in Congress has been on

ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2012

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to

jobs and the economy. I believe that the best thing Congress can do is to find common ground to move our country forward. This week, I'm happy to say, we did just that.

On Wednesday evening, the House of Representatives passed a bipartisan jobs bill—which I am pleased to say I championed—which would encourage global investment here in our country. This means jobs in our local communities. Companies in the 10th District like Astellas and Takeda and Siemens are able to invest here in America and put people to work.

This bill passed with broad bipartisan support. And I certainly want to thank Representatives ROSKAM, PETERS, and BARROW for reaching across the aisle and coming together and helping to pass a commonsense bill that helps businesses to grow right here at home. When we put people before politics and progress before partisanship, we can get things done for the American people.

□ 1220

RECOGNIZING THE BRAVE DISSIDENTS IN CUBA

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

Mr. RIVERA. Mr. Speaker, last week I took to this floor to discuss the brave dissidents inside Cuba that went on a hunger strike to protest the jailing of one of their own. The end of that hunger strike came this week when the Castro dictatorship announced the pending release of that dissident. This was a victory for the heroes of the opposition movement inside Cuba, but there is still much to be done.

The international community must continue to denounce the human rights abuses occurring inside Cuba, the lack of civil liberties and democratic rights, and continue to support the heroic opposition struggling for a free and democratic Cuba inside the island.

WE WILL NOT SUPPORT RADICALISM

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

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, recently we passed a continuing resolution to take care of the funding of the government until next March. And one of the things that concerned a lot of us was: Is any of that money in that continuing resolution going to go to help the Government of Egypt or Libya or any of the other countries where we see all that civil unrest and all the horrible acts of murder taking place?

And I never did get an answer, so I would just like to say to my colleagues who are going to be here—I'm retiring at the end of this year—we should not give one dime, not one penny, to any

country that tries to undermine the United States' interests around the world, and we should not give one penny to anybody that constantly tries to spread radical fundamentalist Muslim beliefs in this world.

Shari'a law is something we can't live with, and we need to let them know very clearly that if they want to work with the United States, fine, but they're not getting any money from us if this continues.

This world is in a terrible state because of these radicals, and we must not let them win this battle.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REED). The Chair would remind Members to refrain from trafficking the well while a Member is under recognition.

AMERICA SHOULD STOP TRYING TO RUN THE WORLD

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

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Americans do not want, forever, permanent wars that last three or four times longer than World War II. And they especially do not want to spend hundreds of billions on people who hate or don't at least appreciate what we've done for them.

Probably half the spending we have done over the years in Iraq and Afghanistan has been pure foreign aid. And we have poured many, many billions into Egypt, Pakistan, and other countries throughout the Middle East.

Our own Nation is \$16 trillion in debt. We are borrowing all this money to send to countries that are exploding with anti-American rage.

Fifty-one American soldiers have been murdered over the past several months by Afghan police and soldiers who they were training. Now we have had our Ambassador and three other Americans killed in Libya.

We should have gotten out of Afghanistan years ago. We need to get out now and not take too long to do it.

We need to stop trying to run the whole world, creating so much resentment, and start putting our own country first once again.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize Members for Special Order speeches without prejudice to the resumption of legislative business.

DO-NOTHING CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. HOYER. And so this 112th Congress convulses to an ugly end of its time before the national elections. All of us must be sad, and the American people are angry and sad that this Congress has been so inattentive to the needs of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, today House Republicans are leaving town and will not return until after the November elections.

Two very respected political scientists—not Democrats or Republicans; one a representative of the more conservative think tank and another a more liberal think tank—have written a book about the dysfunction they have seen in this Congress. Mr. Mann and Mr. Orenstein—quoted by many reporters from many journals, from all different perspectives—they said this:

We have been studying Washington politics in Congress for more than 40 years, and never, never have we seen them as dysfunctional. In our past writings, we have criticized both parties when we believed it was warranted. Today, however, said these two respected political scientists and observers of Washington, today, however, we have no choice but to acknowledge that the core of the problem lies with the Republican Party.

They went on to say that the GOP has become an insurgent outlier in American politics. It is ideologically extreme; scornful of compromise; unmoved by conventional understanding of facts, evidence, and science; and dismissive of the legitimacy of its political opposition. That is the nub of the problem.

Our Republican colleagues are leaving without getting their work done. I said, "their work done." Without getting our work done, the work of the American people.

Comprehensive jobs bills, middle class tax cuts have not been extended, farmers are left on their own to face the worst drought in decades—the worst drought in decades—and a farm bill reported out of the Republican committee lays unconsidered by this floor. Reported out of their committee, from their majority, and they haven't brought it to the floor, while farmers remain in trouble. We've not reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act, and we have not passed the postal reform bill.

I am glad to take this Special Order, Mr. Speaker, to say to the American people that we're prepared to stay. We're prepared to stay and work on these bills. And I'm going to talk about some of these bills, but my colleagues are here as well.

I first want to yield to the former president of the Senate of Vermont for his observations as we leave this town, my friend, Mr. WELCH from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. I thank the gentleman.

You know, on the farm bill, we've got the worst drought we've had in 50 years. We've got people who need nutrition programs. We've got farmers who need certainty about what the price

support programs are going to be, what their future is going to be. We've got livestock farmers that are in desperate straits because of the drought.

And we've got a Senate that's passed a farm bill. We've got a House Agriculture Committee that's passed a farm bill, on a bipartisan basis, Democrats and Republicans working together to pass that bill. And the House leadership, who has the authority to bring this bill to the floor, won't do it. That's the first time in the history of the House of Representatives where a farm bill passed by the Agriculture Committee has not been brought to the floor for a vote.

Mr. Speaker, we could defend, each and every one of us on both sides of the aisle, a vote of conscience, whether it was "yes" or "no," on the farm bill. None of us can defend not even taking a vote on the farm bill.

That decision is not within the authority of any individual Member of Congress. That is the decision that the majority leader and the Speaker of the House have the authority to make, and their refusal to bring this bill to the floor will be absolutely an indictment of Congress' inability to do its job.

America needs a farm bill. This Congress needs to do its job. We've got the time to do it. We should act. That bill should be brought to us for a vote.

□ 1230

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, that is a sample of the dysfunction and inability and unwillingness to compromise on which Mr. Ornstein and Mr. Mann spoke.

I now yield to my friend from New York (Mr. TONKO).

Mr. TONKO. Thank you, Minority Whip HOYER. You have led us so expertly well on this floor.

You cite the many failings of this do-nothing Republican Congress. It is tragic that we will leave for home now and not get the work of the people done and will not respond to the needs of America. That is such an unjust outcome.

We know that a middle class tax cut has been passed in the Senate and that the President has said he would sign it. We need that measure. We need that measure done so as to provide for confidence in the American economy. What we need right now is that sort of boost. That booster shot can do a lot for growing sales for businesses out there. The aggregate demand for goods and services, driven by relief for the middle class via a tax cut, is important. The Violence Against Women Act that was reauthorized in the Senate failed to come to this floor. Postal reform—overwhelmingly approved by the Senate—fails to come to this floor. There is also the farm bill, which is important to all of upstate New York, and I know our members from the upstate delegation, from the New York delegation, are greatly disturbed by the do-nothing Republican Congress.

Minority Whip HOYER, thank you for leading us in this discussion. We have

not earned a 6-week recess until election day without having done the people's business. We need to stay here and get the people's work done—build America's economy, go forward with progress—and provide for the results that America so desperately needs. It's a shame that this do-nothing Republican Congress has now called a halt to all business on this floor for the next several weeks.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments. He is absolutely right.

Mr. Speaker, just for the knowledge of all of our Members, the Senate did pass a middle class tax cut, making sure that 98 percent of our taxpayers would not get any increase in their taxes on the 1st of January. That bill is over here. It has not been brought to the floor, notwithstanding the fact, I believe, that every one of us believes that those taxpayers ought not get an increase. So there is overwhelming support for that bill, bipartisan support, but it won't be brought to the floor.

On the Violence Against Women Act, to ensure that women and families are not subjected to dangerous domestic violence, it passed 68-31 through the United States Senate; not passed here. Postal reform passed 62-37 in a bipartisan vote in the United States Senate; not paid attention to here. The farm bill, which passed with 64 votes—almost 2-1 in the United States Senate on a bipartisan vote with 16 Republican Senators voting for it—has not been brought to this floor. Yet we walk away. We walk away from the American people.

I now yield to my friend from Illinois, the gentlelady from Illinois, JAN SCHAKOWSKY.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I thank the gentleman so much for yielding and for pointing out how languishing in the House of Representatives are many pieces of legislation that have passed the United States Senate in a bipartisan way with a Democratic majority. Yet here in the House, where we have a Republican majority—and as you pointed out, some of these bills have actually passed their own committees led by Republicans—are still not being considered on the floor today.

So we are going to adjourn and will not meet again for almost 2 months—the earliest adjournment before an election in over 50 years. Republicans are going to turn off the lights in this Chamber, shutting down debate on matters of serious consequence to Americans and the economy. Shame on them. We should be staying and dealing with those bills.

They have voted, for example, time after time to repeal ObamaCare and to protect tax cuts for the wealthy and rich corporations, but have taken no action on preserving tax cuts for the middle class—for 98 percent of American taxpayers.

They've not taken any action on the Violence Against Women Act, which passed the Senate by a bipartisan vote

of 68-31. For the many years that the Violence Against Women Act has been enacted, it has always had bipartisan support.

We haven't passed the wind production tax credit, which, again, would mean jobs for Americans in an industry that has just been developing right now and that is so important to our environment and for people, for instance, in my State of Illinois as well as in Iowa and other Midwestern States.

We haven't passed the doctor fix, making sure that Medicare reimbursements to doctors don't drop by 27 percent.

We haven't dealt with sequestration, which would have a devastating impact on investments that create jobs and protect low-income people.

There has been no action on the post office reform or the farm bill, which has been mentioned. In southern Illinois, where we have a serious drought, our farmers are waiting for some drought relief, but they're not going to get it from this Congress.

Most importantly, while Republicans have found the time to vote again and again to end the Medicare guarantee—making it harder for seniors to choose their own doctors and raising the costs of health care for seniors by over \$6,000 a year—they still haven't found the time to bring a comprehensive jobs bill to the floor or one that deals with making it in America, which is an industrial policy that would actually put Americans back to work right here at home.

Millions of hardworking American people are still looking for more than just talk about jobs. Over a year ago, I introduced the Emergency Jobs to Restore the American Dream Act in order to create more than 2 million jobs and to put people back to work in the most straightforward of ways—by hiring them. My bill would put people to work in critical areas to our communities and our economy—people like teachers, cops and firefighters, health care workers, school construction and maintenance workers.

Over a year ago, President Obama sent to Congress the American Jobs Act, which incorporated parts of my bill and also would provide tax credits to small businesses—yet another tax credit—and assistance to State and local governments in order to prevent the layoffs of critical workers. Independent experts estimate that President Obama's American Jobs Act would create up to 2.6 million jobs.

But the Republican do-nothing Congress brought neither of these jobs bills to the floor. No. They are, every day, sabotaging every effort to actually help create jobs and to Make It in America. Democrats truly do want to stay to fight for jobs, for the economy, for farmers, for taxpayers, for battered women. It's time for the Republicans to join us.

Thank you, Mr. Minority Whip, for leading us in this effort, and I urge all of the Republicans to join us in staying here.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the distinguished Member from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY) for her comments. Nobody fights harder for working people and seniors in this Congress than JAN SCHAKOWSKY, and no one is sadder that we have been so lacking in attention to the issues of concern to those folks.

I now want to recognize ALLYSON SCHWARTZ from the State of Pennsylvania, who has also been a great leader and a member of the Ways and Means Committee and who is trying to work on behalf of jobs and growing our economy. I yield to my friend from Pennsylvania.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. I thank you, Mr. Minority Whip.

You have spoken out every week both on the floor of Congress and around this country. You've spoken out on the actions we ought to be taking in order to strengthen our Nation, protect our seniors, grow our economy, and make sure our children have a great future. You speak eloquently about that every week, so I really am pleased to be able to just join you in calling attention to the fact that we do have serious economic and fiscal challenges in this Nation.

Instead of coming together and trying to find common ground—trying to find that agreement so we can solve these problems that the American people are asking us to do, which is to solve these problems—the Republicans have been doing nothing. They're trying to roll us back, move us backward. In fact, the Republicans, as we know, just decided to recess and head home. We know the Republicans, yet again, have made their choices, their priorities, their values very clear not only to us and to our constituents but, really, to all Americans, who are seeing more clearly what the Republicans' choices have been. They are determined to dismantle the progress we have made. They continuously try and roll back our accomplishments that we have made so as to take our country back to a failed economic agenda that has hurt so many Americans.

The Republicans' goals are stunning, and we have seen them every week on the floor of Congress for the last year and a half, almost 2 years: repealing health care reform and eliminating the benefits for seniors and access to affordable coverage for millions of Americans; repealing the financial regulatory system; eliminating those consumer protections with regard to environmental regulations, thus threatening clean water and clean air; ending Medicare as we know it. Reducing the Federal Government at any cost, that has been their goal.

□ 1240

I want to mention just quickly two things that you're going to talk some more about and some of my colleagues. I fought so hard on Medicare. We all have. The Republicans have been absolutely clear on this, their willingness to undue Medicare for all seniors. I've

said this before that whether you're 65 and expecting Medicare and living under Medicare right now, you'll see a reduction in your benefits. Whether you're 55 or 45 or 35 and you're paying into Medicare and want Medicare to be there in the future, they are threatening that promise of Medicare. They are deliberately working and have voted to end Medicare as we know it. We've seen that time and again. It's not just the Republican leadership, not just Mr. RYAN. There are many. Most of the Republicans, not all of them have voted for this. Rather than guarantee benefits under Medicare, the Republicans will leave seniors on their own to buy benefits that they can afford or not. The voucher will be inadequate to buy Medicare benefits that exist now, costing our seniors about \$6,400 more per year.

They threaten our fellow seniors as well in nursing homes by voting for a third of a cut in Medicaid that affects, really, the costs of our seniors in nursing homes. Any of us who have loved ones or visit nursing homes know that these are people who require a great deal of care. This is the agenda of the Republicans.

Instead of tackling what we're willing to do together such as middle class tax cuts, they're holding it hostage to tax breaks for the wealthiest 1 percent or 2 percent. They won't move forward on that sort of certainty or on many of the issues facing us at the end of the year as we're on a fiscal cliff that many of us talk about and are really not doing the kind of work that needs to get done to create that certainty, to be able to protect Medicare, to be able to make the strategic investments, to make sure the tax policy is fair, and we do fiscal policy for our Nation in the right way, in a fair way, in a responsible way, and an achievable way.

I thank you for this Special Order, and I'm calling on the Republicans to meet these challenges for our Nation, and to do that together.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for her comments. No one works harder on health care and is more focused on the delivery of affordable care to all of our people, but particularly concerned about health care for our seniors. How ironic it is that the pledge that the Republicans made was to repeal and replace. I'm going to talk a little bit about that. But there has been no replacement. On the one hand, they want to eliminate the guarantee that Medicare gives to people to have the security that health care will be available to them; and on the other hand they offer nothing to replace it, no alternative, except to increase substantially the cost of those seniors when they are in need of health care.

I thank the gentlelady for her work, and I thank her for her leadership on this very critical issue.

I'm now pleased to yield to the distinguished minority leader, the former Speaker of the House, who has been instrumental in ensuring affordable

health care is available to all of our people, NANCY PELOSI of California.

Ms. PELOSI. Thank you very much, Mr. HOYER. I appreciate your yielding and your leadership in bringing us together on the floor of the House. We are after-hours, and it is only 12:40, but it's after-hours on a Friday afternoon. That is in the context that we left here on August 3. We're not due back until November 14, and yet we have had only 8 legislative days of work in that period of time.

I thank you for calling that dereliction of duty to the attention of the American people because we have work to do. It's not as if our work is finished. As you have indicated, there is critical legislation that is expiring that has passed even in the Senate; yet Republicans have blocked the vote in the House, whether it's middle income tax relief, postal reform, violence against women, the farm bill and then, of course, initiatives proposed by President Obama to create jobs for our economy.

I was so pleased to hear what our colleague, Congresswoman SCHWARTZ, had to say about Medicare, because our names are all on the ballot in this year's election. But what is really at stake is Medicare. Medicare, Medicare, Medicare. As you said, Mr. HOYER, they offered nothing except to raise costs to seniors for getting less as they phase out Medicare.

I wanted to talk about another subject because it's a larger issue as I hear this question bandied about. You hear people say, Are you better off now than you were 4 years ago? The Republicans have the nerve to pose that question that when you look back to 4 years ago, this very week, Mr. Speaker, you would know that we are indeed fundamentally and unquestionably better off as a country today. This week, 4 years ago, September 18 to be exact, but this week, there was a meeting in my office when I was Speaker of the Democratic and Republican leadership of the House and of the Senate gathered together to hear a report from the administration that was very alarming.

Mind you, September 18, 2008, the Secretary of the Treasury, Hank Paulson, described for us a financial system in imminent danger of total collapse. Chairman Bernanke at that same meeting, the chairman of the Fed, told us if we did not act immediately, we would not have an economy by Monday. This was a Thursday evening. You remember, Mr. HOYER. You were there. If we do not act immediately, we will not have an economy by Monday. How on Earth can people who perpetrated that situation on our country have the nerve to turn around and ask that question? At the end of the meeting, we all went out in a bipartisan way and spoke to the press. I said at the time, Time is of the essence and that Congress would act. I was trying to lift confidence in our financial situation.

Despite there being a Presidential election 7 weeks away at that time, it was no time for partisanship. The crisis demanded that Democrats and Republicans work with President Bush to rescue our economy from depression or, as Chairman Bernanke said, from our not having an economy 4 days later.

In the days ahead, our country confronted the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. The costs were staggering: more than \$8 trillion lost in household wealth, more than 8 million jobs lost, and more than 4 million families losing their homes to foreclosure. Nonetheless, the Democrats voted with President Bush to restore confidence in our markets, and the Republicans even walked away from their own President.

In the 2 years after that September 18 meeting, we continued to take actions to reduce spending and to address what was inevitable from the policies of the 8 years previous to the November 2008 election. When we took the majority and with President Obama in office, we took action to reduce spending, create jobs, keep people in their homes, and passed Dodd-Frank, the toughest Wall Street reforms in generations. With it—the most historic for the first time—protections for American consumers in that bill. All of it was fought vigorously against by the Republicans.

Now we have President Obama, and we have a Republican Congress. Under President Obama's leadership, we have added private sector jobs for 30 straight months, compared to losing 700,000 jobs a month as he entered office; the auto industry, which was facing extinction, and the loss of over 1 million jobs in that industry is again competitive and hiring and thriving; the Dow Jones average, which is one reflection of the security of tens of millions of American investors and pension funds, has already doubled; and housing prices are slowly rising again. We need much more progress there. Imagine, from that time the Dow Jones has doubled.

We still have work to do to continue the American recovery. If the Republicans had cooperated at all with President Obama in the last 2 years, we would be much farther down the road to recovery. We cooperated with President Bush; but they would not offer an ounce of cooperation to President Obama, and our economy has paid the price. We have reaped the benefits of some of what happened in the 2 years when we were in the majority and President Obama was in the first 2 years of his term. But so much more could have been done with some cooperation from the Republicans.

We get back to the question: Are we better off this week in September than we were this week 4 years ago? You be the judge.

□ 1250

I know America's families are hurting. We want to do more to create jobs, et cetera, and we have to have bipartisan cooperation to do that. The Re-

publicans have resisted that. From that standpoint, yes, we can do better.

But from the standpoint of this country when there was a financial crisis, we were on the verge of a total collapse where the chairman of the Fed told us that if we did not act immediately, we wouldn't have an economy by Monday. Yes, we are fundamentally as a country better off and, therefore, the prospects for the future are better for all of America's families, and that's what we are here to work on, the future.

Too bad our Republican colleagues have cut and run from town, but we stand ready to welcome them back to work in a bipartisan way to make concessions to get the job done for the American people.

I thank you, Mr. HOYER, for giving us all the opportunity to express our views on the subject today.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Leader, thank you for your comments and your leadership.

You are so correct in studying the statistics of the Dow, having doubled. It's actually up now probably about 105, 110 percent. The Standard & Poor's is up more than double, and the NASDAQ is up more than double over those years. In January of 2009, I'm sure most people tragically remember, we lost 818,000 private sector jobs that month. Last month we gained 92,000 jobs.

Is there anybody who could say a loss of 818,000 jobs isn't a lot worse than the gain of 92,000 jobs—92,000 jobs is not enough. We need to do more. The President offered a jobs bill. It has not been brought to this floor, notwithstanding the fact in the Pledge to America they said this is a transparent Congress that would be allowed to work its will. That bill has not been brought to the floor.

For the last 30 months we have gained, straight, more jobs, 4.6 million jobs to be exactly correct, while 4.4 million jobs were lost in 2008 alone. Are we better off gaining 4.6 million as opposed to losing 4.4 million jobs?

We have had 12 straight quarters of economic growth. The last four quarters of 2008 in the last administration was a net 13 percent decrease in GDP. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the leader is correct. We're better off today, but we could be much better off. We ought to be better off if we hadn't walked away from a jobs bill, hadn't walked away from investing in an infrastructure bill that gave certainty.

We didn't even bring that bill to the floor. We walked away from making sure that the health care bill works properly, walked away—and I'm going to recognize Mr. COSTA—walked away from the farmers of America, walked away this day as we have walked away in the past.

Mr. COSTA is from farm country. He understands the pain being experienced in farm country, and he knows how terrible it is to have simply walked away, walked away from the House-passed bill out of committee and walked away from a bipartisan Senate bill. My

friend is such a strong voice on this floor, such an active member of the Agriculture Committee and such a proponent of farm country, not only California, which he represents but through this country.

I yield to my friend.

Mr. COSTA. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for yielding, because we ought to be about doing the people's business. Walking away as we are for the next 46 days to focus on elections when we ought to be focusing on the people's business is a very sad commentary, a very sad commentary to the people of our land.

I appreciate all the good work that my colleague Congressman HOYER and my other colleagues do in trying to address the critical challenges that we face in our Nation today. As was stated, our House Republican colleagues have left town to focus on the election. In the meantime we have unfinished business. We have unfinished business on comprehensive jobs, big and balanced budget solutions to the deficit, tax cuts for the middle class, the farm bill—which I want to speak to—and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, as a cochair of the Victims' Rights Caucus, is especially disheartening.

Let me say that the folks who farm and put the food on America's dinner table are wondering why, just why, we can't get a farm bill. It is one of the most bipartisan things we ever do here in Congress.

In 2008 we had a bipartisan farm bill when we had the majority. President Bush vetoed it, we overrode his veto twice. Today we have a farm bill that passed with overwhelming bipartisan support in the Senate by a vote of 64–35. It made cuts because we have to make cuts, and we have to be fiscally responsible, \$23.5 billion less than the farm bill of 2008.

In the House, as a Member of the House Agriculture Committee, we voted a comprehensive bill out, 35–11. We made cuts because we have to make cuts. In a number of the areas we made similar cuts to the Senate's, \$20 billion in farm programs. We made additional cuts in nutritional programs, which are part of what would normally be worked out if regular order was allowed to take place.

Mr. HOYER. The gentleman may know this better than I because he works so closely with the ag community, but over 70 farm organizations and farmer-focused organizations came to town a week or two ago and all said pass the Senate bill, not because they believed it was perfect, but because they believed it was a bipartisan bill that would bring relief to farm country and give some certainty to the farming community. I think I'm correct on that.

Mr. COSTA. The gentleman is correct. We had over 70 farm organizations from the American Farm Bureau, the National Farmers Union to the, as we say, the "barnyard coalition" that represents all of the poultry and pork and

dairy and beef cattle industries, because they understand that a farm bill is a safety net. Without it, we don't have a farm policy, we don't have a food policy for not just American farmers, ranchers, and dairymen but for the consumers who, each night, enjoy the highest-quality food produced with the safest quality anywhere in the world.

Let me just close by saying two things. The dairy industry is hurting. We have had a drought in the Midwest that has devastated a whole host of the farm country. And yet, what is one of the ways that farmers, ranchers, and dairymen are able to produce next year's crops? Well, they get loans. They get loans from banks and production credit associations.

What are those loans made of? They are based upon the value of their farm and how much they were leveraged, but they are also based upon a farm bill, a farm bill that provides the ability to ensure that there is a safety net and that there is crop insurance. Without any farm bill, we don't have any crop insurance. Without a farm bill, we don't have that safety net.

With the overwhelming bipartisan support that we have in the Senate, the bipartisan bill that was voted out of the House Agriculture Committee, it seems to me that we ought to let the process work. I would urge my colleagues to come back. Come back and let's do the people's business on all of these issues. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act. The Victims' Rights Caucus every day is focusing on protecting women and their families throughout this country, and that is also a bipartisan piece of legislation that we always act on. Again we're not doing the people's business.

The gentleman from Maryland, my colleague, is so correct in bringing this to the attention of the House. Ladies and gentlemen, we ought to be about doing the people's business.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman from California for his leadership, not only for farm country but for all of the people in this country on behalf of getting people back to work, making jobs available, and making sure our farmers are secure, and particularly for making sure that we address the epidemic of violence perpetrated against family members. I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

I yield to somebody who is as strong a voice as we have in this House on behalf of the working men and women in this country, the gentlewoman from California, LYNN WOOLSEY.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I thank the gentleman for leading this Special Order.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday we were debating work requirements under the TANF program. Well, after we've all listed the issues that the Republicans have refused to address in this Congress, we can say that we know a bunch of people who should be subjected to a work requirement.

□ 1300

They take home a lot of Federal dollars. They're actually on the public

dole, but they don't seem to be doing very much work. And I'm talking about the do-nothing Republicans in this Congress. I don't blame them for wanting to hurry home for their campaigns because a lot of their jobs must be in jeopardy. On the other hand, when they get there, they might find their constituents pretty frustrated that they haven't done their jobs and they have not met their responsibilities.

Every single day that we're here, my colleagues across the aisle put forward bills that have no hope of becoming law and exist only to promote Republican talking points. Time and time again, they have chosen gridlock and confrontation over progress and cooperation. They haven't lifted a finger to pass the President's jobs package, even though it contains many, many ideas that the Republicans supported in the past. They want to destroy health care reform instead of building on it. They have refused to work with Democrats on education issues, failing to invest in our children, who are 100 percent of our future. They haven't done a thing to support the middle class and give them hope for the future. It's no wonder the Congress has record-low approval ratings.

But, Mr. Speaker, most disappointing of all to me is the Republican Congress's failure to lead on issues of national security and war and peace. While we're on recess, the war in Afghanistan will turn 11 years old. Eleven years—and more. More than 2,000 Americans are dead, thousands more are wounded, and taxpayers are out more than half a trillion dollars, all for a policy that continues to undermine our national security goals instead of advancing them. The brave servicemembers who are putting life and limb on the line in Afghanistan don't get a recess.

When we adjourn, they will continue to be very much "in session." Their "district work period" is in districts in Afghanistan, where the Taliban is poised to strike—some at the most dangerous places imaginable. The war isn't just morally reprehensible; it's fiscally irresponsible. And the very same Members who want to cut every domestic program to the bone have barely blinked an eye when it comes to billions and billions of dollars in misplaced war appropriations.

When is the Congress going to catch up with the American people? Certainly not between now and the election, because we've gone home. The people we work for know that it makes no sense to continue military occupation, that it's doing more harm than good, creating more terrorists than it's defeating, making us less safe, not more. The American people have made it abundantly clear: they want us to be here. They want us to be debating this war. They're done with this war. They want us to vote to bring our troops home safely.

The country faces huge challenges. Our people are crying out for leader-

ship, and the Majority wants to turn out the lights. Actually, they have gone home. Americans desperately want the Congress to do something to create jobs and jump-start the economy, something to create peace and security; but the Republicans in Congress have gone home. They have left the work site. They're gone.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentle lady for her comments, and I yield to my friend, SUZANNE BONAMICI, who was such an effective State legislator. She was overwhelmingly elected in a special election. And every day since that election, she has been working hard on behalf of hardworking men and women not only in Oregon, but throughout this country. And I know that she's disappointed that we're walking away from our responsibilities.

I yield to my friend.

Ms. BONAMICI. Thank you very much, Mr. HOYER, for bringing to the country's attention the work left undone.

When I arrived in Congress just a little more than 7 months ago, I brought a pretty strong message from my constituents back in Oregon, and that's that they want us to overcome the gridlock, they want us to get our economy back on track and support policies that create new jobs. Of course, no one expects this to be an easy task, but I was really encouraged by so many people who said, That's why we're here. Let's work together for job creation. Unfortunately, these conversations have now been kicked down the road for another day—actually, another month—while too many of our constituents back home are facing unemployment, their homes are underwater, their child care costs are rising.

Several of my colleagues have talked about the failure to pass the farm bill. This typically bipartisan legislation became a staging ground for a fight over nutrition assistance to people who are struggling. Now the bipartisan Senate bill has some amendments that were added that will help farmers in my district and across this country. We should be able to vote on that bipartisan bill that passed the Senate.

As others have mentioned, we're going to go back to our districts and face our constituents, who are expecting so much from us. But we did not extend the production tax credit for wind energy. Now, that's a problem in my district. I have companies that are waiting for that. They may now be facing additional layoffs. That policy has long been a bipartisan policy supported by many to develop the wind industry in this country. That's going to be hard for us to explain to our constituents.

So, Mr. HOYER, thank you. There's so much that we can do and should be doing to get our economy back on track, but Congress is not doing our job. This failure to pass bipartisan, commonsense legislation is something everyone in America should know

about. We should be staying here representing the best interests of our constituents, helping to put this country back to work.

So thank you again, Mr. HOYER, for yielding and for bringing this important issue to everyone's attention.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady for her comments.

I want to now recognize the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN), who's been such a leader on so many of these issues.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Thank you. I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland for his leadership on this issue as this Congress shuts down.

It was Harry Truman from Missouri who coined the term the "do-nothing Congress" in 1948. But that Congress was 10 times more productive than this Republican Congress of 2012. To call this Congress a do-nothing Congress is an insult to the do-nothing Congress of 1948. So we're leaving today, the earliest this Congress has ever left for a campaign in an election year in 52 years.

Look at how disconnected this Congress has been from the urgent needs of the American people. Thirty percent of the bills passed were for the purpose of attaching someone's name to a building. We voted to repeal the Affordable Care Act 33 times. The Republicans passed 30 jobs message bills that didn't do a thing to create jobs. They voted so often to restrict women's freedom and access to health care that one female Republican lawmaker said, Are you kidding me? How many times are we going to vote for this? And we have voted on the Romney-Ryan plan to end the Medicare guarantee and increase cost to seniors by \$6,400. It's no wonder this Republican Congress has the lowest approval rating ever.

There are urgent priorities on the table that many have talked about here today: the middle class tax cuts, the farm bill, the Violence Against Women Act, responsible deficit reduction, and President Obama's jobs bill. This Republican wall of obstruction is wreaking havoc on this country. It's leaving a trail of dysfunction. And now Republicans are running for the exit door to cut their own political losses. They're shutting down this people's House without getting the work done. This Congress should be here. Our Democratic leaders have made it clear we're ready to do that work. People will be the judge.

I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his leadership on this order.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous materials on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOYER. I yield to my friend from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT), an effective Member of this House.

Mr. HOLT. I thank the gentleman.

As we've heard the gentleman from Maryland say many times, "Representative" is not just a title. It's our job description. We need to hear from our constituents. And our constituents have told us over and over again this year what they want. They want middle class tax relief.

□ 1310

They want a farm bill. They want the postal service fixed so it can pay its bills. They want passage of the Violence Against Women Act. It's a long list of things that they feel we can do to help Americans.

We've had an opportunity to hear from people because the leadership sent us home a month and a half ago where we could hold town meetings while they allowed us to do nothing here. We heard from our constituents very clearly—not just from a small segment, not just from a few special interests, not just from a few percent for whom everything seems just fine, thank you. But we heard from all sorts of Americans who say, Help. Please. Get to work.

You've heard this is the least productive Congress in a generation, in a long generation; and that's by design. The majority sets the schedule. They scheduled very few days in session, very few committee hearings, very few markups.

So even the do-nothing Congress, as my friend from Missouri said, even the Congress that Harry Truman called the do-nothing Congress was much more productive than this one.

So why did the majority close up shop and head home until after the election? Well, the answer I think is pretty clear: they want to campaign. They've decided with their dismal record they need a little more time to campaign, a little time to explain why they cast 302 votes to limit protections for clean air and clean water and good land. They need a little more time to explain why the farm bill, to help the areas that have been hit by drought, to help the farmers that need crop insurance, hasn't been passed. To be sure, it's going to be hard to campaign on the record that they've compiled, and maybe they need a little extra time.

We don't need extra time to hear from our constituents about their needs and what they want us to do.

I stand with my friend Mr. HOYER and all of us on this side of the aisle, to return to Washington any day, any night to do the work that the American people hired us to do—to be their representatives.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his very compelling comments.

I know that, Mr. Speaker, you've heard us speak and the Members have heard us speak, and one might say, well, these are Democrats speaking about the non-productivity and non-at-

tention to the people's business of this Congress.

But some years ago, just a few years ago, 4 years ago, the Republican Party, our friends on that side of the aisle, nominated JOHN MCCAIN to be their President. What does JOHN MCCAIN say of this Congress? "The worst since 1947 statistically, the worst ever as far as I'm concerned," Senator JOHN MCCAIN told reporters Wednesday when asked to assess this Congress. That was September 19, 2012, just a few days ago. Bipartisan observation.

This walkaway Congress is the least effective in which I've served, and I've been here for 31 years.

I want to yield to my friend who came to Congress the same year I did, who unfortunately is leaving, one of the great leaders of this Congress and responsible for putting the referee back on the field so that we will not have another financial meltdown that plunged this country almost into depression, the distinguished Member from Massachusetts, BARNEY FRANK.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. I thank the Democratic whip, and I thank him for the leadership he provided during his years as majority leader when we were able to do some things.

You know, we're talking about what this Congress didn't do. I suppose in some ways we ought to be happy because some of what they said they wanted to do would have been totally destructive.

This is the party that let the financial community run riot for years when they had both the White House and both Houses of Congress, did no regulation, so that we got the worst recession in 80 years, a near depression, because of their irresponsibility. They were threatening to undo it. Unfortunately, they were able to accomplish one thing.

One of the things we did was to give the Federal regulatory agencies the power to regulate derivatives, a serious, obscure, powerful instrument that was a major cause of our crisis. While they were not able to repeal the rules, they were able to reduce the funding of the agencies that have to deal with this complex matter to a level where they have not been very effective.

So that's one of the things they were able to do—undo by financial stealth what we tried to get done.

But I want to come to their defense to some extent, Mr. Whip, because there may be some implication that they're not willing to work hard. No, let's be very clear. The reason we have such a dismal record here is not because they are lazy, our Republican colleagues. It's more because of a word that rhymes with "lazy," which the House rules will prohibit me from using.

The problem is this: in 2010, a significant number of Republicans were elected who do not understand the importance of governance in a free enterprise society in which there has to be a vigorous private sector creating goods and

services and a public sector that works with it.

That's why we have no postal bill, although the Senate passed one; why we have no agricultural bill; why they couldn't pass a highway bill and had to be dependent on the Democratic Senate to pass one, so they could catch on to it.

They simply do not understand the importance of our coming together and doing things in this complex economic society that cannot be done by the private sector.

It is an extremism. It is not laziness. It is extremism that grips the Republican Party so they are not able to discharge the normal functions of government.

By the way, there is one particular inaction that I want to stress. It has to do with Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. When my Republican friends are out of power, they know exactly what to do about housing. When they're in power, they forget. It's a peculiar form of amnesia.

From 1995 until 2006, they controlled the Congress and did nothing about Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. We came into office in 2007. At the request of Henry Paulson, George Bush's Secretary of the Treasury, we took action and put them in a conservatorship and stopped them from losing money.

The next step was to go forward with replacing them. We said that we would do that. We did financial reform first. The Republicans said, in 2009 and 2010, you must do reform of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and we thought financial reform came first because we already stopped the bleeding. Then they came to power in 2011, and they've done nothing.

The reason they've done nothing about Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and the reason they've done nothing about the post office and agriculture and couldn't do anything about the highways is very simple: they are a party torn between extremists and people who are afraid of extremists. People who will not take them on. A Speaker who will not bring an agriculture bill to the floor that might very well pass because he's intimidated by his own Tea Party extremist wing which rules him.

They could not come forward with housing legislation because what a majority knows should be done to put in some kind of Federal-private cooperation without the mistakes we've made in the past, they couldn't get the votes for it because their extremists had a veto over it.

Last point, Mr. Whip. I want to talk a little bit about bipartisanship.

In 2007, things began to buckle in our financial system. I, as the chairman of the committee, worked closely with Mr. PAULSON to deal with it. In 2008, the Bush administration came to us, and you know what they wanted? You remember, a stimulus. That terrible word "stimulus." George Bush, that radical, and Ben Bernanke, his ap-

pointee, the Chairman of the Fed, and Hank Paulson, his Secretary of Treasury, said, Let's do a stimulus.

This Democratic leadership worked with them. Then-Speaker PELOSI negotiated with them. We did a bipartisan stimulus.

Then later on when the economy began to collapse because of financial dissolution, Hank Paulson came to us and asked for cooperation, and we gave him cooperation.

From 2007 through 2008, we had a very bipartisan approach in the economic crisis. Then one thing happened: Barack Obama became President and bipartisanship disappeared because extremism took over the Republican Party, first when they were in the minority and now when they are in the majority. That's why nothing has happened.

I thank the whip.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his very cogent comments. I would remind him the Leader talked about that, and he's talked about it.

Mr. Speaker, I think you will recall—George Bush, Republican President of the United States; Hank Paulson, Republican Secretary of the Treasury; and Ben Bernanke, who I think is neither Republican nor Democrat but appointed by the Republican President.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. He was a registered Republican but was three times appointed by George Bush to high economic positions.

Mr. HOYER. President Bush came to us and said: The country's in trouble, at risk of going into depression. We need you to act.

Who acted? The Democrats, in a bipartisan response to President Bush. Who walked away? Two-thirds of the Republican Party, the President's party. Two-thirds of them walked away. As a result, we failed the first time. We came back and added another 30 Democrats, 172, and the Republicans couldn't even get to 100 to support their own President to keep this country out of depression.

Ladies and gentlemen, 2 years ago as the previous election approached, Republicans unveiled a long list of pledges. Their Pledge to America reads, and I quote:

A plan to create jobs, end economic uncertainty, and make America more competitive must be the first urgent domestic priority of our government. So, first we offer a plan to get people working again.

That's what they said. We are still waiting for that plan, and we have walked away.

□ 1320

Twenty-one months later, Republicans have not offered a comprehensive plan to create jobs and boost competitiveness. Nor have they allowed Democrats to bring major items of our Make It in America—expand manufacturing, create jobs, give good-paying jobs with good security to Americans that will then redound to the benefit of all agencies and job creators and small

businesses that service those manufacturers.

When President Obama proposed his plan, the American Jobs Act—which economists say would have expanded by 1 million or 1.5 million jobs—Republicans blocked it outright, not brought to the floor, not given a vote. Instead of making jobs their priority, it seems to have been last on their to-do list, at a time when it remains the first concern for millions and millions of Americans and for our side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, let me read another excerpt from the Republican pledge:

With common-sense exceptions for seniors, veterans, and our troops, we will roll back government spending, putting us on a path to balance the budget and pay down the debt.

However, over the last 21 months Republicans have torpedoed every serious attempt to reach agreement on deficit reduction. Why? No revenues from the very wealthy in America. Not because we don't like the very wealthy, not because we want to penalize the very wealthy, but because we need to keep our country on a financially secure path, and those of us on this floor can contribute a little more to that effort.

Pushed to the extreme by their Tea Party wing, House Republicans early on embraced an "our way or no way" that made compromise impossible, refusing to accept any solution that included revenues or that ended unnecessary tax breaks for the wealthiest in our country. That's why the middle class tax cut passed overwhelmingly in the United States—well, passed by a majority—in the United States Senate languishes here unconsidered, which would keep 98 percent of America from any concern about having their taxes increased on January 1. Why? To protect the 2 percent. How sad.

In pursuit of their extreme budget agenda, they pushed our country to the brink of default, leading to—for the first time ever in the history of our Nation—the most creditworthy nation on Earth being downgraded by the Standard & Poor's rating agency. To avert that default, Republicans insisted on creating the sequester that so many of them now lament. It was their creation. In fact, in their cap, cut, and balance bill, what is the default position they take? Sequester.

Meanwhile, led by Chairman PAUL RYAN, Republicans passed two budgets that would end Medicare as we know it, end the guarantee, end the security that it gives to people who are seniors and going to be seniors; guts social programs that keep millions out of poverty; and doesn't balance over the next 30 years.

SUSAN COLLINS, Republican Member of the United States Senate—I showed you JOHN MCCAIN, Mr. Speaker—she says:

It is very frustrating to have worked on legislation that really matters to our country, like the cybersecurity bill and legislation to save the postal service, and just have them gather dust.

In other words, she worked in the Senate across the aisle with Democrats

and sent that bill here—both those bills—and we have not acted. We have walked away.

Mr. Speaker, we have made our point: Walking away has been the practice of this Congress. Not getting the work done has been the practice of this Congress. How lamentable it is for the American people. But as President Obama said: They have a choice. May they make it well.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Republican leadership in the House on their two greatest accomplishments this Congress: 1) thanks to their leadership, we have had the least productive Congress in modern history and 2) thanks to their leadership Congress has the lowest approval rating ever.

Time and time again, the House Republicans showed Americans that they would rather play politics by putting messaging bills on the Floor that never stood a chance of passing in the Senate than work with us and the Senate on legislation our country desperately needs.

House Republicans found time to vote to repeal the Affordable Care Act 33 times but we can't find the time to extend the Farm Bill.

In fact, halfway through 2012, the House Majority Leader ERIC CANTOR declared that "serious legislating is all but done until after the election."

This is not what Americans want and the majority should be ashamed of themselves for creating an environment where compromise is avoided at all costs.

Mr. Speaker, I have served many years in the House of Representatives and am proud of the fact that I often work with my colleagues across the aisle to find solutions that make sense for my constituents, industry and the environment.

But this Congress, it's been different. Their mentality is that you're either with us or against us. But Mr. Speaker, that is no way to lead a chamber that represents various constituencies around the country.

PERSPECTIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, well, my head is spinning a bit after hearing my friends across the aisle. I heard our former Speaker ask about whether we're better off now than we were 4 years ago, and actually ask how can people who perpetuated this economic disaster ask that question. And it was amazing, because former Speaker PELOSI and I were on exactly the same wavelength. She was asking: Are we better off now than we were 4 years ago? And I was thinking the same thing that she was: How could people who perpetuated this economic disaster ask that question? But she asked it anyway.

You heard our friends talk about the economic disaster. Some of us remember back into the early point of the

21st century when there was an effort by first-term President Bush, George W. Bush, calling for reform of Fannie and Freddie, and I seem to recall my friend from Massachusetts who resisted such reform. In fact, there were people here on the Democratic side of the aisle that resisted such reform; they prevented such reform. There were Members on the Republican side—not all of them, but there were Members who were calling for reform of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, but it didn't happen. In fact, our friends across the aisle were in control of the House and Senate for 4 years.

In 2005 and 2006, as a freshman, I often heard our colleagues across the aisle asking how we could do such a terrible, terrible thing of spending 100 to \$200 billion more than we had coming in. And they were right, they were right: we should not have been spending \$160 billion more than we had coming in. The Democrats were right. And because Republicans did not stay true to what we had promised—our leadership just wouldn't dig in and stop it, even though we had a Republican President, you know, well, we've got a Republican President, don't want to hurt his feelings—we spent \$160 billion more than we had coming in.

So, the American public sounded like they weren't thrilled with what they heard from the Democrats, but they figured they'd give them a chance. So, November 2006, Democrats—who had promised to end the deficit spending—took over and the deficit spending, rather than coming under control, went out of sight.

□ 1330

They passed the Dodd-Frank bill. It has historic overregulation of community banks.

Now, why would a group who is so upset with Wall Street pass legislation that devastates community banks that are closest to the community, know the borrowers the best, that have been the real foundation of this country? Why would they strangle out community banks with this massive overregulation that really doesn't hurt the massive, big banks?

Well, someone said years ago, follow the money. And if you look at the money that has been contributed to campaigns for many years, you find out that the Wall Street executives and their immediate family normally donate about four times more to Democrats than they do to Republicans.

Now, the Wall Street executives have to endure being called fat cats by a Democratic President, but they know, perhaps it's a wink and a nod, I'll call you fat cats, but I'm going to destroy your competition. We'll get rid of community banks. We'll strangle them with overregulation. They can't make loans. We'll threaten them through the FDIC and the regulators to prevent them from making loans that they know are to good, reliable people who have never missed a payment. We'll

threaten them not to do that, and we'll choke them out. And the only people to be left are the big investment banks on Wall Street that got us into the big mess in the first place.

So if you follow the money and you follow the contributions, you find out, gee, Democrats talk about Wall Street as if they're Republicans, but there are four times more Democrats on Wall Street as executives than there are Republicans. What a shock. Because they talk a good game, I thought for so long that Wall Street executives must be Republicans, the way the Democrats talk. Not so. President Obama got four times more contributions from executives and their immediate family than did a guy named JOHN MCCAIN.

So, we look on further. What about jobs?

How about when we have a disaster, by British Petroleum, who has been allowed to operate in the gulf coast with 800 or so egregious safety violations, but that's okay. According to the Obama administration, they didn't want to step in.

I read an account that at the very time *Deepwater Horizon* had blown out, and this administration, Obama administration, should have been all over them, the executives of British Petroleum were negotiating with the Democrats to be the one big oil company that rolled out support in favor of cap-and-trade.

I said I wouldn't use the term "crap-and-trade" anymore, so I'll avoid saying that.

But they had a big oil company that was willing to come out and support cap-and-trade. So certainly this administration and the Democrats in the House and Senate wouldn't want to do anything too detrimental to British Petroleum because they're going to come out on our side. That meant that they ended up actually believing BP when they said, Oh, we'll get it under control.

Well, they didn't get it under control.

So then there was this bipartisan group of experts peer-reviewing what was going on in the gulf coast, and they came back with a report that made recommendations of what should be done. One of those recommendations was not to have a moratorium on drilling, not only of the deep water, but also the very shallow water. They didn't recommend it. And yet this administration goes through and changes the report the way it's printed and put out so that it makes it sound like these experts recommended a moratorium. They did not. But that's the way this administration wanted to manipulate what the American public believed so that the President could sign off on a moratorium.

Other than those precious lives that were lost and those who were harmed out there on the *Deepwater Horizon* rig because this administration had allowed them to continue to operate, the biggest damage to the people in the gulf area was from the President's moratorium.

There were people who were making \$75,000 in salary working on rigs—and that was the minimum, basically, from what I was told by people that worked on rigs—and that income stopped, and those families had nothing because this President perverted a report into making people believe that it said we should cut off drilling in the gulf coast, and it devastated so many in the gulf coast region.

If you want to look at what the President really thinks about big oil companies, it's very similar to what is said and done about Wall Street. They call the Wall Street executives all kinds of names—wink, wink, nod, nod. We're going to pass legislation that eliminates your competition, and then you'll be in charge, and then maybe you can make eight times as many contributions to Democrats as you do to Republicans in both Wall Street and among Big Oil.

How would that happen?

Well, if you read the bill that President Obama put together—and it was the second American Jobs Act that was filed, because I filed the first one, because he ran around the country for weeks saying, Pass the American Jobs Act. There wasn't one filed. I figure if he's going to run around America saying, Pass the American Jobs Act, there ought to be one. So I put a two-page bill together that would have eliminated the 35 percent tariff we put on every American-made good by any company in America.

If we eliminate that 35 percent tariff, also called a corporate tax, you would see companies flocking into America. You would see people with jobs. They wouldn't be standing in line trying to get food stamps, standing in line trying to get more government help. They would have a job and all the pride that comes from that, of doing a good job and making your own money and making your own way.

But we have a group in this Congress, in both ends. They're in the majority down in the Senate, in the minority down here; and it's certainly not all of my Democratic friends, but they think the best way to help a country is just to give away more of other people's money.

If you look at the President's proposal in his so-called American Jobs Act, he told people, I'm going to just really take after Big Oil.

Well, I was one who actually read all 135 or 138 pages, whatever it was, and in the last part is where he got around to Big Oil, except it doesn't hurt Big Oil. It absolutely devastates and would eliminate all the small independent oil companies operating in America. And those small independent oil companies happen to drill and operate nearly 95 percent of all the oil and gas wells in America.

He takes away deductions of the normal cost of doing business that anybody in business is allowed to take as a deduction. Why not? It's the cost of doing business. It's not profit. That

way, you only tax the profit. And it eliminates deductions that actually do not help big oil companies. They can't take those deductions. Only the small companies can take that deduction.

So the President's plan, when you really look at it, instead of looking at what he says, look at what he did. What he did was provide the elimination of the independent oil and gas companies in America.

And you don't have to have been to an Ivy League school. In fact, you're better off maybe in figuring this out if you didn't, because he had a Harvard economic advisor at the time. And of course, Art Laffer, I think the world of him. I think he's maybe the best economic advisor any President's ever had, despite his Harvard education. But you don't have to have an Ivy League education to understand that if this President had been successful in eliminating every independent oil and gas company, as his bill would have done, not only will you eliminate millions of jobs, including those who derive jobs from the independent oil and gas business as well as the business itself, not only would you do that, you would eliminate most of the production in America.

What does that do? That drives the price of oil and gasoline way up, dramatically up. Natural gas, oil, all of that goes dramatically up, because the major oil companies in the world are not interested in coming in and operating smaller wells. They go for the big ones.

□ 1340

That means there is no competition to the massive oil and gas companies in the world. I was shocked to find out in our Natural Resources Committee that, if you look at all of the big oil companies in the world and if you see them listed just by how much they've got in reserves, the American companies like Exxon are way down the list. The biggest oil companies are those operating as single companies in OPEC nations.

And what would this President do?

He would do what he has done repeatedly—he would help foreign countries. He would help the bigger folks, the bigger oil companies. I'm sure it would have benefited the fat cats, as he calls them, on Wall Street, but it would have put out of business 94, 95 percent of the oil and gas wells in America. That meant everybody's price went up. How sad is it that one of the few promises that he kept—I don't know, it may be the main promise—was to drive up the cost of energy in America. Boy, has he done that.

Now, I love having quotes from people who talk about the Congress being the worst Congress that they can recall, especially Republicans, when the body at the other end of the Hall has not fulfilled the obligation that they are required by law to do, and that's to pass a budget. Not in over 3 years. So how are we going to get anything done in Congress?

We've got a Senate down there, controlled by Democrats, who say, We're not going to do our job, and we're going to leave over and over on recess, and we're never going to do our job because, if people saw what our budget really is, they'd get mad at us, so we don't want a budget. We just want to keep spending at these ridiculously high levels. If we work through a budget, we might have to do like the House did when they worked through a budget, and we may actually have to cut some things.

How incredibly disingenuous for anyone in America to stand up and say, Gee, we really want to bring down our spending, and yet everything they propose, except for the military, creates more spending. How disingenuous for anybody in America who stands up and says, These Republicans want to cut Medicare; they're going to destroy Medicare, if they've been awake during any of the actual bills that have been passed by the Democrats, especially during that whole long ordeal when the Democrats had the House and they had the Senate and they had the White House, and when America made it clear we do not want ObamaCare. They said, We don't care. We want it. It's going to be more government control.

It really was about the GRE, the government running everything, not just health care. By the passage of ObamaCare without one single Republican vote—not a one; it was completely done with Democratic votes, this \$716 billion in cuts to Medicare—the Democrats voted that in. The Democratic President signed it in. It devastates Medicare more than anything that has ever been done to Medicare, and it was without one single Republican vote.

So how in the world could somebody come in here or anywhere and blame Republicans for wanting to cut Medicare? Now, I blame my leadership. Anybody who is around can find it.

We should never have agreed with the Democrats to that stupid supercommittee, deficit ceiling bill. We should not have. I was assured, No, no, no. They don't want \$300 billion or \$400 billion—\$500 billion in cuts in Medicare, which would be a sequester. They will come together, and we'll reach an agreement. I pointed out that these are the same people who cut \$716 billion out of Medicare in ObamaCare. So, of course. I pointed out, if they don't have this supercommittee structure and refuse to let there be any agreement, then there is no one in the country who can be blamed for cutting Medicare except the Democrats.

But if they get this bill passed on the deficit-raising bill and if it requires a supercommittee to reach an agreement—if they can get that through and get us to go along with it, thinking that they're going to actually reach an agreement—then they can stonewall and not reach an agreement no matter what we offer, and then they get a twofer. They get hundreds of billions in

cuts to our national security at a time when our national security has not been in this kind of jeopardy since 9/11. Actually, on 9/11 it wasn't in the kind of jeopardy we are in right now, today.

Under this administration, we have seen a win in Iraq turned into a loss because of just the total abandonment of what we created in the way of a friend in Iraq. Maliki—now, he's no friend of mine. He says I can't come back in the country. Yet if I put myself in Maliki's situation, who is the leader of Iraq—and I know Obama has said we're leaving and we're not leaving anybody or anything; we're leaving—and if you see America is pulling out and if you see all this radical stuff going on across the border in Iran, well, you realize America is not going to be around to keep any stability, and I'm going to have to start doing what Iran says.

So what did we do?

We created a country. We had a victory. Even though President Obama, as a Senator, was against the surge, everybody said it worked, that we'd won. Then he pulled us out in such a way that he snatched defeat out of the jaws of victory. Now you've got Iraq that is under heavy influence by Iran. Thank you, President Obama. We've got Syria that is run by a tyrant. Perhaps Syria was the only place we should have intervened, and this President still hasn't gone in and helped there—oh, no. Because the 57 States that make up the Organization of the Islamic Conference were all for us going into Egypt and going into Libya and taking out two people with whom this administration had agreements. They loved the idea of America taking out and helping take out people that were allies of ours. They loved that.

Some of us in this body were saying, Don't do this. We don't know who's going to take over. These could be some radicals who will even empower the radicals more. I mean, you look across at Tunisia and Libya and Egypt and Iraq and Iran and Syria and Lebanon. You look at these countries and come on over to Afghanistan—that this President is losing as we speak—and Pakistan, which has been harming us all they could while still taking our money. Thank you, Secretary of State Clinton and President Obama. You look, and you go, oh, my gosh. This is the makings. This is the massive beginning of a new Ottoman Empire that President Obama can take great credit for. Yes, we're in big trouble here in America, but, wow, look what he has helped do in the Middle East. It's a new Ottoman Empire. Thank you, President Barack Hussein Obama. This will be quite a legacy for you.

I'm not one of those who says he is not a Christian. All I know is that's between him and God. What I do know is he has helped jump-start a new Ottoman Empire and left our friend and ally Israel so vulnerable in this sea of radicalism that he has helped bring to the surface.

How could any of us who were around in '79 not be reminded of President Car-

ter? He has got to be happy—thank you. Now I'm not the worst President in the world. But at the time, he thought we'll just turn our backs on the Shah—not a nice guy, but he was creating some form of stability. When he was gone, President Carter called Ayatollah Khomeini a man of peace.

What a welcome thing.

He came in, and he was the supreme leader when our Embassy was attacked, which is an act of war—just as it was in Libya, just like it is in Cairo. It's an act of war. Any commander would make it clear, except President Carter and President Obama, that you've attacked American soil. You've attacked us. Under everybody's form of international law, you either straighten it out, or we're coming in because we have a right under international law to protect ourselves, and if it means taking your government out because of what you've done or have allowed to be done or have helped foment, then we do it.

□ 1350

In Egypt, this administration helped bring about what they thought would be a great thing, an Arab Spring. It's turned into an American winter. At the same time, this administration was blessing and loving the Occupy Wall Street movement, even though they were clearly a bunch of Democrats, a bunch of kids with iPads, iPhones out there. There was rape, drugs, all kinds of illegality and immorality out there abounding. This administration is saying this is a good thing.

You see the signs all over the place. Let me show you. At the Occupy movement, you would see signs like this: ACAB, all cops are—some people said “bad,” but I've been corrected. The B stands for something to do with fatherless children. ACAB, that's at the Occupy Oakland movement. You can look at pictures and see all these Occupy movements and see ACAB everywhere.

Well, I was a little shocked when my staff points out, Look at that. This was on a wall in Egypt, and I need somebody to explain how, among all this Arabic writing by the radicals that have charged our Embassy in Egypt, how in the middle of all this Arabic do we get ACAB? Who's doing that? There were rumors of some type of collusion, but who among those radicals in Egypt is writing ACAB, which is what you see at all the Occupy movements in America? Somebody has got some explaining to do, I would think, but not to this administration, because this administration thinks both the Occupy movement and the Arab Spring are a great thing, even though it's brought to power radicals who want to destroy America, who want to destroy Israel. How frustrating for our friend Israel.

When we had friends come in here in the last hour, they were talking about Fannie and Freddie. On a personal basis, I like BARNEY FRANK. He is a brilliant guy. But it's not that hard to go back and find quotes from him

about the wonderful condition that Fannie and Freddie were in, and it's not hard to find people here on Capitol Hill that can explain how he stood in the way of the reforms that some here on Capitol Hill wanted to do.

We also heard from him that in 2010, that there was a bunch elected that don't understand Congress and a free society. They were called “extremists.” These freshmen that came in saying, You know what? Everybody should pay their fair share. It shouldn't be 51 percent of Americans paying for everybody else just because Democrats want to keep people beholden to them so they'll keep voting for them. Once they get more than half of all the voters who are getting more than they're putting in, we've lost the country. It will be in complete demise. It may be 10 years or so, but once we get to that point, historically, you do not get that country back. We would not either, absent a miracle of God.

We were told during the conventions that the Republicans do not have a franchise on God. Everybody at the Democratic convention was saying, We love God; we worship God; we love Israel; we like Jerusalem as a capital. We heard all this stuff until there was a vote, and, holy cow, we saw plain and clear that everybody in the Democratic convention does not want God mentioned. They don't want to hear about God. They don't want to hear about Jerusalem being the capital of Israel. They don't want it. They apparently side more with the Palestinians than they do those who were possessing and in that land 1,600 years before there was a man ever talked about named Muhammad is all you can figure. King David was there in Hebron, which now we're told, Oh, do the Israelis have history in this land? It's where David ruled for 7 years, about 16 to 17 centuries before anybody had ever heard of Muhammad. How would they not have a history in that land?

I was talking to Prime Minister Netanyahu about the history in the land. He mentioned the story of Ben-Gurion, who led the ragtag forces to fight their way back to Jerusalem after overwhelming forces had driven them out. The story was—and this was the first I had heard it, was when the Prime Minister mentioned it to me, but I've heard it a number of times since. He said Ben Gurion was challenged with, What is your voucher for claiming this land? And Prime Minister Netanyahu used the word, “Bible.” I'm sure it was a Torah. He said that Ben Gurion held up a Bible and yelled, This is my voucher.

Do they have a history in the land? How blind do you have to be to not see it?

With cap-and-trade legislation, thankfully, we had just a handful of enough friends on the Democratic side of the aisle that we were able to stop that, or it would have tripled or quadrupled the price of gasoline. It would have devastated industry. Industry

would have had to leave in even bigger numbers from this country.

We were told about the Bush stimulus, that they got bipartisan votes on the Bush stimulus. I guess so. Any time either party talks about giving away other people's money, we're going to get a bunch of Democrats to go along with the Republicans that mistakenly agree to that.

While standing right here in this aisle as he came by, I asked President Bush a question. We had found out that \$40 billion of the \$160 billion Bush stimulus was going to go to people as rebates, even though they didn't pay an income tax. Standing right up there, that's when I asked the question: Mr. President, how do you give a rebate to somebody that didn't put any bait in? It's not a rebate. It's welfare. Call it what it is.

My friends across the aisle in the last hour said they couldn't even get 100 votes to support President Bush's effort to save the economy. He's talking about TARP. I would have supported President Bush's efforts to save the economy, but unfortunately that really good man, smarter than most people around here give him credit for, witty, clever, just a joy to be around, but the problem there was he listened to Hank Paulson and his cronies who were going to bail out their buddies who give four to one to Democrats over Republicans. That's what happened.

Paulson did get his way, but we didn't have 100 people on the Republican side of the aisle vote for that because there was a former FDIC Chair named Isaac. He and a bunch of economists had some recommendations. These were free market recommendations. The projection was even then that we have at least \$700 billion in banks overseas that American companies and American individuals had earned overseas. They know that if they bring it into the U.S., they'll have to pay 40 to 50 percent tax with all of the interest and penalties, so they just leave it in banks overseas. They'd love to bring it in here, but we're the only country that double taxes because we don't let people bring in money without hammering the heck out of them, even though they've done a favor, done a good thing and earned money overseas that they'd like to bring here into America.

Proposal-wise, all you have to do is say that instead of borrowing 41 cents to 42 cents out of every dollar and coming up with \$700 billion to give away to Hank Paulson so he can enrich his friends under that bill—I read it. It was a disaster. I couldn't vote for that, because I read it. It would let him give money to anybody he wants to, loan money to whoever he wants to, pay more than fair market value if, in his mind somehow, some way, some day, it might have some possible way of helping our economy.

We don't do that in America, and that bill did it. That's why you didn't have 100 votes on this Republican side

of the aisle for it. Our leadership made a mistake in supporting it on that Friday. I just call them like I see them. That was a mistake, but that's where we are.

□ 1400

We heard, in the last hour, about Republicans who say my way or the highway. Are you kidding me? We reached across the aisle during ObamaCare, saying, look, there's a bunch of these things we can agree on, insurance for people in your household under 26. We could do it for insurance across State lines. There were a number of things we could agree on.

Insurance companies shouldn't be able to punish people for having a pre-existing condition when the insured has acted in good faith all along the way and the insurer messes them around. We were willing to work things out. They said, we've got the votes. We don't need your votes, we don't want them.

Well, the truth is we want Democratic votes on the Republican side, but we don't want to keep taking other people's money to give it away. I have heard in here so many times, well, you know, Jesus talked about helping other people, the orphans and widows. Well, a lot of us belong to churches, and we believe in doing that, that that is what Jesus said to do.

But I can't find anywhere in the Bible where it says, go ye, therefore, take somebody else's money—because you don't want to do your own—take somebody else's money and help the widows and orphans and other people. He said you do it, you help them. When you do that, I can personally tell you, when you do that you're individually blessed. That's why Jesus said he knew it would bless the giver more even than the one who received the gift.

In fact, you want a real example, what did Zacchaeus do after he met Jesus? He went and cut taxes. We don't even have to get into the fact that he was going to give a 4-1 rebate, did, to the people that he had wronged. You don't hear that around here.

To continue to hear our friends talk about ending Medicare as we know it, that disastrous ObamaCare bill will end Medicare forever when you cut \$716 billion. When you create this ObamaCare monstrosity, it's a government takeover of so many things, and it's disastrous.

Yes, we're having to leave here, and I'm not happy about it. I didn't want another CR passed. We should have demanded that this Democratic majority at the other end of the hall stick around until they got a budget as the law requires them to do and don't leave until you do it, and let's stay here and get it.

I can promise my friends across the aisle that all we have to hear is any inclination that the Democrats, controlled by HARRY REID in the Senate, as dictated by President Obama down Pennsylvania Avenue, if they want to

work a budget out together, and we can work these things out together, we will come back in a heartbeat. We will be ready to go.

We saw with that supercommittee, just as I predicted in July of last year, they didn't want an agreement. Apparently my friends who were talking in the last hour didn't know, but PAT TOOMEY and some others made a proposal that would have caused more taxes to have to be paid by the wealthiest in the Nation. The top 1 percent paid 39 percent of the taxes. Well, if they get 39 percent of the income they should, but they only get 13 percent of the income.

They wanted them to pay more. There was a proposal in good faith by Republicans, we'll raise revenue, and it was reported here locally that, gee, some of the Democrats said, you know, this may do the trick. We may get to an agreement now. This is great. Thanks for doing this. Since you're willing to raise revenue on the rich, we can reach an agreement.

Then they go away, and they must have talked to HARRY REID and President Obama, and you can see the game playing. You have got to go back and tell them we're not going to reach an agreement because our best hope for winning the Presidency again and having control in the Senate is if we tell America the Republicans won't reach an agreement, they are a do-nothing group. I hope and pray people will look beyond that and see who really is the do-nothing.

We have got jobs bills down the hall. This ought to be a day of renaissance. This ought to be a day when the economy is booming. We now know we could be exporters of energy. We could be energy independent and export energy. But this President has a war against all of the below—that means all of the energy below the ground—that we could be using and exporting. He has got a war against it. All he is in favor of—as he said, he is for all of the above—that means wind and solar.

Well, guess what? The sun doesn't always shine, the wind doesn't always blow. So if that's what you want for energy it means you are going to have a coal plant, a natural gas plant, something, a hydroelectric plant, and then you are going to have two or three times as many transmission lines.

When you mandate wind and solar, and they don't provide energy all the time, they can't, then you are going to have a source from somewhere. Now we are doubling and tripling and going to force the price of energy to go up because we're going to demand Solyndras and that kind of thing so this administration can reward their cronies.

We're at trouble within and without. I just want to remind my friends, this was reported in The New York Times, December 9, 2008, "5 Charged in 9/11 Attacks Seek to Plead Guilty".

At the start of what had been listed as routine proceedings Monday, Judge Henley said he had received a written statement from

the five men dated November 4 saying they planned to stop filing legal motions and “to announce our confessions to plea in full.”

They were pleading guilty. We got the transcript. Khalid Sheikh Mohamed admitted guilt. He admitted. He confessed to all kinds of heinous kinds.

Then this administration, President Obama and Eric Holder announced they want a New York City show trial that would have endangered New York yet again, as if they hadn't had enough trauma, and would have put a trial in there. Immediately these guys withdraw their plea. We're not going to plead guilty, we can get a show trial in New York. These guys who are running things here don't know what they're doing. What a disaster that would have been.

As far as the great contribution, the great work that's being done in Afghanistan, we took a war where we were making progress, and here are the actual DOD numbers. You see that under Commander in Chief Bush there were 625 Americans, our precious, priceless men and women, who were killed from October of 2001 to the end of 2008, 625 precious lives.

Bush goes out, President Obama comes in, January of 2009, and by the end of August there had been a subtotal of 1,474 additional American men and women killed under Commander Obama. Not only that, 14,817 people had been wounded, Americans had been wounded, lose arms, lose legs, disastrous disabilities, under Commander Obama as compared to the 2,638 terrible wounds that were inflicted on Americans under Commander Bush.

Our President has been in command of 70 percent of the deaths in Afghanistan, though he has been commanding half the time, and has 84 percent of the wounds.

The parents of one of the SEAL Team 6 that was killed on the Chinook August 6 of 2011, they were in the briefing. They have said this publicly, that's why I will say it again. One of the parents asked, “If this was so terrible, this was such a hotbed, you knew it was a hotbed, a lot of aircraft, American aircraft have been fired on recently, why would you allow this Chinook to go in? Why wouldn't you send in a drone?”

The answer from the general who was doing the briefing, they said was, because we're trying to win the hearts and minds in Afghanistan. You're letting our SEAL team be killed when you are trying to win the hearts and minds? That's not the job of the military. The military's job is to go in, defeat an enemy, and come out, and we've got to get back to that.

This President has presided over 70 percent of the deaths in Afghanistan, a disastrous job. It's time to bring the President home, as well as bringing our military home. We could just say what President Bush did in October of 2001. We are going to provide embedded troops. We are going to let the enemy of our enemy be our friend. Not to this administration; they are the enemy.

The enemy of our enemy is our enemy to Obama. But I have met with them a couple of times this year. They are our friends.

□ 1410

They're Muslim. They're our friends. They don't want to live under the tyrannical rule of the Taliban. And they're willing to fight, as they have, and die with Americans for that freedom. And so we don't let a renegade group like the Taliban that wants to destroy America be out.

Make no mistake, the Blind Sheik was the object of release by a candidate named Morsi in Egypt. He said, I want the Blind Sheik released. When I'm elected president, I'm going to demand and I'm going to get it.

Just a day before 9/11 this year, last week, you had the brother of the al Qaeda leader, Zawahiri, saying he was ready to broker a deal that would prevent lots of violence. He also knew the day before that there was an obscure video nobody had ever seen and wasn't going to inflame anybody, but he knew that his buddies, the Muslim Brotherhood, the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian television stations would convert that, translate that into a language that they would inflame people that they would do violence in the Middle East. And they did. The second day of that broadcasting here is Zawahiri saying, Hey, I can broker a deal. Just release the Blind Sheik, some other murdering thugs, and we'll work a deal out.

This administration has offered to release other murdering thugs of the Taliban and to buy them an office in Qatar if they'll just sit down and talk. That's not the way you do foreign diplomacy. You reward our friends so others want to be our friends and you punish our enemies so they don't want to be our enemies. This President has it backwards. He said, They'll look at me different because I'm the first President to have ever grown up in a Muslim country—the years he spent in Indonesia. Well, I wonder if that might be true. Maybe they will. Maybe they'll want to be friends.

Well, the proof is in. The approval rating of the United States in those Muslim countries where we've been was 33 percent—which was terrible—under President Bush in 2008. And now under this President we see a report it's now 15 percent, under this guy who was going to be our President and the Muslim countries would love us. They don't. Because in Muslim countries the real people, the people that we really need to reach out to, not the leaders that hate us and want to destroy us but the real people, they respect a country who understands who's their enemy and who's their friend. They have no respect for a country that tries to do what would be the equivalent of a child—and I've been there on the schoolyard, picked on by bullies. I was little growing up. But I can tell you, I had my nose bloodied many a time.

You don't win respect nor love from a bully by giving him your lunch money or begging him to be nice to you. Not only do they not love you, not respect you; they gain even more contempt for you. And that's what we're seeing happen.

This President is trying to buy affection from people who were bullies, who are radical Islamists that want to destroy us. You're not going to get love and affection. You get contempt. It helps other people join in the fight against us. This President is doing great damage to us. And it's time to bring his Presidency to a peaceful, law-abiding end with the election.

Things look tragic around the world unless we have a new Commander in Chief and a new leader who wants to rein in the spending. And one thing I'll promise my colleagues across the aisle, if you want to go back to that runaway spending that was too much in 2008, that Speaker PELOSI presided over and HARRY REID had in the Senate and that ended in the last day of September, you want to go right back to that total amount being spent, I'm with you. I'll vote. I'll do it bipartisan and I'll bring a bunch of people with us and we'll bring down a trillion dollars a year in spending. How about that? That's pretty bipartisan, isn't it? Go back to a Democratic budget of 2008. Well, I offer that. Let's see how many Democrats are bipartisan enough to take us up on it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

RHETORIC VERSUS REALITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) for 30 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, nearly 4 years ago, Barack Obama was swept into office by the strength of his rhetoric; but the profound difference between Mr. Obama's rhetoric and the reality Americans have actually lived under in his Presidency is something every American has a profound responsibility to understand.

Mr. Obama's rhetoric on jobs and the economy 4 years ago was:

We have to have a President who understands that the essence of the American Dream is a good job.

But the reality under Mr. Obama's Presidency is the highest sustained unemployment since the Great Depression. The percentage of people participating in America's labor market under this Presidency has fallen to 63.5 percent. That is the lowest rate since Jimmy Carter was President 31 years ago. Manufacturing unemployment has fallen to its lowest levels since 1941. The number of unemployed Americans eclipsed 15 million for the first time in history. The number of people forced to work part-time for economic reasons eclipsed 8 million for the first time in history.

Under Mr. Obama's Presidency, the average time it takes Americans to find a job reached the highest total in the history of the statistics being measured. And for the first time in history, Mr. Speaker, over 4 million Americans have stopped looking for work altogether.

Mr. Obama's rhetoric on government spending and debt 4 years ago was:

America has a debt problem and a failure of leadership. That's irresponsible. That's unpatriotic.

But the reality under Mr. Obama's Presidency is that he had in the first year he was in office the first \$1 trillion deficit in history. He's done that 4 years in a row now. Mr. Obama always loves to blame his predecessor. However, the deficit for all of 2007 was \$161 billion, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Obama increased the debt by that much in just 1 month. In 2007, America's debt to GDP ratio was 62 percent. According to IMF, it will hit 100 percent this year.

Mr. Obama spent nearly \$1 trillion on a failed stimulus bill shortly after being reelected and then shoved a government takeover of our health care industry down the throats of the American people, which is now projected to cost well over \$2 trillion. He spent \$3 billion on a Cash for Clunkers program that went bankrupt the first week. He spent \$29 million to bail out Bear Stearns, \$300 to bail out Citigroup, \$85 to bail out AIG, \$10 billion to bail out union pension plans, and \$50 billion to bail out General Motors.

Mr. Speaker, under the budgets Barack Obama has already submitted to the Congress, he will add more to America's debt than all of the outstanding debt of all of the other 43 Presidents in American history combined. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if we all understand where America is headed under this President.

Mr. Obama's rhetoric on health care 4 years ago was:

We'll work with your employer to lower your premiums by \$24,500 per family, per year.

But the reality under Mr. Obama's Presidency was that the cost of American family health insurance per year has gone from \$12,680 per year to over \$20,000 per year in 2012. And that's before the enormous increases Americans will inevitably see under ObamaCare.

Mr. Speaker, the European socialist health care system is a nightmare, a bureaucracy, rationing, and substandard health care. Yet it is Mr. Obama's model for America.

Mr. Obama's rhetoric on energy 4 years ago was:

Creating a new energy economy isn't just a challenge to me, it's an opportunity to seize—an opportunity that will create new businesses, new industries, and millions of new jobs.

That sounded good, but the reality under Mr. Obama's Presidency is that his much-touted green jobs economy never materialized. The administration forced through a \$535 million loan for Solyndra, a solar company backed by a

major Obama supporter and praised by Mr. Obama himself. The company filed for bankruptcy 15 months later, after the administration intervened on the company's behalf, leaving taxpayers on the hook.

But far from learning his lesson, a few months later the administration was again doling out billions more in loan guarantees to more solar companies, many of which later held massive layoffs and went bankrupt.

□ 1420

All told, of the \$9 billion the President has spent so far on green jobs, 910 new, long-term jobs have been created. That's \$9.8 million per job charged to the American taxpayer, Mr. Speaker. So much for his millions of green jobs.

Meanwhile, the President has opposed actual progress in the energy sector, including his continued efforts to block new domestic drilling, the administration's seizure and closing of millions of acres of uranium-rich land in my own district and the Keystone Pipeline project that would have immediately created 20,000 jobs, in addition to attracting billions of dollars in new investments to a struggling Obama economy.

Perhaps none of this should be surprising coming from a President whose own Energy Secretary said:

Somehow, we have to figure out how to boost the price of gasoline to the levels of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Obama's rhetoric on poverty 4 years ago was:

Poverty is not an issue I just discovered for the purposes of a campaign. It is the cause that led me to a life of public service for almost 25 years.

But the reality under Mr. Obama's Presidency is that the income gap between rich and poor reached its highest level in over 40 years. In 2008, just before the President took office, there were about 39.8 million Americans living in poverty. Today, that number is nearly 50 million. Under Mr. Obama's policies, the American poverty rate hit the highest level in the 52-year history of the statistic being measured.

According to a report in the Washington Examiner, the number of able-bodied adults on food stamps doubled since Mr. Obama suspended the work requirement. More than 46 million Americans are now receiving food stamps. That's an increase of 44 percent since January of 2009. And it is higher than at any other time in American history.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Obama seems to believe that a dependent population will also be an obedient population. And so dependency and deception have become the core essence of his Presidency.

President Obama's rhetoric on foreign policy and national security 4 years ago was many different things, but the reality, under Mr. Obama, was that he has broken promises to trusted allies and told the Kremlin that he will have more "flexibility" to do what they want him to do after he's re-elected, after the election.

Iran publicly proclaims their anxiousness to share the nuclear technology that they are so rapidly working to develop. If Iran successfully gains nuclear weapons, they will give them to terrorists the world over, Mr. Speaker, and you and I and our children, and perhaps our children's children, will live in the shadow of nuclear terrorism. Yet President Obama is actively working against efforts to secure even America's porous southern border, which is currently an incredibly inviting target for terrorists looking to smuggle a weapon of mass destruction into the United States.

Mr. Obama pledged "unshakeable commitment" to Israel's security. Yet he turned down a meeting with the Prime Minister of Israel to appear instead on David Letterman, and he refuses to even acknowledge Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad recently said Israel's existence is "an insult to all humanity," and Iran's Ayatollah Khamenei has called Israel a "cancerous tumor" that must be wiped out. Yet Mr. Obama has expressed more open rebuke toward Israel for building houses in their own capital city than he has toward Iran for building nuclear weapons with which to threaten the entire human family.

Mr. Speaker, I literally don't have time to thoroughly cover all of this administration's broken promises.

He promised to hold televised debate forums over ObamaCare. That never happened. He promised lobbyists "won't find a job in my White House," but that happened at least a dozen times within the first month of his administration. He appointed more czars in his administration in America than all of the czars that ever existed in the history of Imperial Russia.

He promised to eliminate income taxes for seniors making less than \$50,000. He never even tried.

He promised he wouldn't "sign any nonemergency bill without giving the American public an opportunity to review and comment on the White House Web site for 5 days." A little over a month into his term, that section of the White House Web site was completely removed.

Mr. Obama said the Federal Government was "not living up to its own responsibilities," while his own campaign has actually sued to make it more difficult for our men and women in uniform to even vote.

Mr. Obama gave lip service to enforcing immigration laws, and then sued my State of Arizona for enforcing immigration laws his administration refused to enforce.

While forcing through government loans to failed green energy companies led by his friends like Solyndra, he has stood in the way of domestic energy production, seizing hundreds of thousands of acres of resource-rich land and blocking domestic drilling for oil, including in areas that were already open to drilling.

The day he took office, a gallon of gas was \$1.89. It is almost \$4 a gallon today.

Mr. Speaker, if America produced its own energy and did not buy so much oil from the Middle Eastern countries, terrorists wouldn't have enough money to buy a box of sparklers to hurt this country.

Mr. Speaker, I have tried to lay out the difference between the rhetoric and the reality of this administration.

You know, I've often heard it said in recent days that America faces a crossroads in the approaching election, but I'm afraid that's no longer the case, Mr. Speaker. No, I'm afraid America took the wrong fork in the road back when we elected Barack Obama 4 years ago, and we are now heading rapidly and precisely the wrong direction.

He has nominated judges who contemptuously ignore the Constitution. He has proudly served as the most pro-abortion President in history. He has forced government-run healthcare down the throats of unwilling Americans. He oversaw the first downgrade of America's AAA credit rating. He has increased unemployment, increased the number of Americans on food stamps. He has thrown hundreds of billions of dollars at failed programs. He has weakened our military. He has blatantly attacked religious freedoms in America. He has allowed Iran to advance their nuclear weapons program; and while abroad, he has continually apologized for America, betrayed our friends, and emboldened our enemies. I'm afraid we see the results of some of that even in these recent days.

I would suggest to you that his promise to fundamentally transform America was no bluff, Mr. Speaker. If this is what Mr. Obama has done in his first 4 years, how much more radical will his agenda be if he secures a second term and no longer has to worry about reelection?

Mr. Speaker, for the sake of our children and our children's children, and for all of America's most noble dreams and ideals, it is absolutely vital that we elect a President who will stand up and arrest this national freefall into which Mr. Obama and his radical leftist ideology have hurled America.

May God give us all the wisdom and the courage to remember who we are as Americans and that there is still hope and time to be all that we were called by God to be as a Nation.

We must not fail, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1610

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BERMAN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of attending a funeral.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. on Tuesday next.

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, September 25, 2012, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

7963. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Flumioxazin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0593; FRL-9358-3] received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7964. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cyazofamid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0906; FRL-9361-8] received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7965. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Carbonate and Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Bicarbonate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0950; FRL-9359-5] received August 21, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7966. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pesticide Tolerance Crop Grouping Program III; Revisions to General Tolerance Regulations [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0766; FRL-9354-3] (RIN: 2070-AJ28) received August 21, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7967. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Housing Administration (FHA): Section 232 Healthcare Facility Insurance Program-Strengthening Accountability and Regulatory Revisions Update [Docket No.: FR-5465 F-02] (RIN: 2502-AJ05) received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7968. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, trans-

mitting the Commission's final rule — Revisions of Safety Standards for Durable Infant or Toddler Products: Infant Bath Seats and Full-Size Cribs received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7969. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing Substitutes for Ozone-Depleting Substances — Fire Suppression and Explosion Protection [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0111; FRL-9729-5] received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7970. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [EPA-R07-OAR-2012-0596; FRL-9731-3] received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7971. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Revisions to the Nevada State Implementation Plan; Stationary Source Permits [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0141; FRL-9728-6] received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7972. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Mississippi: New Source Review-Prevention of Significant Deterioration; Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) [EPA-R04-2012-0081; FRL-9728-2] received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7973. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arizona; Nogales PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area Plan [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0458; FRL-9730-8] received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7974. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Albuquerque/Bernalillo County: Infrastructure and Interstate Transport Requirements for the 1997 and 2008 Ozone and the 1997 and 2006 PM_{2.5} NAAQS [EPA-R06-OAR-2009-0648- FRL-9728-7] received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7975. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland- Revision for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions from Vehicle Refinishing [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0468; FRL-9731-7] received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7976. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Section 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone and the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R03-OAR-2010-0159; FRL-

9731-9) received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7977. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Adhesives and Sealants Rule [EPA-R03-OAR-2011-0617; FRL-9731-6] received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7978. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Disapproval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Utah; Revisions to Open Burning Regulations [EPA-R08-OAR-2007-1034; FRL-9732-1] received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7979. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: 2013 Biomass-Based Diesel Renewable Fuel Volume [EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0133; FRL-9678-7] (RIN: 2060-AR55) received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7980. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0236; FRL-9711-2] received August 31, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7981. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions of Five California Clean Air Act Title V Operating Permits Programs [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0955; FRL-9724-2] received August 31, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7982. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries; Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007 [EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0011; FRL-9672-3] (RIN: 2060-AN72) received August 31, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7983. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs); Revisions to Manifesting Regulations [EPA-HQ-RCRA-2011-0524; FRL-9703-1] (RIN: 2050-AG71) received August 31, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7984. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Section 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0376; FRL-9725-3] received September 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7985. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — LAND DISPOSAL RE-

STRICTIONS: Site Specific Treatment Variance for Hazardous Selenium-Bearing Waste Treated by U.S. Ecology Nevada in Beatty, Nevada [EPA-HQ-RCRA-2010-0851; FRL-9715-3] received August 21, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7986. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Section 110(a)(2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0436; FRL-9725-1] received September 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7987. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Nonconformance Penalties for On-highway Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines [AMS-FRL-9716-5] received September 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7988. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks; and Steel Picking—HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants [EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0600; FRL-9709-9] (RIN: 2060-AQ60) received August 21, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7989. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2011-0941; FRL-9357-2] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7990. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alabama: General and Transportation Conformity & New Source Review Prevention of Significant for Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0079; FRL-9731-5] received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7991. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Initial Test Program of Condensate and Feedwater Systems for Light-Water Reactors [Regulatory Guide 1.68.1] received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7992. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Model Safety Evaluation for Plant-Specific Adoption of Technical Specifications Task Force Traveler TSTF-522, Revision 0, "Revise Ventilation System Surveillance Requirements to Operate for 10 Hours per Month", Using the Consolidated Line Item Improvement Process [Project No. 753; NRC-2012-XXXX] received September 18, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7993. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — NRC Procedures for Placement and Monitoring of Work with Federal Agencies other than U.S. Department of Energy

(DOE) Laboratory Work received September 20, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7994. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List; Removal of Person from the Entity List Based on Removal Request; and Implementation of Entity List Annual Review Changes [Docket No.: 120813330-2330-01] (RIN: 0694-AF74) received September 13, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7995. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Updated Statements of Legal Authority for the Export Administration Regulations [Docket No.: 120820369-2369-01] (RIN: 0694-AF78) received September 13, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7996. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act; Implementation [Docket Number: NIH-2011-0001] received August 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7997. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act, Exempt Record System [Docket No. FDA-2011-N-0252] received August 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7998. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive/Deputy Chief Acquisition Officer, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-61; Introduction [Docket FAR: 2012-0080, Sequence 6] received September 13, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7999. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Montana Regulatory Program [STATS No.: MT-034-FOR; Docket ID No. OSM-2011-0018] received September 13, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8000. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Texas Regulatory Program [STATS No.: TX-064-FOR; Docket ID: OSM-2012-0005] received September 13, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8001. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Listing, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Chupadera Springsnail and Designation of Critical Habitat [Docket No.: FWS-R2-ES-2011-0042] (RIN: 1018-AV86) received September 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8002. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFIS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; 2012-2013 Accountability Measure and Closure for Gulf King Mackerel in Western Zone [Docket No.: 001005281-0369-02] (RIN: 0648-XC160) received September 12, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8003. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Closure of the 2012 Trimester 2 Directed Longfin Squid Fishery [Docket No.: 110707371-2136-02] (RIN: 0648-XC098) received September 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8004. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2012 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for South Atlantic Golden Tilefish [Docket No.: 0907271173-0629-03] (RIN: 0648-XC025) received September 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8005. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Marine Recreational Fisheries of the United States; National Saltwater Angler Registry and State Exemption Program [Docket No.: 12018050-2049-01] (RIN: 0648-BB49) received September 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8006. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; 2012 Commercial Accountability Measure and Closure for Gulf of Mexico Gray Triggerfish [Docket No.: 120417412-2412-01] (RIN: 0648-XC076) received August 24, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8007. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 111213751-2102-02] (RIN: 0648-XC202) received September 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8008. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the 2011 annual report on the activities and operations of the Public Integrity Section, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 529; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8009. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Carbon Dioxide Fire Suppression Systems on Commercial Vessels [USCG-2006-24797] (RIN: 1625-AB44) received August 28, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8010. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Ocean Dumping; Designation of Ocean Dredged Material Disposal Sites Offshore of Yaquina Bay, Oregon [EPA-R10-OW-2012-0197; FRL-9724-7] received September 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8011. A letter from the Director of Regulation Policy and Management; Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Sharing Information Between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense (RIN: 2900-AN95) received September 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8012. A letter from the Director, Regulation Policy and Management; Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Guide and Service Dogs (RIN: 2900-AN51) received September 5, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8013. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Archaeological Material from Mali [CBP Dec. 12-14] (RIN: 1515-AD91) received September 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8014. A letter from the Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Corrections Relating to the Rules of Origin for Goods Imported Under the NAFTA and for Textile and Apparel Products [CBP Dec. 12-15] received September 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8015. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revenue Procedure Modifying Rev. Proc. 2011-14 and Rev. Proc. 97-27 (Rev. Proc. 2012-39) received September 19, 2012; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8016. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2012-40) received September 19, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8017. A letter from the Director, Acquisition Policy and Legislation Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Homeland Security Acquisition Regulation (HSAR); Revision Initiative [HSAR Case 2009-002] [Docket No.: DHS-2009-0085] (RIN: 1601-AA28) received September 4, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

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. ISSA: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 6016. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for administrative leave requirements with respect to Senior Executive Service employees, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112-686). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4369. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to require the public disclosure by trusts established under section 524(g) of such title, of quarterly reports that contain detailed information regarding the receipt and disposition of claims for injuries based on exposure to asbestos, and the filing of such reports with the Executive Office for United States Trustees; with amendments (Rept. 112-687). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2572. A bill to amend title 18,

United States Code, to deter public corruption, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112-688). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ISSA: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Citizen's Guide On Using The Freedom Of Information Act And The Privacy Act Of 1974 To Request Government Records (Rept. 112-689). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Energy and Commerce discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3674 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII, the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[Omitted from the Record of September 20, 2012]

H.R. 3283. Referral to the Committee on Agriculture extended for a period ending not later than November 30, 2012.

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. CHAFFETZ (for himself, Mr. POLIS, Mr. ISSA, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California):

H.R. 6480. A bill to adopt fair standards and procedures by which determinations of Copyright Royalty Judges are made with respect to webcasting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATHAM (for himself and Mr. MCINTYRE):

H.R. 6481. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to issue loan guarantees for purposes of financing improvements to school lunch facilities, training school food service personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. BURGESS (for himself, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. WOMACK, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. LANCE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. MOORE, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 6482. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 respecting the scoring of preventive health savings; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. GRUJALVA, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mr. FILNER, Mr. DELAURO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SARBANES, and Ms. CHU):

H.R. 6483. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to address certain issues related to the extension of consumer credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr.

THOMPSON of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Ms. MATSUU):

H.R. 6484. A bill to amend the Calfed Bay-Delta Authorization Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to non-Federal interests for levee stability improvements located within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta related to Bureau of Reclamation Central Valley Project water deliveries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself and Mr. TIERNEY):

H.R. 6485. A bill to establish requirements relating to the provision of certain products to the Government of Afghanistan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. GARDNER):

H.R. 6486. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to decrease the annual effect on the economy that a rule must have to be a major rule from \$100,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for the purpose of increasing the number of rules for which Congress can use the resolution of disapproval procedure to disapprove a major rule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 6487. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for the expansion of manufacturing in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENHAM (for himself, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. WEST, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H.R. 6488. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to extend military commissary and exchange store privileges, without time-period limitation, to members of the Armed Forces who are involuntarily separated with a service-connected disability and also to extend such privileges to their dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HALL (for himself and Mr. BOREN):

H.R. 6489. A bill to reauthorize the National Integrated Drought Information System; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia (for himself, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. BARROW, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Mrs. ELLMERS):

H.R. 6490. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a market pricing program for durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics, and supplies (DMEPOS) under part B of the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CULBERSON (for himself, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WEST, Mr. MACK, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. CARTER,

Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. WITTMAN):

H.R. 6491. A bill to preserve American space leadership, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on 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. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 6492. A bill to provide for the establishment, in the Office of Pavement Technology of the Federal Highway Administration, of the position of Recovered Mineral Component Ombudsman; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 6493. A bill to create jobs by attracting global investment to economically distressed urban areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CHU, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. STARK, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MORAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KIND, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. FARR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. FALCOMA VAEGA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 6494. A bill to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal to Stewart Lee Udall, in recognition of his contributions to the nation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. AMASH (for himself and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina):

H.R. 6495. A bill to prohibit the payment of surcharges for commemorative coin programs to private organizations or entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 6496. A bill to reauthorize grants to enhance State and local efforts to combat trafficking in persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 6497. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain public lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in and around historic mining townsites in Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

H.R. 6498. A bill to amend section 1932 of the Social Security Act to require independent audits and actuarial services under Medicaid managed care programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARROW:

H.R. 6499. A bill to amend part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to include the pay of Members of Congress within the coverage of the Act; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan (for himself, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 6500. A bill to establish the Detroit Jobs Trust Fund and to temporarily provide a zero percent capital gains rate for certain new investments in Detroit, Michigan; to the

Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BERG:

H.R. 6501. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from finalizing certain proposed rules under the Clean Air Act if a State regulatory authority gives notice that such a rule will lead to a 3 percent or greater increase in the price of electricity for end-use consumers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILBRAY (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY, and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 6502. A bill to amend title V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for extensions of marketing exclusivity periods for drugs in certain combinations of such drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 6503. A bill to promote the development of renewable energy on certain Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, 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. CHABOT (for himself, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 6504. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to provide for increased limitations on leverage for multiple licenses under common control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 6505. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission on the Advancement of Social Enterprise; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TONKO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut):

H.R. 6506. A bill to amend the Higher Education Opportunity Act to add disclosure requirements to the institution financial aid offer form and to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make such form mandatory; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CRAVAACK:

H.R. 6507. A bill to provide that any State implementation plan submitted pursuant to the Clean Air Act to address impairment of visibility shall apply for such State until 2022 with respect to emissions from taconite ore processing facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 6508. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to promulgate rules requiring an Internet merchant to disclose the use of a price-altering computer program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. PALONE, and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 6509. A bill to establish limitations on the quantity of total arsenic in rice and rice products under chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Ms. CAS-TOR of Florida, and Mr. ANDREWS):

H.R. 6510. A bill to require holders of Federal student loans and private education loans to apply prepayment amounts toward loans with the highest rates of interest; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. WEST, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. MARINO, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. GOWDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. KISSELL, Ms. BUEKLE, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. ROGERS of Michigan):

H.R. 6511. A bill to require investigations into and a report on the September 11-13, 2012, attacks on the United States missions in Libya, Egypt, and Yemen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 6512. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require nationally recognized statistical rating organizations to certify that they monitor the accuracy of each credit ratings issued by the organization; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut):

H.R. 6513. A bill to extend the authorization of the Highlands Conservation Act through fiscal year 2024; 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. GIBSON:

H.R. 6514. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations regarding the authorship, content, format, and dissemination of Patient Medication Information to ensure patients receive consistent and high-quality information about their prescription medications and are aware of the potential risks and benefits of prescription medications; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 6515. A bill to stop excessive toll hikes which harm our local economies, small businesses, and hard working families; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. HOCHUL (for herself and Mr. HIGGINS):

H.R. 6516. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Tuscarora Nation who fought to protect the residents of Lewiston, New York, from the British invasion during the War of 1812; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. POLIS, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 6517. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to State-based STEM networks to expand STEM education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP (for himself, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. KING of Iowa):

H.R. 6518. A bill to replace certain Federal nutrition programs with a block grant to the

States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. HUNTER (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DREIER, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mrs. BONO MACK):

H.R. 6519. A bill to provide an expedited permit process to authorize private landowners to conduct limited vegetation removal activities on National Forest System land or Bureau of Land Management land adjacent to their private property to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire that would threaten residential structures on the private property, 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. HURT:

H.R. 6520. A bill to prohibit the use of appropriated funds for publicity, propaganda, or certain lobbying purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H.R. 6521. A bill to provide payment for patient navigator services under title XIX of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 6522. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the American Opportunity Tax Credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 6523. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that ITIN applicants submit their application in person at taxpayer assistance centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

H.R. 6524. A bill to make improvements to provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 relating to proprietary trading by banking entities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. SCHILLING, and Mr. SCHOCK):

H.R. 6525. A bill to increase the long-term fiscal accountability of direct spending legislation; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on 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. LANDRY:

H.R. 6526. A bill to provide that an Order of the Federal Communications Commission adopting a methodology for establishing certain benchmarks for Universal Service Fund high-cost loop support shall have no force or effect and to require the Commission to prepare a report on alternatives to such meth-

odology; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. FILNER, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 6527. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the assistance provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs to women veterans, to improve health care furnished by the Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Mr. STARK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 6528. A bill to reduce by 5 percent the discretionary budget authority of any Federal agency for a fiscal year if the financial statement of the agency for the previous fiscal year does not receive an unqualified audit opinion by an external independent auditor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on 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 Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 6529. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to disclosures to governments by communications-related service providers of certain information consisting of or relating to communications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 6530. A bill to combat trade barriers that threaten the maintenance of an open Internet, that mandate unique technology standards as a condition of market access and related measures, and to promote online free expression and the free flow of information; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, the Judiciary, and 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. MARKEY:

H.R. 6531. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to require a refund value for certain beverage containers, and to provide resources for State pollution prevention and recycling programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 6532. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in El Dorado County, California, to the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. NEAL, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. GUINTA, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. TONKO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. OLVER):

H.R. 6533. A bill to establish minimum levels of assistance for certain States under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Education and

the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself, Mr. OLVER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. PINGREE of Maine):

H.R. 6534. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a registry of certain veterans who were stationed at or underwent training at Canadian Forces Base Galetown, New Brunswick, Canada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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. NADLER (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 6535. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to repeal the sequestration added by the Budget Control Act of 2011, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, 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. NUNES:

H.R. 6536. A bill to authorize the President to seek to conduct negotiations with the European Union for purposes of entering into a trade agreement with the European Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 6537. A bill to amend the Trade Act of 1974 to make improvements to the Generalized System of Preferences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 6538. A bill to establish trade negotiating objectives with respect to the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures to agricultural products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 6539. A bill to establish United States-Brazil Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 6540. A bill to amend title 51, United States Code, to authorize the Director of the Kennedy Space Center to convey excess property at the Kennedy Space Center to a State or political subdivision, municipality, or instrumentality of a State for the development and operation of a spaceport; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 6541. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study of economically beneficial uses of the rights-of-way associated with certain highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 6542. A bill to improve assistance after a hurricane or major disaster; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 6543. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to define care coordination, include care coordination as a fully restorative service, and detail the care coordination

functions of the Assistant Secretary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 6544. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for patent box profit from the use of United States patents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 6545. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to use the commercially available volume of cellulosic biofuel in setting requirements for the renewable fuel program under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 6546. A bill to amend the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 to increase congressional oversight of the United States Anti-Doping Agency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHIMKUS (for himself and Mr. BUCSHON):

H.R. 6547. A bill to amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 to require greater experience of mine safety inspectors under that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SHULER (for himself and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 6548. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage under the Medicare program for diabetes prevention services; 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. STARK (for himself, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 6549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the enhanced charitable deduction for corporate contributions of computer inventory for educational purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6550. A bill to establish an advisory committee on national security telecommunications; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6551. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to ensure that security is taken into account in certain efforts related to the interconnectivity of telecommunications networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6552. A bill to continue an advisory committee considering the optimal security, reliability, and interoperability of communications systems; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6553. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to add an additional purpose to section 1 of such Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TIERNEY (for himself and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 6554. A bill to limit the period in advance of a nuclear reactor licence renewal that the application for such renewal may be submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TURNER of Ohio (for himself, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. FLEMING):

H.R. 6555. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to use the Armed Forces to protect certain nuclear material of the National Nuclear Security Administration; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 6556. A bill to amend the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 6557. A bill to establish the Higher Education Regulatory Reform Task Force, to establish procedures for the presentation and expedited consideration by Congress of the recommendations of the Higher Education Regulatory Reform Task Force, to establish requirements for college cost reduction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. WELCH:

H.R. 6558. A bill to simplify the process for determining the need and eligibility of students for financial assistance under the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; 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. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. LANGE, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. LANDRY, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. POSEY):

H. Con. Res. 139. Concurrent resolution condemning President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran for addressing the United Nations on Yom Kippur; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. BUERKLE:

H. Con. Res. 140. Concurrent resolution expressing the disappointment and concern of the Congress on the failure of the United States to properly investigate the Pan Am 103 bombing and the failure of Libya to grant permission for United States Pan Am 103 criminal investigators to investigate and gather evidence in Libya regarding the Pan Am 103 bombing; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CHU:

H. Res. 802. A resolution commemorating the 71st anniversary of the creation of the "Special Air Unit" of the 1st American Volunteer Group (AVG), which became known as the Flying Tigers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself,

Ms. NORTON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. MOORE, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. CHU, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. WATT, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CLEAVER,

Mr. FARR, Mr. POLIS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. EDWARDS, and Ms. WATERS):

H. Res. 803. A resolution recognizing National Emancipation Day, marking the 150th anniversary of the end of slavery in areas of rebellion, and the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation in the struggle for the equal rights and freedoms afforded to all United States citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. BISHOP of Utah):

H. Res. 804. A resolution recognizing the importance of animal-based protein as a component of the balanced diet of most individuals in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YODER:

H. Res. 805. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that in order to create certainty in the United States economy so that small businesses and job creators can invest and hire, Congress should enact long-term, predictable tax policy and, in the event that Congress and the President choose to raise taxes, they should give United States citizens at least one year after the enactment or expiration of the legislation to prepare for and adjust to any impact that such increase in taxes may have; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 6480.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. LATHAM:

H.R. 6481.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 1; and Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 6482.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the authority under Article I, Section 9, Clause 7, "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law." It is within Congress' power to regulate the appropriation of money from the Treasury and this bill is directly related to this authority to ensure cost saving calculations are taken into account into the budgeting and appropriation of such funds.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 6483.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 6484.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce clause found in Art. 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 6485.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 6486.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 6487.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. DENHAM:

H.R. 6488.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 6489.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. PRICE of Georgia:

H.R. 6490.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Current law has created a health care program called Medicare that is operated by the federal government. This bill would improve the efficiency and fairness of the operation of parts of that program, especially the purchase of goods and services, while affecting interstate commerce, which Congress has the power to regulate under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. CULBERSON:

H.R. 6491.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

General Welfare Clause

Article I, Section 8

The Commerce Clause.

Necessary and Proper Clause

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 6492.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 6493.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 6494.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 12-14, and Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. AMASH:

H.R. 6495.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 5 of the U.S. Constitution empowers Congress "To coin Money, [and] regulate the Value thereof." Congress currently authorizes the minting of commemorative coins, and this bill directs the proceeds of the minting.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 6496.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, to define and punish felonies committed outside of U.S. borders and offenses against the Law of Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 10, and to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all other powers vested in the federal government and its departments and officers, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 6497.

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 rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BACHMANN:

H.R. 6498.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BARROW:

H.R. 6499.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VI of the Constitution.

By Mr. CLARKE of Michigan:

H.R. 6500.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERG:

H.R. 6501.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 section 8 clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 6502.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; Congress has the authority under this section to regulate commerce and FDA products.

By Mr. BILBRAY:

H.R. 6503.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; Congress has the authority under this section to regulate commerce and renewable fuels.

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 6504.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 clause 3 "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes;"

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 6505.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 6506.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (relating to the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

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. CRAVACK:

H.R. 6507.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 6508.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 6509.

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. DEUTCH:

H.R. 6510.

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, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 6511.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"This bill follows the Constitutional prerogatives of Congress under Article I, Section 8, pertaining to the clauses to 'provide for the common Defense' and 'make Rules for the Government.'"

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 6512.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 6513.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 6514.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution gives Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 6515.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. HOCHUL:

H.R. 6516.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 6517.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 6518.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. This bill restores the proper balance of power between the federal and state governments as intended under the Tenth Amendment to the United States Constitution by devolving the responsibility of providing food assistance for low income citizens to the states. It reinforces the founding constitutional principle that state governments are properly situated with attending to their citizens' health, safety, and general welfare.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 6519.

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 needful rules and regulations regarding the territory of the United States, as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HURT:

H.R. 6520.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 6521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 6522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 and the 16th Amendment of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 6523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 6524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois:

H.R. 6525.

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.

By Mr. LANDRY:

H.R. 6526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 6527.

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. LEE of California:

H.R. 6528.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 6529.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 6530.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 3 and 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 6531.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 6532.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause), which confers on Congress the power to dispose of property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 6533.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 6534.

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.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 6535.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution, and clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 6536.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 provides Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the various states.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 6537.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 provides Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the various states.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 6538.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 provides Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the various states.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 6539.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, provides Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 6540.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 1; Article 1, section 8, clause 8; Article IV, section 3, clause 2

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 6541.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 6542.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1) and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 6543.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 6544.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 6545.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 6546.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. SHIMKUS:

H.R. 6547.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among

the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. SHULER:

H.R. 6548.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1 gives Congress the authority to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

Article I Section 8 Clause 3—The Congress shall have power***To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 6549.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause I of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6550.

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. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6551.

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. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6552.

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. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6553.

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. TIERNEY:

H.R. 6554.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TURNER of Ohio:

H.R. 6555.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1, 14, and 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ:

H.R. 6556.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 6557.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying to execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any Department or Office thereof.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 6558.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16, to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying to execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any Department or Office thereof.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 100: Mrs. ROBY.

H.R. 127: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 212: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 360: Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 390: Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 574: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 615: Mr. YODER.

H.R. 718: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 719: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 791: Mr. CARNEY.

H.R. 835: Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 860: Mrs. ROBY, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. CANSECO.

H.R. 904: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 905: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1054: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1057: Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 1063: Mrs. BLACK and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 1116: Mr. CLYBURN.

H.R. 1127: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 1195: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1219: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1244: Mrs. BIGGERT, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 1322: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1370: Mr. ROONEY, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. RUNYAN, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.R. 1397: Mr. Barber.

H.R. 1418: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1426: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 1462: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 1489: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1513: Mr. RIVERA and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 1537: Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 1639: Mr. SCHRADER.

H.R. 1675: Mr. MARINO and Mr. LANCE.

H.R. 1676: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 1687: Mr. LATHAM.

H.R. 1744: Mr. CAMPBELL.

H.R. 1802: Mr. STARK and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 1845: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 1867: Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 1876: Mr. FARR and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 1936: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1968: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 2016: Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 2020: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 2030: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 2069: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 2088: Mr. POLIS and Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 2256: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 2267: Ms. HOCHUL.

H.R. 2359: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 2364: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 2382: Mr. NEAL and Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 2402: Mr. HUELSKAMP.

H.R. 2485: Ms. BUERKLE.

H.R. 2492: Mr. RIVERA and Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 2499: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 2557: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 2563: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 2600: Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. MARINO, and Mr. ROONEY.

H.R. 2669: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 2672: Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 2698: Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 2746: Mr. COURTNEY and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 2787: Ms. HOCHUL.

H.R. 2885: Mrs. ROBY.

H.R. 2925: Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 2969: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 2985: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 3056: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. WATERS, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. TOWNS, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 3097: Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 3238: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 3359: Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 3381: Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE

- of California, Ms. CHU, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3395: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 3423: Mr. MACK, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. ELLISON, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3458: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 3466: Mr. HEINRICH.
H.R. 3481: Mr. GARDNER.
H.R. 3485: Mr. NEAL and Ms. EDWARDS.
H.R. 3489: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 3497: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 3506: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 3510: Ms. HOCHUL.
H.R. 3515: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 3522: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3591: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 3664: Mr. CASSIDY.
H.R. 3677: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 3713: Mr. BROUN of Georgia and Mrs. BACHMANN.
H.R. 3767: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 3790: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3798: Mr. RICHMOND.
H.R. 4017: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 4103: Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 4115: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 4122: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 4137: Mr. KIND and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 4169: Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 4173: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 4202: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 4209: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Ms. BONAMICI.
H.R. 4238: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 4256: Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 4290: Mr. LYNCH, Ms. CHU, and Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 4322: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 4336: Mr. COBLE and Mr. GARDNER.
H.R. 4378: Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. BARROW.
H.R. 4379: Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas.
H.R. 4385: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 5741: Mr. CHANDLER.
H.R. 5796: Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 5817: Mr. POSEY, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. DOLD, Mr. SHULER, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. KIND, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 5839: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. CHANDLER.
H.R. 5840: Mr. PETERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 5846: Mr. POSEY and Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 5879: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 5914: Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. HALL.
H.R. 5925: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 5943: Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 5953: Mrs. ROBY.
H.R. 5969: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 5970: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 5996: Mr. BARBER.
H.R. 5998: Ms. BUERKLE.
H.R. 6015: Mr. HOLT and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 6033: Mr. HEINRICH.
H.R. 6038: Ms. PINGREE of Maine and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 6043: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. CASSIDY.
H.R. 6046: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 6098: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Mr. STARK.
H.R. 6110: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 6119: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 6125: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 6128: Mr. FARR, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. STARK, and Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 6134: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 6140: Mr. YODER.
H.R. 6144: Mr. HANNA.
H.R. 6150: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 6154: Mr. BILBRAY and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 6155: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. ALTMIRE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 6157: Mr. FILNER, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H.R. 6159: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 6171: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 6179: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 6200: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6242: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 6248: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 6273: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 6280: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 6284: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 6289: Mr. YODER.
H.R. 6291: Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 6292: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 6293: Mr. JONES and Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 6302: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 6304: Mr. KLINE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 6310: Mr. DOYLE and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 6312: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 6326: Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 6328: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 6352: Mr. SHULER.
H.R. 6373: Ms. HOCHUL.
H.R. 6374: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 6385: Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 6388: Mr. GRIMM, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PETERS, Mr. JONES, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 6397: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 6398: Mr. KIND and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 6404: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 6411: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 6413: Mr. ALTMIRE and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 6415: Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 6418: Ms. BUERKLE and Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 6419: Mr. GUTTEREZ, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. COHEN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 6420: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.
H.R. 6421: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 6426: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. CHU, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 6428: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 6436: Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 6438: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GIBSON, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. CRAVAACK.
H.R. 6439: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 6441: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 6444: Mr. BARTON of Texas.
H.R. 6452: Mr. AKIN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 6456: Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. CRAVAACK.
H.R. 6460: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 6462: Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 6467: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. HIRONO.
H.J. Res. 47: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.J. Res. 78: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.J. Res. 90: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.J. Res. 106: Mr. BILBRAY.
H.J. Res. 115: Ms. HIRONO.
H. Con. Res. 107: Mr. BROOKS.
H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. KELLY, Mr. CARTER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. KING of New York, and Mrs. LUMMIS.
H. Con. Res. 129: Mr. BARTON of Texas.
H. Res. 111: Mrs. CAPPS.
H. Res. 134: Ms. BONAMICI and Ms. HIRONO.
H. Res. 298: Mr. PETERSON.
H. Res. 319: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 387: Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H. Res. 415: Mr. SIRES.
H. Res. 704: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H. Res. 733: Mr. FARR.
H. Res. 734: Mr. SHULER and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H. Res. 736: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H. Res. 745: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. CANSECO.
H. Res. 759: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H. Res. 760: Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. HAHN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H. Res. 763: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H. Res. 774: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. CARTER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. COSTELLO.
H. Res. 776: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BONNER, and Mr. GRIMM.
H. Res. 785: Mr. GARAMENDI and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.
H. Res. 790: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H. Res. 793: Mr. HANNA, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. WEST, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. CHU, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, and Mrs. ELLMERS.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petition:

Petition 5 by Mr. BRALEY on House Resolution 739: Walter B. Jones, John D. Dingell, Tom Latham, Lynn C. Woolsey, Allyson Y. Schwartz, Charles B. Rangel, Earl Blumenauer, Brian Higgins, Jerry F. Costello, Ben Ray Lujan, Mazie K. Hirono, Daniel Lipinski, Henry C. "Hank" Johnson Jr., Brad Sherman.