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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 112th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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House of Representatives

This being the day fixed by Public Law 111–289, pursuant to the 20th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the meeting of the 112th Congress of the United States, the Representatives-elect met in their Hall, and at noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Lorraine C. Miller.

The Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin offered the following prayer:

Come Holy Spirit, fill the hearts of Your faithful believers. Enkindle within them the fire of Divine Love; that they may be truly open to respond to Your Word and the needs of Your people.

Lord, send forth Your spirit and renew the face of the Earth. May the spirit of the living God descend upon this Chamber; that from here may come forth good news for the poor, healing for the broken-hearted, and renewed hope in the Nation. Let there go forth a proclamation to the people that captivity is ended, and the action of true politics will set this Nation free.

By setting single-minded self-interest aside in the search for the common good, may a just society flourish with the gifts of Your spirit and be recognized by others for its equal justice, unity, and peace.

Lord, may the 112th Congress of the United States of America be an instrument of Your goodness with abiding laws embraced and clarity in policy statements, reaching beyond institutional thinking and public opinion polls. May every human life in this country be renewed with dignity and purpose so we may truly glory in Your name as the free children of God made in Your image and conformed to Your saving grace, both now and forever.

Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The CLERK. The Representatives-elect and their guests will please remain standing and join in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Clerk 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.

The CLERK. As directed by law, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Certificates of election covering 435 seats in the 112th Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accord with the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be called.

The Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by State, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

Representatives-elect will have a minimum of 15 minutes to record their presence by electronic device.

Representatives-elect who have not obtained their voting ID cards may do so now in the Speaker's lobby.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—434

ALABAMA

Aderholt, Bachus, Bonner, Brooks, Roby, Rogers, Sewell

ALASKA

Young

ARIZONA

Flake, Franks, Giffords, Gosar, Grijalva, Pastor, Quayle, Schweikert

ARKANSAS

Crawford, Griffin, Ross, Womack

CALIFORNIA

Baca, Bass, Bilbray, Becerra, Berman, Bono Mack, Calvert, Campbell, Capps, Cardoza, Chu, Costa, Davis, Denham, Dreier, Eshoo, Farr, Filner, Gallegly, Garamendi, Harman, Herger, Honda, Hunter, Issa, Lee, Lewis, Lofgren, Zoe, Lungren, Daniel E., Matsui, McCarthy, McClintock, McKeon, McNerney, Miller, Gary, Miller, George, Napolitano, Nunes, Pelosi, Richardson, Rohrabacher, Roybal-Allard, Royce, Sánchez, Linda T., Sanchez, Loretta, Schiff, Sherman, Speier, Stark, Thompson, Waters, Waxman, Woolsey

COLORADO

Coffman, DeGette, Gardner, Lamborn, Perlmutter, Polis, Tipton

CONNECTICUT

Courtney, DeLauro, Himes, Larson, Murphy

DELAWARE

Carney

FLORIDA

Adams, Bilirakis, Brown, Buchanan, Castor, Crenshaw, Deutch, Diaz-Balart, Hastings, Mack, Mica, Miller, Nugent, Posey, Rivera, Rooney, Ros-Lehtinen, Ross, Southerland, Stearns, Wasserman Schultz, Webster, West, Wilson, Young

GEORGIA

Barrow, Bishop, Broun, Gingrey, Graves, Johnson, Kingston, Lewis, Price, Scott, Austin, Scott, David, Westmoreland, Woodall

HAWAII

Hanabusa, Hirono

IDAHO

Labrador, Simpson

ILLINOIS

Biggert, Costello, Davis, Dold, Gutierrez, Hultgren, Jackson, Johnson, Kinzinger, Lipinski, Manzullo, Quigley, Roskam

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

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

Printed on recycled paper.

Rush
Schakowsky
Schilling
Schock
Shimkus
Walsh

INDIANA

Bucshon
Burton
Carson
Donnelly
Pence
Rokita
Stutzman
Visclosky
Young

IOWA

Boswell
Braley
King
Latham
Loebsack

KANSAS

Huelskamp
Jenkins
Pompeo
Yoder

KENTUCKY

Chandler
Davis
Guthrie
Rogers
Whitfield
Yarmuth

LOUISIANA

Alexander
Boustany
Cassidy
Fleming
Landry
Richmond
Scalise

MAINE

Michaud
Pingree

MARYLAND

Bartlett
Cummings
Edwards
Harris
Hoyer
Ruppersberger
Sarbanes
Van Hollen

MASSACHUSETTS

Capuano
Frank
Keating
Lynch
Markey
McGovern
Neal
Olver
Tierney
Tsongas

MICHIGAN

Amash
Benishek
Camp
Clarke
Conyers
Dingell
Huizenga
Kildee
Levin
McCotter
Miller
Peters
Rogers
Upton
Walberg

MINNESOTA

Bachmann
Cravaack
Ellison
Kline
McCollum
Paulsen
Peterson
Walz

MISSISSIPPI

Harper
Nunnelee
Palazzo
Thompson

MISSOURI

Akin
Carnahan
Clay
Cleaver
Emerson
Graves
Hartzler
Long
Luetkemeyer

MONTANA

Rehberg

NEBRASKA

Fortenberry
Smith
Terry

NEVADA

Berkley
Heck
Heller

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bass
Guinta

NEW JERSEY

Andrews
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Holt
Lance
LoBiondo
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Rothman
Runyan
Sires
Smith

NEW MEXICO

Heinrich
Luján
Pearce

NEW YORK

Ackerman
Bishop
Buerkle
Clarke
Crowley
Engel
Gibson
Grimm
Hanna
Hayworth
Higgins
Hinchey
Israel
King
Lee
Lowey
Maloney
McCarthy
Meeks
Nadler
Owens
Rangel
Reed
Serrano
Slaughter
Tonko
Towns
Velázquez
Weiner

NORTH CAROLINA

Butterfield
Coble
Ellmers
Foxx
Jones
Kissell
McHenry
McIntyre
Miller
Myrick
Price
Shuler
Watt

NORTH DAKOTA

Berg

OHIO

Austria
Boehner
Chabot
Fudge
Gibbs
Johnson
Jordan
Kaptur
Kucinich
LaTourette
Latta
Renacci
Ryan
Schmidt
Stivers
Sutton
Tiberi
Turner

OKLAHOMA

Boren
Cole
Lankford
Lucas
Sullivan

OREGON

Blumenauer
Schrader
Walden
Wu

PENNSYLVANIA

Altmire
Barletta
Brady
Critz
Dent
Doyle
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Gerlach
Holden
Kelly
Marino
Meehan
Murphy
Pitts
Platts
Schwartz
Shuster
Thompson

RHODE ISLAND

Cicilline
Langevin

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clyburn
Duncan
Gowdy
Mulvaney
Scott
Wilson

SOUTH DAKOTA

Noem

TENNESSEE

Black
Blackburn
Cohen
Cooper
DesJarlais
Duncan
Fincher
Fleischmann
Roe

TEXAS

Barton
Brady
Burgess
Canseco
Carter
Conaway
Cuellar
Culberson
Doggett
Farenthold
Flores
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Granger
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Hall
Hensarling
Hinojosa
Jackson Lee
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Marchant
McCaul
Neugebauer
Olson
Paul
Poe
Reyes
Sessions
Smith
Thornberry

UTAH

Bishop
Chaffetz
Matheson

VERMONT

Welch

VIRGINIA

Cantor
Connolly
Forbes
Goodlatte
Griffith
Hurt
Moran
Rigell
Scott
Wittman
Wolf

WASHINGTON

Dicks
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Inslee
Larsen
McDermott
McMorris Rodgers
Reichert
Smith

WEST VIRGINIA

Capito
McKinley
Rahall

WISCONSIN

Baldwin
Duffy
Kind
Moore
Petri
Ribble
Ryan
Sensenbrenner

WYOMING

Lummis

□ 1234

The CLERK. The quorum call discloses that 434 Representatives-elect have responded to their name. A quorum is present.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. Credentials, regular in form, have been received showing the election of:

The Honorable PEDRO R. PIERLUISI as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 2009;

The Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON as Delegate from the District of Columbia;

The Honorable MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO as Delegate from Guam;

The Honorable DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN as Delegate from the Virgin Islands;

The Honorable ENI F. H. FALEOMAVAEGA as Delegate from American Samoa; and

The Honorable GREGORIO SABLAN as Delegate from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. Pursuant to law and precedent, the next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 112th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING).

Mr. HENSARLING. Madam Clerk, every Congress represents a sacred responsibility to write a new and greater chapter in our Republic's history. Be it providence or destiny, a unique man of uniquely American values is now called to lead this effort.

At a time when far too many of our countrymen remain unemployed, a former small businessman will lead the House to pass policies to encourage job creation.

At a time when all agree our Nation is on an unsustainable fiscal course, a fiscal reformer will ensure that this House never mortgages the torch of liberty in order to pay our debts.

At a time when too many doubt that their children can enjoy a brighter future in our country, he has lived the American dream, and will protect it for our posterity like few others before him.

This proud son of Ohio—one of 12 children born into a working-class family—has waited tables, mopped floors, tended bar, worked construction, worked his way to a college degree at night school, led a thriving company. And through his faith, his hard work, his values, he is now poised to become the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. He knows firsthand that unlimited opportunity can only arise from limited constitutional government.

Madam Clerk, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that conference to present for election to the Office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 112th Congress the name of the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, a Representative-elect from the State of Ohio.

The CLERK. The Clerk now recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON).

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Clerk, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by the vote of that caucus to present for election to the Office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 112th Congress a person who gives me great honor and privilege, who has led with decency and dignity. I submit on behalf of this caucus the name of the Honorable NANCY D'ALESANDRO PELOSI, a Representative-elect from the great State of California.

The CLERK. The names of the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER, a Representative-elect from the State of Ohio, and the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, a Representative-elect from the State of California, have been placed in nomination.

Are there further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Clerk appoints the following tellers:

The gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN);

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY);

The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR); and

The gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choosing.

The Reading Clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

BOEHNER—241

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
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
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
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
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

PELOSI—173

Ackerman
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
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
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

SHULER—11

Altmire
Boren
Cooper
Donnelly (IN)
Holden
Kissell
Matheson
McIntyre
Michaud
Ross (AR)
Shuler

LEWIS (GA)—2

Barrow
Giffords

COSTA—1

Cardoza

CARDOZA—1

Costa

COOPER—1

Kind

KAPTUR—1

Lipinski

HOYER—1

Schrader

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Bishop (GA)

NOT VOTING—2

Boehner
DeFazio

□ 1341

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast by surname is 432, of which the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER of the State of Ohio has received 241, the Honorable NANCY PELOSI of the State of California has received 173, the Honorable DENNIS CARDOZA of the State of California has received 1, the Honorable JIM COOPER of the State of Tennessee has received 1, the Honorable JIM COSTA of the State of California has received 1, the Honorable STENY HOYER of the State of Maryland has received 1, the Honorable MARCY KAPTUR of the State of Ohio has received 1, the Honorable JOHN LEWIS of the State of Georgia has received 2, the Honorable HEATH SHULER of the State of North Carolina has received 11, with 1 recorded as ''present.''

Therefore, the Honorable JOHN A. BOEHNER of the State of Ohio, having received the majority of the votes cast, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 112th Congress.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair:

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR)

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI)

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY)

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER)

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. HENSARLING)

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN)

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS)

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON)

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE)

The gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA)

The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS)

The gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL)

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER)

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN)

The gentlewoman from South Dakota (Mrs. NOEM)

The gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER)

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT)

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO)

The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN)

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR)

The gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER)

The gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ)

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ROSKAM)

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS)

And the Members of the Ohio delegation:

Ms. KAPTUR
Mr. LATOURETTE
Mr. KUCINICH
Mr. TIBERI
Mr. RYAN
Mr. TURNER
Mrs. SCHMIDT
Ms. SUTTON
Mr. LATTA
Mr. JORDAN
Ms. FUDGE
Mr. AUSTRIA
Mr. CHABOT
Mr. GIBBS
Mr. JOHNSON
Mr. RENACCI, and
Mr. STIVERS

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 112th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the Committee of Escort.

Ms. PELOSI. It is a high honor to welcome all Members of Congress and their families to the House of Representatives.

To the new Members and their families, a special congratulations and welcome to you. We all wish you great success. Congratulations to you.

We all come here to represent our constituents. Our respect for each other is founded in our respect for the people that we represent.

This month, we will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the inauguration of John F. Kennedy as President of the United States.

As a student, I was there in the freezing cold. For some of you, you have read about it in the history books, but to Bob and me, it was our youth.

Right, Bob?

I was there in the freezing cold and heard the stirring address that inspired generations of Americans to public service.

In his 1962 State of the Union Address, right from here, from this dais, President Kennedy said to the Congress: the Constitution makes us all trustees of the American people, custodians of the American heritage.

Today, as we take the oath of office to support and defend our Constitution, we do so as trustees of America's best hopes and as custodians of America's highest values. However we may differ, let us never lose sight of our common laws for this exceptional Nation and our shared obligation to the way forward.

I started off by acknowledging and welcoming and congratulating the Members and their families. Our families have always helped light the way forward for all of us. With a full and grateful heart, I want to thank my family: my husband of 47 years, Paul Pelosi; my children, Nancy Corinne, Christine, Jacqueline, Paul, and Alexandra; and my grandchildren. I am proud, too, to be from a large family—the youngest of seven—and to acknowledge my brother, Thomas D'Alesandro III, the former mayor of Baltimore, Maryland.

Welcome, Thomas.

Let me thank my constituents in San Francisco, whom I am proud to represent in the spirit of the anthem of our city of Saint Francis—the song of Saint Francis—and I am so pleased that that was recited by all of us at the interdenominational service this morning.

I am grateful to my colleagues for their commitment to equality, which is both our heritage and our hope, giving me the historic honor of being the first woman Speaker of the House of Representatives. Now more doors are wide open for all of America's daughters and granddaughters.

I am also honored to be the first Italian-American Speaker. Like many Americans, our heritage is a source of great pride and of deeply ingrained patriotism which summons us to build a stronger Nation. We recognize that the proudest title we will ever hold is not accorded on this floor. It is the simple dignity of the title ''American''—part of our great democracy that continues to be the greatest hope of liberty and progress for the entire world.

When I was first elected Speaker, I called the House to order on behalf of America's children; and now, as I prepare to hand the gavel over to Speaker BOEHNER, I know one thing above all else: Thanks to you, we have stood with those children and for their families—for their health, their education, the safety of the air they breathe, the water they drink, and the food they eat.

Thanks to you, for those children and their families, we have made the largest ever commitment to making college more affordable, enacted Wall Street reform with the greatest consumer protections in history, and passed a strong Patients' Bill of Rights. It means that children with preexisting conditions can get care; young people can stay on their parents' policies until they are 26; pregnant women and breast and prostate cancer patients can no longer be thrown off their insurance; our seniors are paying less for their medical prescriptions. Taken together, it will save taxpayers $1.3 trillion.

Thanks to you, thanks to all of us, we advanced the defining American cause of ''equality for all'' from the first days of the Congress with the passage of the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to the last days with the repeal of the Don't Ask, Don't Tell policy.

And thanks to you, we achieved more for America's veterans than at any time since the passage of the GI Bill of Rights in 1944. Because of our courageous troops and our veterans, we will always be the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Let us now salute our men and women in uniform.

To honor them, we must build a future worthy of their sacrifice, which includes good-paying jobs when they come home. It is not enough that we staved off a depression. Much more needs to be done to open up the American Dream and lift up the American economy. The only acceptable outcome is to fully and finally restore fair prosperity that good-paying jobs provide.

□ 1400

Our most important job is to fight for American jobs, to make it in America—STENY—and so Democrats will judge what comes before Congress, from either side of the aisle, as to whether it creates jobs, strengthens the middle class, and reduces the deficit, not burdening future generations. When the new Speaker of the House, JOHN BOEHNER, and the new Republican majority—and congratulations, again—come forward with solutions that will address these American challenges, you will find us a willing partner.

As we congratulate Speaker BOEHNER and our Republican colleagues, as we wish them success, we must stand ready to find common ground, to solve problems, and to build a more secure future for all Americans.

And as we take the oath of office today to support and defend the Constitution, we must be ever mindful that it makes us trustees for the American people, with an obligation to do what is right for them, and custodian of the American heritage—our great values.

Thank you, my colleagues, for the honor of serving in that tradition as the Speaker of the House of Representatives. I thank you, my colleagues.

Again, I want to congratulate all of the new Members of Congress, all of you who have been reelected, but especially the new majority and the new Speaker of the House, JOHN BOEHNER.

Now, the House will be led by a proud son of Ohio, a man of conviction, a public servant of resolve, and a legislative leader of skill. Speaker BOEHNER is a leader who has earned the confidence of his conference and the respect of his colleagues in the Congress. He is a man of faith: faith in God, faith in our country, and faith in his family.

It is very important for us, in acknowledging that, for us to acknowledge his family, his wife, Mrs. Boehner. As we congratulate him, we congratulate and thank Debbie for sharing him with us and Lindsay and Trisha and, indeed, the entire Boehner family. Thank you and congratulations to all of you.

Now, recognizing our roles under the Constitution, united in our love of our country, we now engage in a strong symbol of American democracy, the peaceful and respectful exchange of power. I now pass this gavel, which is larger than most gavels here, but the gavel of choice of Speaker BOEHNER—I now pass this gavel and the sacred trust that goes with it to the new Speaker. God bless you, Speaker BOEHNER. God bless this Congress and God bless America.

Mr. BOEHNER. Thank you. It's still just me.

Madam Speaker, thank you for your kind words, and thank you for your service to this institution.

Secondly, I want to welcome all of our new Members and their families on what is a very special day. All of us who have been here remember vividly that first day that we served here, and I think any of us can tell you that you will never forget today.

My own family is here as well. I think you just met Debbie, and next to Debbie are Lindsay and Trisha, our two daughters. Welcome. We're glad that you're here. Ten of my 11 brothers and sisters and sisters-in-law and brothers-in-law are here as well, and my poor brother Greg who runs a restaurant down in Georgia was unable to be here, but I wanted to acknowledge him.

I also want to acknowledge some of my close friends that are here from the other side of the Capitol: MITCH MCCONNELL, the Senate Republican leader is here; and two of my best buds, RICHARD BURR from North Carolina, SAXBY CHAMBLISS from Georgia, along with, you know, my buddy LATHAM. Thank you for being here, gentlemen. I appreciate it.

I am honored and humbled to represent a great, hardworking community in Congress. The people of Ohio's Eighth Congressional District continue to afford me the privilege to serve, for which I am deeply grateful.

We gather here today at a time of great challenges, when nearly one in 10 of our neighbors is out of work. Health care costs are still rising for American families. Our spending has caught up with us, and our debt soon will eclipse the entire size of our national economy. Hard work and tough decisions will be required of the 112th Congress. No longer can we fall short. No longer can we kick the can down the road. The people voted to end business as usual; and, today, we begin to carry out their instructions.

In the Catholic faith, we enter into a season of service by having ashes marked on our head. The ashes remind us that life, in all of its forms, is very fragile; our time on this Earth fleeting. But as the ashes are delivered, we hear those humbling words: remember, you are dust and to dust you shall return.

The American people have humbled us. They have refreshed our memories to just how temporary the privilege of serving is. They've reminded us that everything here is on loan from them. That includes this gavel, which I accept cheerfully and gratefully, knowing that I am but its caretaker. After all, this is the people's House. This is their Congress. It's about them, not about us. What they want is a government that's honest, accountable, and responsive to their needs, a government at that respects individual liberty, honors our heritage, and bows before the public that it serves.

Let's start with the rules package that the House will consider today. If passed, it will change how this institution operates, with an emphasis on real transparency, greater accountability, and a renewed focus on our Constitution. Our aim will be to give the government back to the American people.

□ 1410

In seeking this goal, we will part with some of the rituals that have come to characterize this institution under majorities, both Republican and Democrat alike. We will dispense with the conventional wisdom that bigger bills are always better, that fast legislating is good legislating, that allowing amendments and open debate makes the legislative process ''less efficient'' than our Forefathers had intended.

These misconceptions have been the basis for the rituals of modern Washington. In my opinion, the American people have not been served well by them. Today, mindful of the lessons of the past, we open a new chapter.

Legislators and the public will have 3 days to read a bill before it comes to a vote. Legislation will be more focused, properly scrutinized, and constitutionally sound. Committees, once bloated, will be smaller with a renewed mission, including oversight. Old rules that have made it easy to increase spending will be replaced by new rules that make it easier to cut spending. And we will start by cutting Congress' own budget.

Above all else, we will welcome the battle of ideas, encourage it, and engage in it—openly, honestly, and respectfully. As the Chamber closest to the people, the House works best when it is allowed to work its will. And I ask all Members of this body to join me in recognizing this common truth.

To my colleagues in the majority, my message is this: We will honor our pledge to America, built through a process of listening to the American people. We will stand firm on our constitutional principles that built our party and built a great Nation. We will do these things, however, in a manner that restores and respects the time-honored right of the minority to an honest debate and a fair, open process.

And to my friends in the minority, I offer a commitment: Openness, once a tradition of this institution but increasingly scarce in recent decades, will be the new standard. There were no open rules in the House in the last Congress. In this one, there will be many.

But with this restored openness, however, comes a restored responsibility. You will not have the right to willfully disrupt the proceedings of the people's House, but you will always have the right to a robust debate in open process that allows you to represent your constituents, to make your case, offer alternatives, and be heard.

In time I believe this framework will allow the House to be a place where the people's will is done. It will also, I hope, rebuild trust among us and the people we serve and, in so doing, provide a guidepost for those who follow us in the service of our Nation.

To our new Members, Democrat and Republican alike, as you take the oath today, I know that you do so mindful of this shared goal and the trust placed in you by your constituents.

As Speaker, I feel part of my job is to help each of you do your job well, regardless of your political party. My hope is that every new Member, and, indeed, every Member, will be comfortable with approaching me with regard to matters of the House.

We will not always get it right, and we will not always agree on what is right. There is a great deal of scar tissue that has been built up on both sides of the aisle. We can't ignore that, nor should we. My belief has always been that we can disagree without being disagreeable. That is why it's critical that this institution operate in a manner that permits a free exchange of ideas and resolves our honest differences through a fair debate and vote. We may have different, sometimes very different, ideas about how to go about achieving the common good. It is why we serve.

Let us now move forward, humble in our demeanor, steady in our principles, dedicated to proving worthy of the trust and confidence that has been placed in each of us. If we brace ourselves to do our duty and do what we say we re going to do, I don't think that, together, there is anything that we can't accomplish, again, on behalf of the people we serve.

More than a country, America is an idea; and it's our job to pass that posterity of blessings that have been bestowed on us to those generations that follow us.

I want to wish all of you the very best. Welcome to the people's House. Welcome to the 112th Congress.

I am now ready to take the oath of the office, and I ask the Dean of the House, the Honorable JOHN DINGELL of Michigan, to administer the oath of office.

Mr. DINGELL then administered the oath of office to Mr. BOEHNER of Ohio, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

Mr. DINGELL. Congratulations, Mr. Speaker.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to precedent, the Chair will swear in the Members-elect en masse.

The Members-elect will rise and raise their right hands.

The Members-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now Members of the 112th Congress.

□ 1420

MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I have been directed to report to the House that the Republican Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from Virginia, the Honorable ERIC CANTOR.

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Congratulations to you, Mr. Speaker, and congratulations to my colleague and chair of the Republican Conference.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by that conference to notify the House of Representatives officially that the Democratic Members have selected as minority leader the gentlewoman from California, the Honorable NANCY D'ALESANDRO PELOSI.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as their majority whip the gentleman from California, the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY.

MINORITY WHIP AND ASSISTANT DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by that conference to notify the House of Representatives officially that the Democratic Members have selected as minority whip the gentleman from Maryland, the Honorable STENY HOYER; and as assistant Democratic leader, the gentleman from South Carolina, the Honorable JAMES CLYBURN.

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That Karen L. Haas of the State of Maryland, be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Wilson S. Livingood of the Commonwealth of Virginia be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Daniel J. Strodel of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; and

That Father Daniel P. Coughlin of the State of Illinois, be, and is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate my counterpart on his re-election.

I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LARSON OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the remainder of the resolution.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

That John Lawrence of the State of New Jersey be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Alexis Covey-Brandt of the State of Maryland be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; and

That Yelberton Watkins of the State of South Carolina be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut.

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will now swear in the officers of the House.

The officers presented themselves in the well of the House and took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations.

□ 1430

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma please present himself in the well.

Mr. SULLIVAN appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that John A. Boehner, a Representative from the State of Ohio, has been elected Speaker; and that Karen L. Haas, a citizen of the State of Maryland, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 3

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Without objection, pursuant to House Resolution 3, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members to the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make:

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES 4

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected John A. Boehner, a Representative from the State of Ohio as Speaker, and Karen L. Haas, a citizen of the State of Maryland as Clerk, of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress:

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Eleventh Congress, including applicable provisions of law or concurrent resolution that constituted rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred Eleventh Congress, are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, with amendments to the standing rules as provided in section 2, and with other orders as provided in sections 3, 4, and 5.

SEC. 2. CHANGES TO THE STANDING RULES.

(a) CITING AUTHORITY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.—

(1) In clause 7 of rule XII, add the following new paragraph:

''(c)(1) A bill or joint resolution may not be introduced unless the sponsor submits for printing in the Congressional Record a statement citing as specifically as practicable the power or powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the bill or joint resolution. The statement shall appear in a portion of the Record designated for that purpose and be made publicly available in electronic form by the Clerk.

''(2) Before consideration of a Senate bill or joint resolution, the chair of a committee of jurisdiction may submit the statement required under subparagraph (1) as though the chair were the sponsor of the Senate bill or joint resolution.''.

(2) In clause 3(d) of rule XIII—

(A) strike subparagraph (1) (and redesignate the succeeding subparagraphs accordingly); and

(B) in subparagraph (2), as redesignated, strike ''subparagraph (2)'' each place it appears and insert (in each instance) ''subparagraph (1)''.

(b) THREE-DAY AVAILABILITY FOR UNREPORTED MEASURES.—In rule XXI, add the following new clause:

''11. It shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution which has not been reported by a committee until the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which such measure has been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner.''.

(c) TRANSPARENCY FOR HOUSE AND COMMITTEE OPERATIONS.—

(1) STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS.—In clause 4(d)(1) of rule X—

(A) in subdivision (C), strike ''and'';

(B) in subdivision (D), strike the period and insert ''; and''; and

(C) add the following new subdivision:

''(E) establish and maintain standards for making documents publicly available in electronic form by the House and its committees.''.

(2) ENSURING THAT TEXT IS PUBLICLY AVAILABLE IN ELECTRONIC FORM.—In rule XXIX, add the following new clause:

''3. If a measure or matter is publicly available in electronic form at a location designated by the Committee on House Administration, it shall be considered as having been available to Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner for purposes of these rules.''.

(3) MINIMUM NOTICE PERIOD FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND HEARINGS.—In rule XI, amend clause 2(g)(3) to read as follows:

''(3)(A) The chair of a committee shall announce the date, place, and subject matter of—

''(i) a committee hearing, which may not commence earlier than one week after such notice; or

''(ii) a committee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third day on which members have notice thereof.

''(B) A hearing or meeting may begin sooner than specified in subdivision (A) in either of the following circumstances (in which case the chair shall make the announcement specified in subdivision (A) at the earliest possible time):

''(i) the chair of the committee, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, determines that there is good cause; or

''(ii) the committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the transaction of business.

''(C) An announcement made under this subparagraph shall be published promptly in the Daily Digest and made publicly available in electronic form.

''(D) This subparagraph and subparagraph (4) shall not apply to the Committee on Rules.''.

(4) MINIMUM PERIOD FOR AVAILABILITY OF COMMITTEE MARKUP TEXT.—In clause 2(g) of rule XI, insert the following new subparagraph, and redesignate the succeeding subparagraphs accordingly:

''(4) At least 24 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of an announcement under subparagraph (3)(B) made within 24 hours before such meeting, the chair of the committee shall cause the text of such legislation to be made publicly available in electronic form.''.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF VOTES IN ELECTRONIC FORM.—In clause 2(e)(1)(B)(i) of rule XI—

(A) in the first sentence, before the period at the end thereof insert ''and also made publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of such record vote''; and

(B) in the second sentence, strike ''for public inspection''.

(6) AVAILABILITY OF THE TEXT OF AMENDMENTS IN ELECTRONIC FORM.—In clause 2(e) of rule XI, add the following new subparagraph:

''(6) Not later than 24 hours after the adoption of any amendment to a measure or matter considered by a committee, the chair of such committee shall cause the text of each such amendment to be made publicly available in electronic form.''.

(7) AVAILABILITY OF ''TRUTH IN TESTIMONY'' INFORMATION IN ELECTRONIC FORM.—In clause 2(g)(5) of rule XI, as redesignated, add the following new sentence: ''Such statements, with appropriate redactions to protect the privacy of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.''.

(8) AVAILABILITY OF COMMITTEE RULES IN ELECTRONIC FORM.—In clause 2(a) of rule XI, amend subparagraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) Each committee shall make its rules publicly available in electronic form and submit such rules for publication in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the chair of the committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.''.

(9) AUDIO AND VIDEO COVERAGE OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS.—In clause 2(e) of rule XI, add the following new subparagraph:

''(5) To the maximum extent practicable, each committee shall—

''(A) provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings; and

''(B) maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.''.

(10) RECORD VOTES IN THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.—In clause 3(b) of rule XIII, strike ''a report by the Committee on Rules on a rule, joint rule, or the order of business or to''.

(11) ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATIVE PROGRAMS.—In clause 2(d)(1) of rule X—

(A) in subdivision (D), strike ''and'';

(B) in subdivision (E), strike the period and insert ''; and''; and

(C) add the following new subdivision:

''(F) include proposals to cut or eliminate programs, including mandatory spending programs, that are inefficient, duplicative, outdated, or more appropriately administered by State or local governments.''.

(d) INITIATIVES TO REDUCE SPENDING AND IMPROVE ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) CUT-AS-YOU-GO.—In rule XXI, amend clause 10 to read as follows:

''10.(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), it shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of increasing mandatory spending for the period of either—

''(A) the current year, the budget year, and the four fiscal years following that budget year; or

''(B) the current year, the budget year, and the nine fiscal years following that budget year.

''(2) For the purpose of this clause, the terms 'budget year' and 'current year' have the meanings specified in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the term 'mandatory spending' has the meaning of 'direct spending' specified in such section 250 except that such term shall also include provisions in appropriation Acts that make outyear modifications to substantive law as described in section 3(4)(C) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

''(b) If a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto, is considered pursuant to a special order of the House directing the Clerk to add as new matter at the end of such bill or joint resolution the entire text of a separate measure or measures as passed by the House, the new matter proposed to be added shall be included in the evaluation under paragraph (a) of the bill, joint resolution, or amendment.

''(c)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), the evaluation under paragraph (a) shall exclude a provision expressly designated as an emergency for the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, in the case of a point of order under this clause against consideration of—

''(A) a bill or joint resolution;

''(B) an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business;

''(C) a conference report; or

''(D) an amendment between the Houses.

''(2) In the case of an amendment (other than one specified in subparagraph (1)) to a bill or joint resolution, the evaluation under paragraph (a) shall give no cognizance to any designation of emergency.''.

(2) REQUIRING A VOTE ON RAISING THE DEBT LIMIT.—Rule XXVIII is amended to read as follows:

''RULE XXVIII

''(RESERVED.)''.

(3) CLARIFYING THE ROLE OF THE CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.—In rule XXIX, add the following new clause:

''4. Authoritative guidance from the Committee on the Budget concerning the impact of a legislative proposition on the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority and revenues may be provided by the chair of the committee.''.

(4) HIGHWAY FUNDING.—In rule XXI—

(A) amend clause 3 to read as follows:

''3. It shall not be in order to consider a general appropriation bill or joint resolution, or conference report thereon, that—

''(a) provides spending authority derived from receipts deposited in the Highway Trust Fund (excluding any transfers from the General Fund of the Treasury); or

''(b) reduces or otherwise limits the accruing balances of the Highway Trust Fund, for any purpose other than for those activities authorized for the highway or mass transit categories.''; and

(B) in clause 3, strike the caption.

(5) LIMITATION ON INCREASES IN DIRECT SPENDING IN RECONCILIATION INITIATIVES.—In rule XXI, amend clause 7 to read as follows:

''7. It shall not be in order to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, or an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that contains reconciliation directives under section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 that specify changes in law such that the reconciliation legislation reported pursuant to such directives would cause an increase in net direct spending (as such term is defined in clause 10) for the period covered by such concurrent resolution.''.

(e) OTHER CHANGES TO HOUSE OPERATIONS.—

(1) TWO-MINUTE VOTING.—In clause 6 of rule XVIII—

(A) in paragraph (f), strike ''five minutes'' and insert ''not less than two minutes''; and

(B) in paragraph (g), strike ''five minutes'' and insert ''not less than two minutes''.

(2) USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES ON THE FLOOR.—In clause 5 of rule XVII, amend the penultimate sentence to read as follows: ''A person on the floor of the House may not smoke or use a mobile electronic device that impairs decorum.''.

(3) UPDATING RULES GOVERNING THE MEDIA.—

(A) In clause 2 of rule VI, strike the penultimate sentence, and amend the last sentence to read as follows: ''The Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as the Speaker may prescribe, not more than one representative of each press association.''.

(B) In clause 3 of rule VI, strike the last sentence and insert ''The Speaker may admit to the floor, under such regulations as the Speaker may prescribe, not more than one representative of each media outlet.''.

(C) In clause 4(f)(7) of rule XI, strike the first sentence.

(4) VOTING BY DELEGATES AND THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.—

(A) In clause 3(a) of rule III, strike the first sentence.

(B) In rule XVIII—

(i) in clause 1, strike '', Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner''; and

(ii) in clause 6, strike paragraph (h).

(5) MOTIONS TO STRIKE IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.—In rule XVIII, strike clause 11 (and redesignate the succeeding clause accordingly).

(6) CLARIFYING JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN CEMETERIES.—In clause 1(c) of rule X, add the following subparagraph:

''(16) Cemeteries administered by the Department of Defense.''.

(7) DESIGNATING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—In rule X—

(A) in clause 1(e), strike ''Committee on Education and Labor'' and insert ''Committee on Education and the Workforce''; and

(B) in clause 3(d), strike ''Committee on Education and Labor'' and insert ''Committee on Education and the Workforce''.

(8) DESIGNATING COMMITTEE ON ETHICS.—

(A) In the standing rules, strike ''Committee on Standards of Official Conduct'' each place it appears and insert (in each instance) ''Committee on Ethics''.

(B) In clause 1 of rule X, insert paragraph (q) after paragraph (f) (and redesignate the succeeding paragraphs accordingly).

(C) In the standing rules, strike ''clause 1(j)(1) of rule X'' each place it appears and insert (in each instance) ''clause 1(k)(1) of rule X''.

(9) DESIGNATING THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—In rule X—

(A) in clause 1(p), as redesignated, strike ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and insert ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''; and

(B) in clause 3(k), strike ''Committee on Science and Technology'' and insert ''Committee on Science, Space, and Technology''.

(10) ELIMINATING THE SELECT INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT PANEL.—In clause 4(a) of rule X, strike subparagraph (5).

(11) ADJUSTING THE SIZE OF THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.—In clause 11(a)(1) of rule X, strike ''22'' and insert ''20'' and strike ''13'' and insert ''12''.

(12) RESTORING THE TERM LIMIT RULE FOR COMMITTEE CHAIRS.—In clause 5 of rule X, redesignate paragraph (c) as subparagraph (c)(1) and add the following new subparagraph:

''(2) Except in the case of the Committee on Rules, a member of a standing committee may not serve as chair of the same standing committee, or of the same subcommittee of a standing committee, during more than three consecutive Congresses (disregarding for this purpose any service for less than a full session in a Congress).''.

(13) COMMITTEE ACTIVITY REPORTS.—In clause 1 of rule XI, amend paragraph (d) to read as follows:

''(d)(1) Not later than the 30th day after June 1 and December 1, a committee shall submit to the House a semiannual report on the activities of that committee.

''(2) Such report shall include—

''(A) separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of that committee under this rule and rule X during the applicable period;

''(B) in the case of the first such report, a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee under clause 2(d) of rule X;

''(C) a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to the oversight plans specified in subdivision (B);

''(D) a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by that committee and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon; and

''(E) a delineation of any hearings held pursuant to clauses 2(n), (o), or (p) of this rule.

''(3) After an adjournment sine die of a regular session of a Congress, or after December 15, whichever occurs first, the chair of a committee may file the second or fourth semiannual report described in subparagraph (1) with the Clerk at any time and without approval of the committee, provided that—

''(A) a copy of the report has been available to each member of the committee for at least seven calendar days; and

''(B) the report includes any supplemental, minority, or additional views submitted by a member of the committee.''.

(14) MODIFYING STAFF DEPOSITION AUTHORITY.—In clause 4(c)(3)(B) of rule X—

(A) in item (i), strike ''and'';

(B) in item (ii), strike the period and insert ''; and''; and

(C) add at the end the following new item:

''(iii) shall, unless waived by the deponent, require the attendance of a member of the committee.''.

(f) TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING CHANGES.—

(1) In clause 3(a) of rule III, strike ''of the House''.

(2) In rule IV—

(A) in clause 1, strike ''The Speaker may not entertain a motion for the suspension of this clause.''; and

(B) in clause 2(b), after ''clause'' insert ''or clauses 1, 3, 4, or 5''.

(3) In clause 3(o)(2) of rule XI, after ''investigation'' insert ''when''.

(4) In clause 7 of rule XII, strike ''primary sponsor'' each place it appears and insert (in each instance) ''sponsor''.

(5) In clause 6(c) of rule XIII, strike ''Senate bill or resolution'' and insert ''Senate bill or joint resolution''.

(6) In clause 2(c) of rule XV—

(A) strike ''Clerk shall make signatures'' and insert ''Clerk shall make the signatories''; and

(B) strike ''published with the signatures'' and insert ''published with the signatories''.

(7) In clause 6(c) of rule XXIII, strike ''a campaign accounts'' and insert ''a campaign account''.

(8) In clause 13 of rule XXIII, strike ''Clerk shall make signatures'' and insert ''Clerk shall make the signatories''.

SEC. 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) BUDGET MATTERS.—

(1) During the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, references in section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to a resolution shall be construed in the House of Representatives as references to a joint resolution.

(2) During the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, in the case of a reported bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to a special order of business, a point of order under section 303 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall be determined on the basis of the text made in order as an original bill or joint resolution for the purpose of amendment or to the text on which the previous question is ordered directly to passage, as the case may be.

(3) During the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, that establishes prospectively for a Federal office or position a specified or minimum level of compensation to be funded by annual discretionary appropriations shall not be considered as providing new entitlement authority within the meaning of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(4)(A) During the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, except as provided in subparagraph (C), a motion that the Committee of the Whole rise and report a bill to the House shall not be in order if the bill, as amended, exceeds an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as estimated by the Committee on the Budget.

(B) If a point of order under subparagraph (A) is sustained, the Chair shall put the question: ''Shall the Committee of the Whole rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted notwithstanding that the bill exceeds its allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974?''. Such question shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by a proponent of the question and an opponent but shall be decided without intervening motion.

(C) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply—

(i) to a motion offered under clause 2(d) of rule XXI; or

(ii) after disposition of a question under subparagraph (B) on a given bill.

(D) If a question under subparagraph (B) is decided in the negative, no further amendment shall be in order except—

(i) one proper amendment, which shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole; and

(ii) pro forma amendments, if offered by the chair or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, for the purpose of debate.

(b) BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) The chair of the Committee on the Budget (when elected) shall include in the Congressional Record budget aggregates and allocations contemplated by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and allocations contemplated by section 302(a) of that Act for fiscal year 2011, and the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

(2) The aggregates and allocations specified in subsection (1) shall be considered as contained in a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2011 and the submission thereof into the Congressional Record shall be considered as the completion of congressional action on a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2011.

(c) EMERGENCIES AND CONTINGENCIES.—

(1) EMERGENCIES.—Until adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012, if a bill or joint resolution is reported, or amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is filed, that provides new budget authority and outlays or reduces revenue, and such provision is designated as an emergency pursuant to this section, the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall not count the budgetary effects of such provision for purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) EXEMPTION OF CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS RELATED TO THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—For any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that makes appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for contingency operations directly related to the global war on terrorism, then the new budget authority or outlays resulting therefrom shall not count for purposes of titles III or IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(d) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL REVENUE RESERVE.—Until the adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012, if any bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, decreases revenue, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, the revenue levels, and other aggregates referred to in subsection (b)(1), provided that such measure would not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2021.

(e) LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) Except as provided by paragraph (2), any general appropriation bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, may not provide advance appropriations.

(2) Advance appropriations may be provided—

(A) for fiscal year 2012 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the Congressional Record under the heading ''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations'' in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2013, an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 for accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(B) for the Department of Veterans Affairs for the Medical Services, Medical Support and Compliance, and Medical Facilities accounts of the Veterans Health Administration.

(3) In this subsection, the term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or any new discretionary budget authority provided in a joint resolution making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2011 that first becomes available for a fiscal year after fiscal 2011.

(f) COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT OF ACT OF 1990.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

(g) LIMITATION ON LONG-TERM SPENDING.—

(1) It shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of increasing mandatory spending in excess of $5,000,000,000 for any period described in paragraph (2).

(2)(A) The applicable periods for purposes of this clause are any of the first four consecutive 10-fiscal-year periods beginning with the first fiscal year following the last fiscal year for which the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget sets forth appropriate budgetary levels.

(B) In this paragraph, the applicable concurrent resolution on the budget is the one most recently adopted before the date on which a committee first reported the bill or joint resolution described in paragraph (a).

(h) EXEMPTIONS.—

(1) Until the adoption of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2012, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust an estimate under clause 4 of rule XXIX to—

(A) exempt the budgetary effects of measures extending the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001;

(B) exempt the budgetary effects of measures extending the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003;

(C) exempt the budgetary effects of measures—

(i) repealing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and title I and subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010;

(ii) reforming the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010; or

(iii) reforming the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010 and the payment rates and related parameters in accordance with section 1848 of the Social Security Act;

(D) exempt the budgetary effects of measures that adjust the Alternative Minimum Tax exemption amounts to prevent a larger number of taxpayers as compared with tax year 2008 from being subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax or of allowing the use of nonrefundable personal credits against the Alternative Minimum Tax, or both as applicable;

(E) exempt the budgetary effects of extending the estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer tax provisions of title III of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010;

(F) exempt the budgetary effects of measures providing a 20 percent deduction in income to small businesses; and

(G) exempt the budgetary effects of measures implementing trade agreements.

(2) A measure may only qualify for an exemption under subsection (h)(1)(C)(ii) or (iii) if it does not—

(A) increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2021; or

(B) increase revenues over the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2021, other than by—

(i) repealing or modifying the individual mandate (codified as section 5000A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); or

(ii) modifying the subsidies to purchase health insurance (codified as section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

(i) DETERMINATIONS FOR PAYGO ACTS.—In determining the budgetary effects of any legislation for the purposes of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (including the required designation in PAYGO Acts), the chair of the Committee on the Budget may make adjustments to take into account the exemptions and adjustments set forth in subsection (h).

(j) SPENDING REDUCTION AMENDMENTS IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.—

(1) During the reading of a general appropriation bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it shall be in order to consider en bloc amendments proposing only to transfer appropriations from an object or objects in the bill to a spending reduction account. When considered en bloc under this clause, such amendments may amend portions of the bill not yet read for amendment (following disposition of any points of order against such portions) and are not subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (1), it shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a spending reduction account in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

(3) It shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a general appropriation bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill (unless considered en bloc with another amendment or amendments proposing an equal or greater decrease in such budget authority pursuant to clause 2(f) of rule XXI).

(4) A point of order under clause 2(b) of rule XXI shall not apply to a spending reduction account.

(5) A general appropriation bill may not be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union unless it includes a spending reduction account as the last section of the bill. An order to report a general appropriation bill to the House shall constitute authority for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations to add such a section to the bill or modify the figure contained therein.

(6) For purposes of this subsection, the term ''spending reduction account'' means an account in a general appropriation bill that bears that caption and contains only a recitation of the amount by which an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of new budget authority proposed by the bill.

(k) CERTAIN SUBCOMMITTEES.—Notwithstanding clause 5(d) of rule X, during the One Hundred Twelfth Congress—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services may have not more than seven subcommittees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have not more than seven subcommittees; and

(3) the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.

(l) EXERCISE FACILITIES FOR FORMER MEMBERS.—During the One Hundred Twelfth Congress—

(1) The House of Representatives may not provide access to any exercise facility which is made available exclusively to Members and former Members, officers and former officers of the House of Representatives, and their spouses to any former Member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 or any successor statute or agent of a foreign principal as defined in clause 5 of rule XXV. For purposes of this section, the term ''Member'' includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress.

(2) The Committee on House Administration shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(m) NUMBERING OF BILLS.—In the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) shall be reserved for assignment by the Minority Leader.

(n) TRANSITION RULE.—Pending the designation of a location by the Committee on House Administration pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXIX, documents may be made publicly available in electronic form at the following locations:

(1) with respect to consideration by the House, the majority website of the Committee on Rules; and

(2) with respect to consideration by a committee, the majority website of the committee.

SEC. 4. COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND HOUSE OFFICES.

(a) HOUSE DEMOCRACY PARTNERSHIP.—House Resolution 24, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Twelfth Congress in the same manner as such resolution applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress except that the commission concerned shall be known as the House Democracy Partnership.

(b) TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.—Sections 1 through 7 of House Resolution 1451, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Twelfth Congress in the same manner as such provisions applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that—

(1) the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission may, in addition to collaborating closely with other professional staff members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, collaborate closely with professional staff members of other relevant committees; and

(2) the resources of the Committee on Foreign Affairs which the Commission may use shall include all resources which the Committee is authorized to obtain from other offices of the House of Representatives.

(c) OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS.—Section 1 of House Resolution 895, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Twelfth Congress in the same manner as such provision applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that the Office of Congressional Ethics shall be treated as a standing committee of the House for purposes of section 202(I) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a(i)) and references to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be construed as references to the Committee on Ethics.

(d) EMPANELING INVESTIGATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS.—The text of House Resolution 451, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Twelfth Congress in the same manner as such provision applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that references to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be construed as references to the Committee on Ethics.

SEC. 5. ADDITIONAL ORDERS OF BUSINESS.

(a) READING OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The Speaker may recognize a Member for the reading of the Constitution on the legislative day of January 6, 2011.

(b) PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES.—It shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of January 6, 2011, for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules related to reducing the costs of operation of the House of Representatives, except that notwithstanding clause 1(c) of rule XV such motion shall be debatable for two hours, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

Mr. CANTOR (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO REFER

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a motion that is at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Norton moves to refer the resolution to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the Speaker, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party, with instructions not to report back the same until it has conducted a full and complete study of, and made a determination on, the constitutionality of the provision that would be eliminated from the Rules that granted voting rights in the Committee of the Whole to the Delegates from the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, including the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in Michel v. Anderson (14 F.3d 623 (D.C. Cir. 1994)), which upheld the constitutionality of these voting rights.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cantor moves to lay on the table the motion to refer.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 188, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—223

Adams	Benishek	Brooks
Aderholt	Biggert	Broun (GA)
Akin	Bilbray	Buchanan
Alexander	Bilirakis	Bucshon
Amash	Bishop (UT)	Burgess
Austria	Black	Burton (IN)
Bachmann	Blackburn	Calvert
Bachus	Bonner	Camp
Bartlett	Bono Mack	Campbell
Barton (TX)	Boustany	Canseco
Bass (NH)	Brady (TX)	Cantor

Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Emerson
Farenthold
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
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
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walden
Walsh (IL)
West
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—188

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Giffords
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
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)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Barletta
Berg
Buerkle
Cicilline
Crawford
Denham
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellmers
Fincher
Harris
Kelly
Kinzinger (IL)
Langevin
McCotter
Nunes
Walberg
Webster
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)

□ 1511

Messrs. LEVIN, BRADY of Pennsylvania, HINOJOSA, ALTMIRE, CARDOZA, and Mrs. MALONEY changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. JONES, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. BACHMANN, and Ms. HAYWORTH changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. ELLMERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 3, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. BUERKLE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 3, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I yield the hour to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

There was no objection.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Rochester, New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

Pending that, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. CANTOR. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, it is a great honor to call up the rules package for the 112th Congress. Two months ago, voters sent a clear message of repudiation against a government that failed to deliver results.

Government for too long has operated under the flawed assumption that growing bigger and controlling more is necessarily better. Consequently, Washington has grown inefficient, unfocused and wasteful. Spending has gone progressively higher while results for all Americans have not been realized.

Our new majority stands for a different and better way. We believe in a government that controls less and spends less but accomplishes more. We believe in a smarter government, a more efficient government, a more focused government. The new House majority will be about ''cut and grow.'' We are going to cut spending and job-killing government regulations, and grow the economy and private-sector jobs.

Madam Speaker, each day, we will hold ourselves accountable by asking the following questions:

Are our efforts addressing job creation and the economy? Are they cutting spending? Are they shrinking the size of the Federal Government while protecting and expanding individual liberty? If not, why are we doing it?

This rules package reflects these priorities.

We establish a Constitution-focused House of Representatives, which starts by reading the Constitution of the United States on the House floor and requiring that every bill be accompanied by a statement of constitutional authority.

We make in order our first spending cut—a reduction of at least 5 percent to Congress' own budget, including Members, leadership, and committees. We replace PAYGO with ''cut as you go'' to ensure that all spending increases are offset by spending cuts elsewhere in the budget. And on all appropriations bills, Members can now offer spending reduction amendments, which will help ensure that savings actually go toward cutting the deficit rather than being spent elsewhere.

In this spirit, over the coming weeks, we will pass a repeal of last year's health care bill to remove the strain on job creators. We will cut spending in the current fiscal year back down to 2008 pre-bailout levels, and we will identify and eliminate job-killing regulations that are impeding capital formation in America.

Madam Speaker, these actions will send a credible signal to families, businesses, and financial markets that we are dead serious about getting spending under control and regaining our competitive footing in America.

Our majority will return America to prosperity by promoting a culture of success. Our mission is not to redistribute wealth or tell people how to live their lives, but instead to lift people up by giving them opportunity and encouraging them to take responsibility.

By passing this rules package, we will take a significant step in the right direction. It will put us on the road to weaning America off its dependence on debt and government programs as an economic lifeline, and it will help us build a new, more hopeful future rooted in limited government, long-term investment, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I am pleased to say this morning that I am delighted to be here.

I want to give my congratulations to Mr. DREIER on reclaiming the Rules seat, and we are very keen on our side to make our case before you today.

Madam Speaker, actually, my head is somewhat spinning because, not 20 minutes ago, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives stood where you are and said he was going to be listening to people, but the first order of business before the House came from the delegates whom this rule disenfranchises—not only the delegate of the District of Columbia but all of the Territories. They didn't get to say a word. So my head is somewhat spinning at this point, and we hope to try to at least give them unanimous consent so that they can try to get some message into the RECORD.

It is again part of the rhetoric from the last campaign that keeps spinning in our heads: All we want to do, they said, is to bring down the deficit. We're going over a cliff, and we've got to bring down the deficit.

As we stand here today, on the brink of a new session of Congress, the concern about deficits has disappeared from everything but the press releases. Under the new majority rules, the other side will essentially gut PAYGO—the pay-as-you-go rules adopted by Democrat majorities in the House and Senate in 2007 under which tax cuts or increases in entitlement spending must be offset by tax increases or entitlement cuts. Under President Clinton, it gave us the biggest surplus we have ever had. It was a hallmark of Democrat leadership, and we are proud of it. We adhered to responsible spending levels and affordable tax cuts, and we took sensible steps towards controlling the deficit.

But not today.

Their talk about belt-tightening and deficit reduction is going to be thrown out the window so that they can free themselves to hand out even more tax credits to their friends, the corporations. Under these proposed rules, notes The Washington Post, tax cuts for the wealthiest are fully protected, but tax help for those at the other end of the income spectrum? Forget about it.

Obviously, The New York Times, The Washington Post and other respected news organizations have cried foul at this sleight of hand. In recent days, editorials have appeared slamming this hypocrisy and phony attempt at fiscal austerity.

What seems crystal clear to me is that the other side has doubled down and adopted the mentality of former Vice President Dick Cheney, who responded to the 2002 midterm elections by advocating in favor of more than $1 trillion in tax cuts. ''Reagan proved that deficits don't matter. We won the midterm elections. This is our due,'' said the Vice President. The other side now wants to adopt the posture of budget cutters, but when it gets right down to it, they want to be able to make sweetheart deals without having to pay for them.

Nor is their sleight of hand or hypocritical actions an isolated event. It was less than a month ago that Republicans successfully held unemployment benefits for Americans hostage until they got their wish—more Bush-era tax cuts for the people making more than $1 million a year. That package added another $140 billion to the deficit, but that didn't seem to bother them either, obviously, as they have told the world it is their number one priority.

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Just this week, Republican new Members ushered in the new Congress with a $2,500 a plate fundraiser at the W Hotel in downtown Washington. Lobbyists, political action committee members, and other exclusive guests were treated to a night of drinks and entertainment by country singer LeAnn Rimes. Those who donated $50,000 were treated to a VIP suite at the W, along with the rest of the night's entertainment.

Last month, the incoming chairman of the House Financial Services Committee offered his own assessment of Republican oversight. He told the Birmingham News in Alabama, ''In Washington, the view is that the banks are to be regulated, and my view is that Washington and the regulators are there to serve the banks.''

And according to Politico, the incoming chairman of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee is looking for ways to make government more responsive to Wall Street and their corporate allies like Big Oil, Big Pharma, and Big Health.

Instead of all this business as usual—and we are headed right back into where we were before 2006—what I'd like to see is an honest attempt to create a set of rules that provide for openness, transparency, and good government. This set of rules is not that document. And I hope that the other side—and I believe they have good intentions—will join us in supporting this effort.

DEFICIT HYPOCRISY

[From the New York Times, Dec. 29, 2010]

It was not long ago that Republicans succeeded in holding unemployment benefits hostage to a renewal of the high-end Bush-era income tax cuts and—as a little bonus—won deep estate tax cuts for America's wealthiest heirs. Those cuts will add nearly $140 billion to the deficit in the near term, while doing far less to prod the economy than if the money had been spent more wisely.

That should have been evidence enough that the Republican Party's one real priority is tax cuts—despite all the talk about deficit reduction and economic growth. But here's some more:

On Dec. 22, just before they left town for the holidays, House Republican leaders released new budget rules that they intend to adopt when they assume the majority in January and will set the stage for even more budget-busting tax cuts.

First, some background: Under pay-as-you-go rules adopted by Democratic majorities in the House and Senate in 2007, tax cuts or increases in entitlement spending must be offset by tax increases or entitlement cuts. Entitlements include big health programs like Medicare and Medicaid, for which spending is on autopilot, as well as some other programs for veterans and low-income Americans. (Discretionary spending, which includes defense, is approved separately by Congress annually.)

The new Republican rules will gut pay-as-you-go because they require offsets only for entitlement increases, not for tax cuts. In effect, the new rules will codify the Republican fantasy that tax cuts do not deepen the deficit.

It gets worse. The new rules mandate that entitlement-spending increases be offset by spending cuts only—and actually bar the House from raising taxes to pay for such spending.

Say, for example, that lawmakers want to bolster child credits for families at or near the minimum wage. One way to help pay for the aid would be to close the tax loophole that lets the nation's wealthiest private equity partners pay tax at close to the lowest rate in the code. That long overdue reform would raise an estimated $25 billion over 10 years, but the new rules will forbid being sensible like that.

Even worse, they direct the leader of the House Budget Committee to ignore several costs when computing the budget impact of future actions, as if the costs are the natural course of politics for which no payment is required.

For example, the cost to make the Bush-era tax cuts permanent would be ignored, as would the fiscal effects of repealing the health reform law. At the same time, the new rules bar the renewal of aid for low-income working families—extended temporarily in the recent tax-cut deal—unless it is fully paid for.

House Republicans obviously believe they have a good thing going with voters by sanctifying tax cuts and demonizing spending. That's been their approach for 30 years after all, and it unfailingly rallies their base.

The challenge for President Obama and Democratic lawmakers is not to get drawn into that warped mind-set. They need to present an alternative, including investments—in energy, technology, infrastructure and education. They also need a plan for long-term deficit reduction that recognizes what the Republicans ignore: Never-ending tax cuts make the deficit worse. Prudent tax increases need to be part of the solution.

NEW PAY-GO RULES REVEAL GOP'S MISPLACED PRIORITIES

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 3, 2011]

Are House Republicans serious about dealing with the deficit? You could listen to their rhetoric—or you could read the rules they are poised to adopt at the start of the new Congress. The former promises a new fiscal sobriety. The latter suggests that the new GOP majority is determined to continue the spree of unaffordable tax-cutting.

The ominous signs come in the wording of the new majority's version of its pay-as-you-go rules, which normally require that new programs or tax initiatives be covered with cuts to other programs or new revenue. In

the GOP concept, pay-as-you-go applies only to spending programs. When it comes to tax cuts, it's all go, no pay. Taxes can be cut, and the national debt increased, without any offsetting savings.

If you thought the sticker shock of the latest tax deal served as a useful reminder that tax cuts cost the Treasury money, think again. Deficit financing is fine, it seems, when it comes to tax cuts. But that's not all. Under the new rules, not only are tax cuts exempted from the pay-go concept, but the only way to pay for spending increases is with spending cuts elsewhere. No tax increases allowed—not even in the form of eliminating loopholes or cutting back on tax breaks. Of course, if you wanted to expand the loopholes, no problem. No need to pay for that.

Having made clear that no tax cuts need be paid for, the rules then take the extra step of specifying which deficit-busting tax cuts the new majority has in mind. They assume the continuation of all the Bush tax cuts; extension of the new version of the estate tax; and the creation of a big tax break to let ''small businesses,'' which can be expansively defined, take a deduction equal to 20 percent of their gross income.

Tax cuts for the wealthiest are fully protected. But tax help for those at the other end of the income spectrum? Forget it. The expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit, programs that help keep low-income working parents and children out of poverty, are not assumed to continue and would have to be paid for—with, of course, spending cuts. This is about as upside-down a set of priorities as can be imagined.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, congratulations. It's very nice to see you in the chair.

I would like to insert a section-by-section analysis of the resolution to appear at this point in the RECORD.

SECTION 1. RESOLVED CLAUSE.

This section provides that the Rules of the 112th Congress are the Rules of the 112th Congress, except with the amendments contained in section 2 of the resolution, and orders contained in sections 3, 4, and 5.

SECTION 2. CHANGES TO THE STANDING RULES.

Citing Authority under the Constitution. Paragraph (a) creates a new clause 7 in rule XII providing that a Member may not introduce a bill or joint resolution unless the sponsor also submits a statement citing as specifically as practicable the power or powers under the Constitution authorizing the enactment of that bill or joint resolution. The statement will appear in a separate section in the Congressional Record and be made available to the public in electronic form.

While the rule requires that a Member submit the statement at the same time as the bill is introduced, there is nothing in the rule to prevent the sponsor of the bill from submitting an additional statement later in the process if he or she wants to revise the initial statement. With regard to electronic availability, appearance in the electronic version of the Congressional Record will initially satisfy the electronic availability requirement of this paragraph. However, ultimate the intention is that the Clerk will make the statements available in a searchable, sortable, and downloadable database as soon as practicable.

With respect to Senate bills, the provision authorizes the chair of a committee of jurisdiction, prior to consideration of the Senate bill, to submit a statement as if the chair were the sponsor. Finally, the provision also repeals the current requirement for a similar statement in committee reports.

When a Member introduces a bill or joint resolution, the Clerk must ensure that a statement required under this paragraph accompanies the measure. However, the Clerk is not required to evaluate the content of the statement or its adequacy; those are matters to be considered by Members during consideration of the legislation.

Three-Day Availability for Unreported Bills. This provision adds a new clause to rule XXIX establishing a point of order against consideration of a bill or joint resolution that has not been available for three calendar days. This provision mirrors existing layover rules prohibiting consideration of bills reported by a committee or conference reports.

Transparency for House and Committee Operations. Subparagraph (i) directs the Committee on House Administration to establish and maintain standards for documents made available in electronic form by the House and its committees. Subparagraph (2) provides that a measure or matter will have been considered as having been ''available'' within the meaning of the rules if it was publicly available in electronic form at a location designated by the Committee on House Administration.

The intention of these provisions is to ensure that Members and the public have easy access to bills, resolutions, and amendments considered in committee and by the House. The standard for electronic documents is intended to evolve over time. While the standard may initially include more static formats such as a searchable PDF, the intention is to eventually transition to more flexible structured data formats, such as XML, as the tools become available to ease the creation and ensure the integrity of House documents. With respect to availability, the provision is intended to place electronic distribution on par with traditional printing; rather than entirely replace it. Finally, the rule contemplates a singular location that will direct Members and the public to the text of measures to be considered by the House and its committees.

Subparagraph (3) amends clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI to provide for a minimum notice period of 3 days for a committee meeting. This joins the current requirement for 7 days notice for a committee hearing. The provision maintains the current ability of the Chair, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member, to waive both notice periods if they find good cause to start the hearing or meeting sooner. The provision can also be waived by a majority vote of the committee.

Subparagraph (4) requires that the chair of the committee make the text of the measure or matter being marked up publicly available in electronic form at least 24 hours prior to commencement of the meeting. This provision is intended to ensure that members have the text of the measure or matter in sufficient time to review the measure and draft any amendments. Accordingly, if the committee is considering a committee print, or the Chair of a committee intends to use an amendment in the nature of a substitute as the base text for purposes of further amendment, circulation of that text will satisfy this requirement. While the rule requires that the text be circulated at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting, that text should be circulated as early as possible to provide members the maximum amount of time to review the measure or matter and draft any desired amendments.

Subparagraph (5) requires that the chair of a committee make the results of any record vote publicly available in electronic form within 48 hours of the vote, while subparagraph (6) requires that the text of any adopted amendment be made similarly available, along with the text of the measure being marked up, within 24 hours of commencement of the markup or adoption of the amendment.

Subparagraph (7) requires the posting of non-governmental witness ''truth-in-testimony'' information (with appropriate redactions, such as a home address or phone number, to protect the privacy of the witness). Subparagraph (8) requires public availability in electronic form of the committee rules.

Subparagraph (9) requires each Committee, to the maximum extent practicable, to provide audio and video coverage of each committee hearing or meeting and maintain recordings that are easily accessible to the public. This subparagraph is not intended to require audio and video coverage in situations where it would be technically impracticable, such as where a hearing or meeting is held in a room without audio and video broadcast equipment, or create a defect with a hearing or meeting if a webcast or recording is not available due to technical issues.

Subparagraph (10) strikes an exception, adopted in the 110th Congress, for the Committee on Rules to accurately report its votes in committee reports to accompany a rule, joint rule, or a special order of business.

Subparagraph (11) amends clause 2(d)(1) of rule X to require committees, during development of their oversight plan, to include proposals to cut or eliminate mandatory and discretionary programs that are inefficient, duplicative, outdated, or more appropriately administered by State or local governments.

Initiatives to Reduce Spending and Improve Accountability. Subparagraph (d)(i) replaces the current ''pay-as-you-go'' requirements with a ''cut-as-you-go'' requirement. The provision prohibits consideration of a bill, joint resolution, conference report, or amendment that has the net effect of increasing mandatory spending within a five-year or ten-year budget window. This provision continues the current practice of counting multiple measures considered pursuant to a special order of business which directs the Clerk to engross the measures together after passage for purposes of compliance with the rule and provides a mechanism for addressing ''emergency'' designations.

Subparagraph (2) strikes the ''Gephardt rule'' that provides for the automatic engrossment and transmittal to the Senate of a joint resolution changing the public debt limit, upon the adoption by Congress of the budget resolution, thereby avoiding a separate vote in the House on the public debt-limit legislation. Subparagraph (3) adds a new clause to rule XXIX that clarifies that the chair of the Committee on the Budget, rather than the entire committee, is authorized to provide guidance to the presiding officer on the budgetary impact of legislative proposals. This change reflects the current practice under majorities of both parties.

Subparagraph (4) modifies clause 3 of rule XXI, pertaining to transportation obligation limitations, to protect the balances of the Highway Trust Fund by establishing a point of order against consideration of any general appropriation bill or joint resolution, or accompanying conference report, that provides spending authority from balances in the trust fund (other than those from transfers from the General Fund of the Treasury) or reduces or limits the accruing balances of that trust fund for anything other than activities authorized for the highway or mass transit programs.

Subparagraph (5) modifies clause 7 of rule XXI, which places restrictions on reconciliation directives contained in a budget resolution. The new modification would specify

that it would not be in order to consider a budget resolution or amendments thereto, or a conference thereon which would have the effect of increasing net direct spending.

Other Changes to House Operations. Paragraph (e)(1) provides the Chair of the Committee of the Whole with authority to employ two minute voting during a series of votes.

Subparagraph (2) changes the current rule regarding electronic devices, which prohibits the use of mobile phones and personal computers on the floor, to prohibit the use of any mobile electronic device that is disruptive of the decorum. This change will give the Speaker greater latitude in deciding which mobile electronic devices may or may not be used by Members on the floor.

For historical purposes, it is important to note that the use of electronic devices in the chamber of the U.S. House of Representatives is governed by the rules of the House. In the 111th Congress, the fourth sentence of clause 5 of rule XVII read as follows: ''A person may not smoke or use a wireless telephone or personal computer on the floor of the House.''

The House first adopted a rule prohibiting the use of ''personal, electronic office equipment (including cellular phones and computers)'' on the floor in 1995. The rule was specifically changed in 2003 to prohibit the use of ''a wireless telephone or personal computer,'' thereby tacitly permitting a smartphone (e.g., a BlackBerry) to be used on the floor.

No formal ruling has been made by the Speaker on whether an electronic-tablet device (e.g., an iPad) might constitute a ''personal computer'' within the meaning of the version of the rule in 111th Congress. Members of the House have used them on the floor, both informally and even while under recognition, without reprimand. The Parliamentarian has informally advised that they may be used unobtrusively pending review of the broader questions their proliferation might engender. Wi-Fi service has not been enabled in the chamber of the House. However, like many smartphones, some electronic-tablet devices have wireless-data capability that enables internet access in the chamber.

As the popularity of electronic-tablet devices increases, the House has observed how Members use them and their effect on decorum and has evaluated whether the use of electronic-tablet devices poses either audible or visual impairments to decorum in the chamber. Unlike bulkier notebook and laptop computers, electronic-tablet devices can be used without obscuring the Member behind a screen or creating the visual of a sea of screens across the chamber. In addition, these devices are implemented with silent keyboards that limit audible disruptions.

The House has reconsidered the way it regulates the use of such devices. Rather than continuing to address devices by category (e.g., ''phones'' or ''computers''), the current rule will instead will address them by their attributes (e.g., form-factor or character). The rule speaks generally of devices that are disruptive of the decorum of the House and leaves it to the Speaker to enunciate policies to react to changes in technology. (This approach already has been employed to extend the prohibition on the use of wireless telephones also to the wearing of wireless headsets while in the chamber.)

Subparagraph (3) updates the House rules governing the media to eliminate references to specific media organizations.

Subparagraph (4) ends the ability of delegates and the Resident Commissioner to vote in, and preside over, the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Subparagraph (5) strikes clause 11 of rule XVIII, which allows a motion to strike a provision from a bill that is asserted to be an unfunded mandate, even if the amendment would not otherwise be in order during consideration of the bill.

Subparagraph (6) clarifies the Armed Services Committee jurisdiction over Department of Defense administered cemeteries. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs with respect to cemeteries for veterans remains unchanged.

Subparagraphs (7) through (9) change, respectively, the name of the Committee on Education and Labor to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to the Committee on Ethics, and the Committee on Science and Technology to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Subparagraph (10) eliminates the Select Oversight Panel of the Committee on Appropriations.

Subparagraph (11) reduces the size of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence from a total of 22 members (13 from the majority party) to 20 members (12 from the majority party). The next subparagraph restores the term limit rules for committee chairs to the same state it existed in the 109th Congress.

Subparagraph (13) increases the frequency of committee activity reports from once per congress to four times per congress. This provision is intended to provide the House with more frequent updates regarding the oversight and legislative activities of the committees.

Subparagraph (14) modifies existing staff deposition authority for the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform by requiring the committee to adopt a rule requiring that a member of the committee be present at any deposition conducted by a staff member. The deponent is permitted to waive this requirement.

Technical and Clarifying Changes. These provisions correct a host of typographic and other simple errors. Subparagraph (1) corrects a typographic error, and subparagraph (2) corrects an errant reference to simple resolutions. The next subparagraph corrects an unintentional narrowing of the circumstances regarding the Speaker's regulation of access to the floor, and the following provision corrects another word that was inadvertently removed during the recodification of the House rules in the 106th Congress. Lastly, the provision eliminates unnecessary usage of ''Members of the House'' and makes clear that the Clerk does not have to disclose actual Member signatures, just their names, when making a disclosure under clause 13 of rule XXIII.

SECTION 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

Budget Matters. Subparagraphs (a)(i) through (3) clarify that section 306 of the Budget Act (prohibiting consideration of legislation with the Budget Committee's jurisdiction, unless reported by the Budget Committee) only applies to bills and joint resolutions and not to simple or concurrent resolutions. It also makes a section 303 point of order (requiring adoption of budget resolution before consideration of budget-related legislation) applicable to text made in order as an original bill by a special rule. Specified or minimum levels of compensation for Federal office will not be considered as providing new entitlement authority.

Subparagraph (4) prevents the Committee of the Whole from rising to report a bill to the House that exceeds an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302 (b) (Appropriations subcommittee allocations) as estimated by the Budget Committee and creates a point of order.

Budget Enforcement. Subsections (b)(1) and (2) require the chair of the Committee on the Budget to submit for printing in the Congressional Record budget aggregates and allocations contemplated by section 301 (Content of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget) for 2011, and 2011 through 2015. Publication of these aggregates and allocations will be considered to be the adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2011. This provision is intended to give the Chair of the Committee on the Budget authority to set aggregates and allocations to complete the unfinished fiscal year 2011 budget resolution cycle, taking into account the latest CBO baseline, including its 5-year projections.

Emergencies and Contingencies. Subparagraphs (c)(1) and (2) provide for exemptions for designated emergencies and the continuation of contingency operations related to the Global War on Terror.

Deficit-Neutral Revenue Reserve. Paragraph (d) allows the Budget Committee to make appropriate budget adjustments prior to the adoption of a budget resolution to account for the repeal or modification of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010.

Limitation on Advanced Appropriations. Subparagraphs (e)(1) through (3) restrict the ability to provide advanced appropriations by establishing an aggregate spending ceiling.

Compliance with Section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. Paragraph (f) provides temporary budget enforcement for matters related to certain off budget trust funds.

Limitation on Long-term Spending. Subparagraphs (g)(1) and (2) prohibit the consideration of measure which increase mandatory spending above $5,000,000,000 for any 10 year window within a 40 year period.

Exemptions. Subparagraphs (h)(1) through (7) authorize the Budget Committee Chair, prior to the adoption of a budget resolution, to exempt from estimates the budgetary effects of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 and the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. It also exempts the budgetary effects of the repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010. The budgetary effects of AMT relief, estate tax, trade agreements and small business tax relief are also exempted. The exemption is limited to measures which do not increase the deficit or revenues over the ten-year budget window, except for increases in revenue which meet certain specific criteria.

Determinations for PAYGO Acts. Paragraph (i) allows the Chairman of the Budget Committee to take into account the exemptions provided under paragraph (h) for the purpose of complying with Statutory PAYGO.

Spending Reduction Amendments in Appropriations Bills. Paragraph (j) requires that in each general appropriations bill there be a ''spending reduction'' account, the contents of which is a recitation of the amount by which, through the amendment process, the House has reduced spending in other portions of the bill and indicated that such savings should be counted towards spending reduction. It provides that other amendments that propose to increase spending in accounts in a general appropriations bill must include an offset of equal or greater value.

Certain Subcommittees. This section waives clause 5(d) of Rule X to allow the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs up to seven subcommittees each, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure up to six subcommittees. This is a standard provision carried in the rules package during the last several congresses.

Exercise Facilities for Former Members. This section continues the prohibition on access to any exercise facility which is made available exclusively to Members, former Members, officers and former officers of the House and their spouses to any former member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.

Numbering of Bills. This provision reserves the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) for assignment by the Minority Leader.

SECTION 4. COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND HOUSE OFFICES

Subparagraphs (a) and (b) reauthorize the House Democracy Partnership and the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Subparagraph (c) reauthorizes the Office of Congressional Ethics for the 112th Congress.

Subparagraph (d) continues House Resolution 451, 110th Congress, directing the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (now Ethics) to empanel investigative subcommittees within 30 days after the date a Member is indicted or criminal charges are filed.

SECTION 5. ADDITIONAL ORDERS OF BUSINESS

Reading of the Constitution. This paragraph allows the Speaker to recognize Members for the reading of the Constitution on the legislative day of January 6, 2011.

Providing for Consideration of Certain Motions to Suspend the Rules. This provision provides that on January 6, 2011 the Speaker may entertain motions to suspend the rules related to reducing the costs of operation of the House and allow two hours of debate equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

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

Mr. DREIER. As we've seen here today, Madam Speaker, we are marking an important turning point in the history of the United States House of Representatives. We have before us a package of reforms that will bring greater transparency and accountability to this House, and it will once again give the American people the opportunity to participate in the legislative process. They've made clear to us that what their priorities are—job creation, economic growth, and a smaller, more accountable Federal Government—must be done. The reforms included in the rules package are designed to ensure that those priorities are met and that we are held responsible for our actions to do the people's work.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank each and every one of my colleagues who have worked tirelessly on this rules package. Never before in history has there been the kind of Member involvement—bipartisan Member involvement—in an opening day rules package. I particularly want to thank my good friends GREG WALDEN, who led our transition team, and ROB BISHOP, who led the rules reform effort, as well as the other members of our transition working group. We had four new Members of Congress who right after the election got involved in working on this very, very important transition, and I want to express my appreciation.

As I said, Madam Speaker, this has, for the first time, ever been bipartisan. I don't want to claim that my Democratic colleagues are supportive of this rules package, but I will say that when we began the process, I'm happy that former Speaker PELOSI designated as liaisons to work with us through the transition process the distinguished former chair of the Administration Committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY), and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS), and I want to express my appreciation to them again for their hard work.

As we looked for ways to chart a new course and reduce congressional waste, we knew that we had to consider good ideas from both political parties, and that's why I'm happy to say we had input from both Democrats and Republicans in fashioning this opening day rules package. Our Democratic liaisons were tremendous partners, and again, I express my appreciation to my Democratic colleagues for joining with us in this effort.

Now, having completed our transition work, we are now beginning a new Congress. Each of us faces the new beginning with the knowledge that congressional approval ratings are abysmally low. It's rare that the Congress is held in high esteem by the American people—we all know that—but it is even rarer to have an approval rating that is as low as it is right now.

Now, why is it that this body has become so unpopular? The reason is that the American people felt that they were not being listened to. They have sent us here to conduct the 112th Congress differently than any Congress of the past. I'm not going to just talk about the last two Congresses, Madam Speaker; I'm going to say that they sent us here this year to perform differently than any Congress of the past. What's more, they have given us, as Speaker BOEHNER likes to say, some pretty simple and clear and direct marching orders when it comes to our work: fulfill our constitutional duties in an open and transparent way.

Now, Madam Speaker, this rules package that we have before us provides us the tools to do just what the American people have asked: to perform our constitutional duties in a transparent and open way. Because our highest priorities are job creation and economic growth, we must rein in the government spending that has spiraled out of control over the past several years. We're taking several steps to meet that goal.

For starters, we're requiring that any new spending be offset for five 10-year budget windows. If a bill increases the deficit by more than $5 billion in any of these 10-year windows, it will be subjected to a point of order. In other words, we're changing the rules of the House to ensure that we look at short, medium, as well as long-term consequences to Federal spending. We should not, and cannot, consider legislation that pushes the Federal budget deficit and the problems down the road.

We will also be reforming the spending process by replacing PAYGO with CutGo. Rather than pairing spending with tax increases, job-killing tax increases, we will pair it with spending cuts. It's often been said that we don't have a revenue problem; we have a spending problem. These new rules will make it easier to reduce spending rather than increase it. In fact, the idea behind this package is to focus on ways in which we can increase the opportunity to reduce spending rather than increase it.

Now, Madam Speaker, we're also taking important steps to make us more accountable to the American people, the people whom we're so honored to represent. We won't be voting on bills unless they've been available for at least 3 calendar days. We will be returning much of the legislative work back to the committees where greater transparency will be required. The work product, the recorded votes, and the video archives of all committees are required by these rules to be posted online. No longer will massive legislation be written behind closed doors, regardless of political party, and rammed through the House before anyone has the chance to review or amend the text. Our work will be done in an open way that affords all Members the opportunity to participate and scrutinize.

Another key reform by this rules package is the creation of an electronic format for legislation. This represents a dramatic change in how legislation is made available, not just to Members but to the public and the press as well. Now, Madam Speaker, for the last two centuries, legislation was considered available when a paper copy was dropped off in the document room across the street. Now it will be considered available when anyone with access to the Internet can look it up.

This new format will evolve over time, and there's work ahead that still has to be done as we implement these rules changes, but no Member should consider this vote as the end of the reform efforts of this Congress. Again, what we're doing here today is simply the first step in what is going to be a one-year, 2-year process of reform.

We will not be wed to the way we used to do things. Rather, we will be looking for new and different ways to do our jobs and to do them in the most transparent and accountable way. And let me say again, Madam Speaker, it is very important for us to ensure that we have the input of my friend from Rochester (Ms. SLAUGHTER) and other Democrats, as well as Republicans, in this process.

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Madam Speaker, this rules package is a very significant first step. We have learned the hard way that bad process inevitably results in bad outcomes. We need look no further than our ailing economy and spiraling deficit, not to

mention Congress' abysmal approval rating, to see that that is true.

By reforming the rules of the House, we set the stage for reforming the entire Federal Government. Ultimately, we ensure fidelity to the original rules document, that being the Constitution. And I am so pleased that tomorrow on the House floor, led by our friend from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), we will be having a bipartisan reading of the Constitution.

Madam Speaker, our Founders understood better than anyone the importance of restraining Federal power. I think that Thomas Jefferson put it best when he said, ''In questions of power, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.''

Now, Madam Speaker, in this Congress, we will refocus our efforts on fulfilling our constitutional duties in a transparent and responsible way. We will be reform-minded and accountability-oriented, and we will be driven by the number one concern of the American people—getting our economy back on track. Madam Speaker, form dictates function, and these new rules will set us on the path toward greater economic growth and confidence for the American people.

With that, I urge support of this very important resolution and reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) who, as I said, is disenfranchised by this rule. Millions of Americans will be underrepresented.

Ms. NORTON. I thank the gentlelady from New York for yielding.

Madam Speaker, for myself and for the Delegates from American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico, I offered a motion earlier that the House conduct a full and complete study of the constitutionality of the vote in the Committee of the Whole for the Delegates which is eliminated by this rule. This is nearly the same motion that the Republicans offered when we first were granted the right to vote on the House floor. The delegate vote was challenged by the Republicans in the courts and found to be constitutional, however.

Madam Speaker, this vote is a mere recognition of our American citizenship. The Delegates are no different from others in this House. It is one thing not to have the vote. It is quite another to be stripped of your vote. The vote is said to be symbolic by some. Well, to us it is symbolic. It is symbolic of the American citizenship of our constituents. It meant everything to us. There are differences among us, of course, but we ask you to think again about this vote and to restore the vote of the Delegates on the floor in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, at this time I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Auburn, Washington, Sheriff REICHERT, our distinguished colleague and a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. REICHERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am excited to be here today. And I thank my constituents for the opportunity to once more serve them again as their Representative here in the United States Capitol.

In the days ahead, Congress will debate and pass proposals that will affect the health, the livelihood, and the well-being of every American citizen. Today, as Mr. DREIER said, we are setting the tone now for how well we will serve them in this Congress. Our service should, first and foremost, be transparent and be respectful, be inclusive, work together.

So I am proud that legislation that I authored a couple of years ago is now included in this rules package that we are about to vote on today. My bill requires each of the 21 standing committees in this House to post recorded votes on their Web sites within 48 hours because Americans deserve to know how bills take shape at every step along the way. They deserve easy access to votes taken not just on the floor but also in the committee.

Government transparency is essential to a healthy democracy. By using existing committee Web sites, we can offer this information in a fiscally responsible and easily accessible way. And I am pleased that my work was included in this bill.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of a unanimous consent request, I yield to the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. PIERLUISI).

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

Mr. PIERLUISI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Republican rules package, because it sends a message of exclusion and indifference to my constituents and those of my fellow delegates from the other U.S. territories and the District of Columbia.

As the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, I represent nearly four million U.S. citizens, far more than any other member of this Chamber. Together, the delegates from the other U.S. territories and the District of Columbia represent over one million people. Our constituents are part of the American family. They pledge allegiance to the same flag as their fellow Americans in the 50 states. They fight—and many of them have died—in defense of our nation.

Under a rule in place for the last three Democratic-controlled Congresses, the Representatives from the territories and the District were given a single, extremely circumscribed privilege on the House floor. We were permitted to vote on amendments when the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole, a parliamentary device designed to allow greater participation by Members in debate. The rule provided for an automatic revote to be held in the exceedingly rare instance where our votes affected the outcome. This rule was upheld by the federal courts and did not impede the work of this House in any way.

This simple privilege promoted responsible and transparent government. By obligating us to take public stands on issues of importance, it enabled our constituents to better evaluate both our governing philosophy and the quality of our representation. The privilege also sent a clear moral message—a message of inclusiveness—conveying to our constituents that their voices counted.

In a move that is as unnecessary as it is unjust, the Republican package will deprive us of this privilege, which may have been small in their eyes, but which held significant meaning for us and those we represent. The Republican package dishonors men and women from the territories and the District of Columbia. And in so doing, it does grave damage to the principles of equality and justice that our constituents, side by side with all of your constituents, fight to defend here at home and in distant lands. This is a true shame.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield to the Delegate from Guam, Delegate BORDALLO.

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

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican rules package makes this body less transparent and less responsive to the American people. By obligating the Delegates to take public stands, our limited vote showed our constituents where we stood on important issues. Our vote also helped ensure legislation considered by the House took our constituents into account. When an amendment came forward last Congress regarding the transfer of detainees from Guantanamo into the U.S., the territories were initially excluded from the prohibition. Our vote compelled the House to address our concerns. This is precisely how representative democracy is meant to work.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield to the Delegate from the Virgin Islands, Dr. CHRISTENSEN.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the Rules Package which once again removes the opportunity for Delegates to Congress and the Resident Commissioner to vote on amendments in the Committee of the Whole. It was our privilege in the past two Congresses to vote along with our colleagues on issues of importance to all Americans, especially the over 4 million of us who live and work in the U.S. territories.

The people of the U.S. territories are a diverse group, much like their fellow citizens on the mainland. Some are born in the territories under the American flag, some have migrated there and embraced our culture and our values before naturalization, others were born in the states and have chosen by virtue of their chosen occupation or by love of our islands to make the territories their home. All are Americans in every sense of the word, except for full representation in the House of Representatives and the ability to vote for the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the U.S. territories have served their country in all of its

conflicts from the American Revolution to the recent conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. They have given their youth, their time and even their lives for our country. We had hoped through our participation to obtain the good will of all of our colleagues to ensure full participation in the democratic process for all citizens of our country. The events of this week have proved to us once more that we still have a long way to go to ensure equality and justice for all.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the tens of thousands of our men and women in military uniform from the U.S. territories, I just ask my good friend, the Honorable Speaker, restore our symbolic vote. That's all we are asking for.

Mr. Speaker, the proposed rules by the Republicans for the 112th Congress give unfair treatment to some 5 million Americans residing in the U.S. territories. In particular, it eliminates the rule that allows the Delegates to vote when the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole, and that provides for an automatic revote in the full House when such vote is the deciding margin.

The U.S. Court of Appeals has upheld the Delegate vote on the basis that there is automatic reconsideration of votes in the House when the Delegate vote is decisive. Automatic reconsideration preserves the House proper as the sole arbiter for changes made in the legislation that the House considers.

During the three Congresses in which the rule has been in place, the record shows that the Delegate vote in the Committee of the Whole has not in any way hindered the work of the House. From 1993 to 2010, the House had a total of 132 separate votes demanded in the House on first degree amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole. In the same period, only four such amendments were reconsidered as a result of the Delegates being the deciding votes. this proves that the Delegates vote does not impede the work of the House.

While symbolic, the Delegate vote is important for transparency and political accountability. It compels us, representatives of the U.S. Territories, to make public our views and positions on issues of national interest that are important to our constituents. Hence, the constituents are able to make an informed decision to elect those that better represent their views.

Above all, the Delegate vote underscores fairness and has moral implications for the institution and this great nation. As part of the American family, a disproportionate number of our sons and daughters are fighting in the U.S. military in defense of the values and principles upon which this country was founded.

A statistical profile of Americans killed in the war in iraq shows my district, the U.S. Territory of American Samoa, has the highest rate of deaths per 1 million population in all of the United States. Just last month, I attended the funeral of another soldier from my district killed in Iraq. Staff Sergeant Loleni Gandy, originally from American Samoa, was 36 years old, and has served in the U.S. Army for 17 years. He is survived by his wife and four young sons who now have to cope with the loss of their father. Like Americans in other States, the love and loyalty my people feel for the United States remains unchanged.

It is disconcerting therefore that under the new rules proposed for the 112th Congress, the Delegates are stripped of the power to vote in the Committee of the Whole. This is an affront to the tremendous sacrifice made by Americans in the Territories and further restricted what modest representation they have in Congress.

I urge my friends on the other side to reverse course and reinstate the rule to allow the Delegates to vote in the Committee of the Whole.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
December 29, 2010.

To: House Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife, Attention: Jed Bullock.

From: Christopher M. Davis, Analyst on Congress and the Legislative Process.

Subject: Amendments Reported from the Committee of the Whole Subject to a Demand for a Separate House Vote or Automatic House Reconsideration: 103rd–111th Congress

This memorandum responds to your request for statistical information about amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union from 1993 to the present on which a demand for a separate vote was subsequently made in the House of Representatives or which were subject to automatic reconsideration in the House because the votes of the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner were decisive in the Committee.

SEPARATE VOTES AND AUTOMATIC RE-VOTES IN THE HOUSE

Under the longstanding practice of the House of Representatives, first degree amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole House of the State of the Union and reported to the House are not considered finally adopted until agreed to by the House. The philosophy underlying this practice is that the Committee of the Whole is only recommending amendments to the House; the House proper is the sole arbiter of changes made in the legislation it considers and, as such, must act to approve or disapprove the recommendations made by the Committee.

For this reason, when the Committee of the Whole rises and reports legislation to the House, the House must vote on any first degree amendments included in measure as reported. In the vast majority of cases, the House, by unanimous consent, acts to approve all of the committee reported amendments en gros by voice vote, before quickly moving to the final parliamentary steps of considering a measure. It is the right of any Member, however, to demand a separate vote in the House on any first degree amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, and Members sometimes avail themselves of this right. There may be various motivations for a Member demanding what is often essentially a ''re-vote'' in the House on an amendment which a majority of Members voted for only a short time earlier in the Committee of the Whole. These motivations include, but are not limited to, hoping to defeat an amendment unexpectedly agreed to by the Committee and to force the House to expend time in taking recorded votes.

As you know, there also exists in House rules a separate and unique parliamentary mechanism by which an amendment receiving a vote in the Committee of the Whole is subject to immediate and automatic reconsideration in the House when it has been determined that the votes of the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner have made the difference in the vote's outcome. Provisions contained in clause 6 of House Rule XVIII, as adopted in the 111th Congress (2009–2010), state that when the House is sitting as the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, the Delegates and Resident Commissioner have the same right to vote as Representatives, subject to immediate and automatic reconsideration in the House when their recorded votes ''have been decisive'' in the committee. Rules related to the votes of the Delegates and Resident Commissioner which were identical in effect were in force in the 110th (2007–2008) and 103rd (1993–1994) Congresses.

RESULTS AND RESEARCH METHOD

At your request, CRS conducted a search to identify first-degree amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole which were subject to a demand for a separate vote in the House from the 103rd (1993–1994) through the 111th (2009–2010) Congress. These amendments were identified by searching the universe of House amendments in the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress (LIS) using the term ''separate vote.'' These results were cross-checked with demands for a separate vote noted in individual issues of the Congressional Record Daily Digest.

CRS has also previously identified amendments that were subject to automatic reconsideration in the House pursuant to the terms of clause 6 of House Rule XVIII, described above. Table 1 presents the number of amendments falling into these two categories over the period examined. Material identifying the specific amendments in question is provided under separate cover.

TABLE 1—FIRST DEGREE AMENDMENTS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON WHICH A DEMAND FOR A SEPARATE VOTE WAS MADE IN THE HOUSE OR WHICH WERE SUBJECT TO AUTOMATIC RECONSIDERATION PURSUANT TO CLAUSE 6 OF HOUSE RULE XVIII

[103rd–111th Congress (1993–2010)]

Congress & Years	Separate Votes Demanded in the House on First Degree Amendments Reported from the Committee of the Whole	Amendments Reconsidered in the House Pursuant to Clause 6 of House Rule XVIII
103rd (1993–1994)	70	3
104th (1995–1996)	5	—
105th (1997–1998)	29	—
106th (1999–2000)	5	—
107th (2001–2002)	1	—
108th (2003–2004)	4	—
109th (2005–2006)	1	—
110th (2007–2008)	13	0
111th (2009–2010)	6	1
Total	132	4

Source: CRS analysis of information from the Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress and the Congressional Record Daily Digest.

Notes: Congresses in which Delegates and the Resident Commissioner were not permitted to vote in Committee of the Whole subject to an automatic reconsideration in the House are noted with a dash.

I trust this information is responsive to your needs.

[Congressional Research Service, Dec. 23, 2010]

PARLIAMENTARY RIGHTS OF THE DELEGATES AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO

(By Christopher M. Davis, Analyst on Congress and the Legislative Process)

SUMMARY

As officers who represent territories and properties possessed or administered by the United States but not admitted to statehood, the five House Delegates and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico are not Members of Congress, and do not enjoy all the same parliamentary rights as Members. They may vote and otherwise act similarly to Members in legislative committee; may

not vote in the House, but may participate in debate and make most motions there; and, under the rules of the 111th Congress (2009–2010), may preside over, and vote in, Committee of the Whole subject to an immediate revote in the House if their votes are decisive.

A proposed rules change for the 112th Congress (2011–2012) released by the House Republican leadership in December of 2010 would, if subsequently adopted by the House, eliminate the right of the Delegates and Resident Commissioner to vote in, or preside over, the Committee of the Whole.

This report will be updated as circumstances warrant.

INTRODUCTION

The offices of the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and the Delegates to the House of Representatives from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are created by statute, not by the Constitution. Because they represent territories and associated jurisdictions, not states, they are not Members of Congress and do not possess the same parliamentary rights afforded Members. This report examines the parliamentary rights of the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner in legislative committee, in the House, and in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

IN LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Under Clause 3 of Rule III, the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner are elected to serve on standing committees in the same manner as Representatives and have the same parliamentary powers and privileges as Representatives there—the right to question witnesses, to debate, offer amendments, vote, offer motions, raise points of order, include additional views in committee reports, accrue seniority, and chair committees and subcommittees. The same rule authorizes the Speaker to appoint Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to conference committees as well as to service on select and joint committees.

IN THE HOUSE

The Delegates and the Resident Commissioner may not vote in or preside over the House. While they take an oath to uphold the Constitution, they are not included on the Clerk's roll of Members-elect, and may not vote for Speaker. They may not file or sign discharge petitions. They may, however, sponsor and cosponsor legislation, participate in debate, including managing time, and offer any motion which a Representative may make, except the motion to reconsider. A Delegate or Resident Commissioner may raise points of order and questions of personal privilege, call a Member to order, appeal rulings of the chair, file reports for committees, object to the consideration of a bill, and move impeachment proceedings.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Under Rule III and Rule XVIII, as adopted in the 111th Congress (2009–2010), when the House is sitting as the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, the Delegates and Resident Commissioner have the same right to vote as Representatives, subject to immediate reconsideration in the House when their recorded votes ''have been decisive'' in the Committee. House rules also authorize the Speaker to appoint a Delegate or the Resident Commissioner to preside as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

The rules of the 111th Congress are identical in effect to those in force in the 110th Congress (2007–2008) and before that, in the 103rd Congress (1993–1994), which permitted the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to vote in, and to preside over, the Committee of the Whole. These provisions were stricken from the rules as adopted in the 104th Congress (1995–1996) and remained out of effect until readopted in the 110th Congress. At the time of the adoption of the 1993 rule, then-Minority Leader Robert H. Michel and 12 other Representatives filed suit against the Clerk of the House and the territorial delegates, seeking a declaration that the rule was unconstitutional. The constitutionality of the rule was ultimately upheld on appeal based on its inclusion of the mechanism for automatic reconsideration of votes in the House. A draft of the proposed rules package for the 112th Congress (2011–2012) released by the House Republican leadership on December 23, 2010, would amend Rules III and XVIII to eliminate the ability of the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to vote in, or preside over, the Committee of the Whole.

The votes of the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner were decisive, and thus subject to automatic revote by the House, on three occasions in the 103rd Congress. There were no instances identified in the 110th Congress in which the votes of the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner were decisive. In the 111th Congress, the votes of the delegates were decisive, and subject to an automatic revote, on one occasion.

The rule governing voting in the Committee of the Whole by Delegates and the Resident Commissioner has not been interpreted to mean that any recorded vote with a difference of six votes or less is subject to automatic reconsideration. In determining whether the votes of the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner were decisive, the Chair follows a ''but for'' test—namely, would the result of a vote have been different if the Delegates and the Commissioner had not voted? If the votes of the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner on a question are determined to be decisive by this standard, the committee automatically rises and the Speaker puts the question to a vote. The vote is first put by voice, and any Representative may, with a sufficient second, obtain a record vote. Once the final result of the vote is announced, the Committee of the Whole automatically resumes its sitting.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield for the purpose of a unanimous consent request to the gentleman from the Northern Mariana Islands (Mr. SABLAN).

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

Mr. Speaker, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands are citizens of the United States. And the Constitution declares we are "subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

But today the majority's Rules exclude us from even symbolic representation in our government.

The Pledge to America declared the majority would fight those who whisper America's standing as the world leader of democracy is ending.

But today the majority breaks its own Pledge with Rules that take away the vote from 5 million Americans.

What a sad way to begin this new Congress.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule not for small reasons of this rule or that rule but because it authorizes trillions of dollars of new debt without paying for it.

There are two ways to create debt: You can buy things and not pay for it, or you can simply cut revenues and make yourself unable to pay for things. Statutory PAYGO was designed to accomplish the objective of having us do what is difficult to do—pay for what we buy. If we are honest with one another, it doesn't matter whether you want to spend or simply cut revenues. If you don't do both—cut spending and either maintain or cut revenues consistent with your cutting of spending—then you will inevitably create new debt.

Now, all of you have heard about my three children, my three grandchildren, and my one great-granddaughter. They, frankly, won't care how the debt was created, whether it was created because we cut revenues but didn't cut spending, which is what happened, of course, in the 2000s, or what happened in the eighties, where we incurred trillions of dollars of additional debt. During the Clinton administration, we didn't do that, and we restrained spending. Our Republican colleagues were very helpful in doing that, obviously, and we continued to pay for what we bought. We created 4 years of surplus. So I oppose this rule because of the trillions of dollars that it will authorize, be incurred in new debt.

Secondly, I oppose this rule, as do my friends from the various territories, from Puerto Rico, from the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, and the Pacific Islands. We talked about, during the course of the campaign, listening to people. We have almost 5 million people who are American citizens. How do we listen to them? We listen to them when their Representatives put their green or red on the board.

I will be introducing a resolution tomorrow, which will be referred to the Rules Committee, and I hope you will consider it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATHAM). The time of the gentleman from Maryland has expired.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlelady.

I was telling my friend, the chairman of the Rules Committee, congratulations to him for his obtaining the chairmanship. A thoughtful and hard-working Member of this House will chair the Rules Committee. I am going to be introducing an amendment to the rules that, my presumption is, we will adopt today which will return this symbol of respect, this symbol of inclusion, this symbol of colleagueship, if you will, to our six representatives of American citizens.

□ 1540

I hope my friend will hold hearings on that. I would like to testify on that issue.

And I say to my friends that I hope we reject these rules so that we can correct both the trillions of dollars of exposure that it creates and to ensure the inclusion, in a real and meaningful way, but not constitutionally objectionable way, our friends who represent

the District of Columbia and our territories.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume, and I would like to respond to some of the comments made by my very good friend, the minority whip.

On the issue of CutGo versus PAYGO, I think it's important to note that in the bipartisan agreement that was put together just last month, supported by President Obama, there was an actual embrace of the John F. Kennedy vision of recognizing that economic growth and an enhanced level of revenues to the Federal Treasury come about by keeping marginal rates low.

Now I will say, Mr. Speaker, that was a bipartisan agreement; and so what we've said is that as we look at growing the economy, we are very enthused at the fact that job creators are going to be able to have revenues focused on job creating, therefore enhancing the opportunity for more revenues coming to the Federal Treasury.

Second, I think it's also very important for us to realize that the focus does need to be on spending; and we believe very passionately that, in the last 4 years since we've seen a 92 percent increase, a 92 percent increase, Mr. Speaker, in nondefense discretionary spending, that we need to have a laser-like focus on that.

Now, Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Speaker, have come together to decry both the lack of jobs that exist in our economy, as well as deficit spending. There's clear bipartisan agreement on that. We all want to create more private sector jobs, and we all want to see the deficit reduced.

Now, how is it, Mr. Speaker, that we deal with those two issues?

The single most important thing that we can do to ensure that we address that is to ensure economic growth. And so the notion behind PAYGO, which would, in fact, bring about, unfortunately, an increase in taxes that dramatically would stall this recovery—and even Keynesian economists, those through the 1930s, 1940s—John Maynard Keynes died in 1950—there are many people who have followed his economic model, that being stimulating through greater Federal spending.

Keynesian economists, Mr. Speaker, acknowledge that increasing taxes, when you're dealing with a difficult economy, in fact, undermines the potential for economic growth.

Now, let me take the second issue that my friend mentioned, Mr. Speaker, and that issue has to do with the question of our delegates. They're all friends of mine and I respect—I've visited most of the territories, if not all, and I will say that these are very diligent, hardworking Members.

But we all know what the bottom line comes to here. The bottom line comes down to that the vote here in the Committee of the Whole counts until it doesn't count, and it doesn't count if it counts. And that's why I understand. And my friend, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, said correctly, this is a symbol. It is a symbol. And I think that their membership and participation on committees is important, and there is a great deal of camaraderie that does go on with our friends.

But the fact is, when you have a structure where the vote counts until it doesn't count and doesn't count if it counts, it seems to me that that is not the proper route for us to take; and so that's the reason that this action has been taken.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to my very good friend, the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the chairman of the Rules Committee for yielding.

I tell my friend, you and I have been here some period of time.

Mr. DREIER. I've actually been here a few months longer than my friend has.

Mr. HOYER. Well, that's true, so I'll be very respectful.

I've heard that argument that you just made made in 1981, in 1989, and again in 2001. I tell my friend, my experience has been that it hasn't worked, and we have incurred substantial trillions of dollars of debt pursuing the Rules Committee philosophy that is represented in your rule.

On the other hand, a bill that you opposed, and every member of your party opposed in 1993, which you say was pursuing a job-killing policy, in fact created more jobs than any other administration since you and I have served here, some 22 million jobs and, additionally, balanced the budget. Did we work together to do that? We did.

But I will tell you my experience and yours has been that we did, in fact, balance the budget on the philosophy of statutory PAYGO.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, if I could reclaim my time, I would say that I began by talking about a great Democratic President, John F. Kennedy, who used this model. And the notion of simply looking at 1981, 1989, and 2001 is not the simple basis for the argument that I'm propounding. I'm beginning, if you look at modern history, with John F. Kennedy as President of the United States.

And I will also say that, in looking at the 1993 bill, I am convinced, as I stand here today, that if we had had simply that tax increase and not put into place the measures that we did in 1994, 1995, 1996 that focused on job creation and economic growth, reducing the top rate on capital gains and, in fact, bringing about marginal rate reduction, we would not have enjoyed that tremendous period of growth that we experienced through the decade of the 1990s which, as we all know, was the time that the Republicans were, in fact, in control here.

We've had a nice exchange. If I could reserve the balance of my time. I would love to hear further from my friend if Ms. SLAUGHTER would yield to him.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this debate, if we defeat the previous question, Mr. VAN HOLLEN of Maryland will offer an amendment to restore fiscal discipline in the House.

I yield 4 minutes to the ranking member of the Budget Committee now, so that he may explain his amendment.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, on this opening day of the new Congress I know that we all hope to work together to tackle the major problems that face our country. We heard that sentiment expressed by the outgoing Speaker, NANCY PELOSI, and by the incoming Speaker, JOHN BOEHNER. That is why the rules package, the plan put forth by the Republican majority not less than 2 hours after those comments were made, is so disappointing, because after months on the campaign trail telling the American people that they want to reduce deficits and the debt, this rule opens the door to larger deficits and a bigger national debt. It is a fiscally reckless blueprint, and the American people deserve better.

Why do I say that?

Because this plan guts the existing pay-as-you-go rule that limits mandatory spending and tax breaks that add to our deficits.

It also creates a mechanism to do an end run against the pay-as-you-go law recently signed by President Obama that will limit increases in our national debt.

How does this proposal do that?

The rule and the laws we've been operating on say you can't add to the deficit by adding new spending entitlements. This rule, properly, keeps that restraint, as it should.

But the rule being proposed, the plan being proposed, also eliminates provisions that says you can't add to the deficit by creating special interest tax breaks. The proposal before us eliminates that limitation. It says that the Congress will ignore the deficit impact of tax breaks whether they're for hedge funds or for other special interests.

Now, Mr. Speaker, every small business knows that there are two sides to balancing the books: the costs incurred by the business and the revenue the business brings in.

□ 1550

This one-sided rule ignores half of that equation. No small business could operate and survive that way in the United States and neither can the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I plan to offer an amendment to the Republican plan that is very simple. It says that a measure may only qualify for an exemption under this subsection if it does not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2021 beyond the exemptions permitted under the current law of the land, under statutory PAYGO. And, at the appropriate moment, we will offer that.

Mr. ANDREWS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. ANDREWS. I think the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, aptly points out, the majority promised accountability but they are delivering hypocrisy.

They said that their number one goal would be job creation. There is not a bill, not a word, not an idea about job creation the first 2 weeks of the new Congress.

They said they were running on reducing the debt and the deficit. Well, as Mr. VAN HOLLEN very accurately points out, this rule says, We will reduce the deficit, except when we deal with health care or tax cuts for the wealthy, in which case we'll pretend it doesn't exist. We'll pretend there is no deficit when it comes to health care, the largest Federal expenditure, at least one of the largest, and tax cuts for the wealthy.

Then finally, hours ago, the majority said: We're going to cut $100 billion from this year's budget. And then they said, well, we didn't really mean $100 billion. We're going to cut something, but we'll tell you later what it is.

Americans who are concerned about the debt and the deficit should be very concerned about the lack of accountability they are seeing here today: A rule that blows open the deficit, a procedure that ignores job creation, and a $100 billion promise that just vanished like the champagne bubbles at their fund raiser last night.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, at this time I am happy to yield 2 minutes to our very distinguished new Republican whip, my good friend and fellow Californian, the gentleman from Bakersfield, Mr. MCCARTHY.

Mr. MCCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the new chairman of the Rules, Mr. DREIER, for yielding.

We are debating the rules package. Why is it important to have a rules package? Because structure dictates behavior.

For America, we know that, for far too long, the structure of this House was dictating a behavior that the American public did not care for nor did they want. They watched for too long bills written by a few come to the floor where Members have not even read it, the public has not even been able to see it, and a debate and a vote, then passed. We watched where we didn't even have an open rule. Not one freshman in this building that became a sophomore ever saw a open rule. But today is a new day. Today is a new opportunity.

Now, what went into the rules package and how did you come about crafting it and creating it? Well, it wasn't crafted today, and it wasn't crafted with one side of the aisle. We reached out to both sides. But we reached beyond this House. We reached where this House was supposed to go, to the people.

Last fall, our new Speaker BOEHNER asked us to open up to the American people and ask them what they needed from here. We created America Speaking Out. Anybody could come in and give you an idea, and not once did we ask them what party they were registered or affiliated with. Just the power of the idea should win at the end of the day.

And do you know what they said? They said a bill shouldn't come to the floor but it should have 3 days so that not only Members of Congress could read it but the American public. You know what? It's in the rules.

They said you have a $1.3 trillion deficit and, for the first time since the Budget Act of 1974 was passed, you don't even have a budget. So you should make it harder to spend and easier to cut. Well, that's what this rule package does.

This rule package gives us an opportunity to do exactly what President Lincoln wanted, a House of the people, for the people, by the people. And the structure at the end of the day will make it more open, more transparent, and more accountable. That's what the people asked for, and that's what we were sent here to do.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts, a member of the Rules Committee, Mr. MCGOVERN.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Well, Mr. Speaker, that didn't take long. Our Republican friends have been in charge of the House for about 1 hour, and already they are up to their old discredited tricks.

They promised the American people that they were serious about deficit reduction. Apparently that promise was for campaign purposes only, because the Republicans' rule package before us today paves the way for a huge explosion in our national debt to the tune of $5 trillion. That's trillion with a ''t''.

The new Republican majority is attempting to drag this country back to their supply-side fantasyland where deficits either don't matter or could be addressed by giving huge tax breaks to the very, very wealthy. Back here in the real world their proposals would do real harm to real middle class families. They want to slash funding for education, for infrastructure, for investments and new technology, for medical research, for job training. You name it. If the new program benefits working families, it's on the chopping block.

But if you are a wealthy hedge fund manager or a huge defense contractor or a playboy son of a dead multimillionaire, you are in luck. Your tax breaks are safe. As The Washington Post said in a recent editorial, When it comes to tax cuts, it's all go, no pay.

I would say to my Republican friends, if you care about deficit reduction, if you meant what you said on the campaign trail, then vote against this misguided rules package. If you want transparency, then do away with the smoke and mirrors. If you want accountability, then stop the hypocrisy. This rules package is shameful.

This new Republican majority appears determined to do what they have done in the past, and that is dig this country deeper and deeper into debt. It is the wrong thing to do. Vote ''no.''

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman who led our effort to bring about reform of the rules and help put this package together, my very good friend, Mr. BISHOP, the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from California recognizing me.

Every time we talk about rules, I realize for the majority of people, their eyes kind of glaze over. But every kid who has spent time in an elementary yard realizes that the rules are important to the game.

We are here, though, on this floor doing the people's business, and it is not a game, and the rules become significant. And the rules are significant because they are responsive to what the people have said.

People told us very clearly they are interested in jobs, they are interested in spending. The rules package before us right now facilitates the growth of the former and helps in the limitation of the latter.

True, PAYGO will be replaced in this rule. PAYGO was the process that was honored in its breach and suspension as often as its application, and it is replaced with CutGo, a process that zeroes in on the real problem, which is spending. And if indeed we suspend CutGo as frequently as PAYGO was suspended, then it would be justified to criticize us at that particular time.

This rule says committees are important. It's not just a box you check to say you have done regular order. We have now provided for time for committees to do their job. We have provided for pre-meeting requirements and post-meeting requirements and accountability, and respect for the product of the committees will be here on the floor.

Once again, in this rule the Constitution is now in vogue again, and the bills coming to the floor will become readable so that you will never see again a multihundred-page amendment coming before this body in the wee hours of the morning of its actual debate.

Many of us who worked on these rules have had legislative experience in our home States. We brought different ideas, realizing that a better process equals a better policy. We have changed the schedule so that time management will be seriously considered. We have added to transparency for what takes place on the committee as well as on the floor. We, to use cliches, thought outside of the box. But in so doing, we included more Members than ever before, Republicans and Democrats, who were invited to give specific input into what we indeed are doing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DREIER. I am happy to give my friend an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. We reached consensus. We found that making the right decisions is not necessarily a difficult process. All you need to do is throw strikes.

Satchel Paige, when he was advising a young pitcher who was having a problem with his control trying to hit the corners simply looked at him and said, ''Just throw strikes. Home plate don't move.''

This rule is strikes, because home plate don't move. Will it change Washington and the way we do business? Yes. And appropriately so.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida, a former member and missed member of the Rules Committee, Ms. CASTOR.

□ 1600

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding time.

As a former member of the Rules Committee, I felt compelled to come to the floor of the House now because the Republican rules package is asking us to vote on a huge deception of the American people. Over the last year, we have had a robust debate about deficits and debt in this country, and yet the first significant vote the Republicans are asking us to vote on will add to burgeoning deficits and debt.

Here is a good example: No matter how you feel about the health reform law, the nonpartisan CBO says that that health reform law will cut the deficit by $143 billion over the next few years. What the Republican rules package says is, when they bring up repeal of health reform next week, they are not going to count that money; they are going to add that again to the debt. So the first significant vote they are asking us to take on the floor is one that will set us on a course to adding $143 billion to the deficit and debt.

I urge everyone to oppose the rules package.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield 45 seconds to the distinguished new chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. I would like to rise to engage Chairman DREIER in a brief colloquy regarding the highway funding point of order that is included in this rules package as clause 3 of rule XXI.

It is my understanding that this point of order makes no change in the manner in which highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, and transit programs are currently funded, which is through contract authority derived from the highway trust fund and provided in authorization acts. Rather, the new point of order provides that Members will have the ability under House rules to offer amendments to reduce funding for such programs, if they choose to do so.

In the interest of clarity and mutual understanding, I want to be assured that my understanding of this proposed change to clause 3 of rule XXI is correct.

Mr. DREIER. If the gentleman would yield, I would say, Madam Speaker, the gentleman from Florida is absolutely correct. Clause 3 of rule XXI, as amended, does not change the way in which the underlying programs are funded, which is through contract authority provided by authorization acts.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation.

Mr. RAHALL. I thank the distinguished gentlelady for yielding the time.

While I regret I did not hear all of the previous colloquy, I do want to express my strong reservation and opposition to these rule changes because of the effects it would have on transportation-related issues.

The Republican rules package eliminates the current rules' direct tie between revenues to the highway trust fund, paid by the users through gas taxes at the pump, and the level of investment for these programs.

Currently, House rules provide that appropriators must fund highway and transit programs at levels set forth in surface transportation authorizations. This provision was championed by a Republican, our former colleague Bud Shuster, and was put into place to prevent funds building up in the highway trust fund to be used to mask the true size of the Federal deficit. The provision was intended to stop the same old smoke-and-mirrors game of Federal spending.

As their very first act as the majority, I find it incredible that Republicans would want to pursue a job-killing proposal like this, one that not only threatens jobs, but which could lead to dramatic reductions in spending for very necessary and worthy highway projects throughout the Nation.

Americans understand and they support paying motor fuel taxes at the pump, so long as they are guaranteed that those funds will be spent on transportation. The Republican rules package smears that guarantee and will have a potentially devastating effect on the level of Federal investment in vital highway and transit programs.

After more than a decade of effort by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the House adopted the current rule in 1998. The principle was simple: Gas taxes collected to improve highway and transit systems must be used for that purpose. The previous rule restored trust to the trust fund, and it has served the House and our Nation well for the past 12 years.

Today, the House Republican majority breaks that trust. They are returning to the ways of old—no hearings, no public debates, no discussion with any Member on this side of the aisle on the effects of the proposed rule on transportation investment.

Regrettably, these issues are steeped in arcane budget rules, so, therefore, many Members, especially new Members, are not aware of what they are voting on and its consequences.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this rules change, as do so many highway contractors and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the very distinguished chairman of our transition committee, my friend from Hood River, Oregon (Mr. WALDEN).

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Rules Committee.

I wanted to talk just briefly about the transition itself, and I want to thank members of both parties who participated in very meaningful ways in our transition. I think it was an unprecedented effort in terms of its size and inclusiveness. Four members of our team were incoming freshmen. We offered Democrats the opportunity to participate both formally and informally, an act of bipartisanship that has been missing, frankly, from prior organizations going back over both parties' tenure in leadership.

I asked Speaker PELOSI to designate two Democratic participants. We distributed surveys to every Member, chief of staff, and scheduler on both sides of the aisle to get as many ideas as possible to reform the people's House. Let us always remember that this is the people's House. It is their business. It is the taxpayers' money, and the public has the right to observe and participate in this process. The outcome is the rules package before us today. The transition team received more than 2,000 suggestions from the general public submitted through our Web site.

And what did we accomplish? Bills will now be posted online in a searchable format at least 3 days before receiving a vote on the House floor. No longer will bills be dropped in the middle of the night and voted on the next day. We require that all bills include a citation of constitutional authority so Congress respects the limits imposed on it by the founding document.

To begin to control the explosion in spending, we are clamping down on budgetary sleights of hand that hide spending beyond the first 10-year window of a bill; any legislation projected to increase the deficit by more than $5 billion in any single 10-year window out to 50 years will be subject to a point of order; a new CutGo rule requiring any suspension bill that increases authorizations or creates new programs to make equal or greater cuts elsewhere; a legislative calendar to ensure Members will be back home listening to the people who sent us here at least a week every month; ending the practice of passing comprehensive or omnibus bills that package unrelated legislation together in an effort to avoid public scrutiny; and will require every committee to Webcast

their hearings and markups and make them available online.

Transparent, open, accountable. This is the rules package to change the House.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Madam Speaker, I thank the Member from New York.

Let me start by acknowledging two things: One, the Republican majority won the election and has the right to bring this rules package with changes to the floor. Number two, there are some good provisions in this. Mr. WALDEN just described several. But, three, there is a time bomb in this.

The major responsibility that we have in Congress is to debate taxes and spending—taxes and spending. The provision that basically will protect privileged tax breaks so that we cannot have a debate about whether or not a hedge fund billionaire should pay at least the same rate of income tax as his or her chauffeur or cook; the fact we cannot have a debate as to whether mature and profitable industries should continue to get taxpayer subsidies, like the oil industry, instead of being able to divert them to emerging technologies; the fact that these are off the table so that the only outcome will be cuts in spending that affect every single person without any debate, that is the problem. And when Mr. MCCARTHY said that the rules dictate behavior, he left out that the rules dictate outcome as well.

Mr. DREIER. May I inquire of the Chair how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has 4¼ minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from New York has 11½ minutes.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, today was a glorious day, but as we begin to discuss the rules that are now taking place, I raise questions.

I would like to understand, if we are going to go forward in a fiscally responsible way, and I have heard so much about the Tea Party and I welcome certainly the expressions of those who have been elected as Republicans of those views, but we stand in this House, Republican and Democrat and some Independent, to work on issues for the American people.

□ 1610

How do you in fact then eliminate, in some sense, the pay-as-you-go rule, which we have all been committed to, which allows us to pay for what we want to encourage the American people to have. But now we have a rule that says that you cannot raise revenue. So if your soldiers on the battlefield need more resources, you can only get it by cutting spending of some other vulnerable population. What sense does that make?

When we speak of open rules, what sense does it make to have a rule tomorrow that indicates that we're repealing the health care bill under a closed rule, where we'll be saving some $143 billion over 3 years, but that rule would not allow that. This is a rules package that needs fixing, and I hope that we can go back to the drawing board.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chair of the Committee on the Budget, the gentleman from Janesville, Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman from Los Angeles, California, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it's a good day because we're bringing some fiscal sanity back to this institution. What governed this place with the rules in the last two Congresses was a ruled called PAYGO. Let me walk you through what PAYGO accomplished. Before we had the Democrats' PAYGO rule, the deficit was $161 billion. Now it's $1.4 trillion. Its report card wasn't so good. After the last two Congresses, PAYGO was gimmicked or waived 32 times, to the net total of $932 billion in extra deficit spending. But when PAYGO was used, when it was invoked, it was more often used to raise taxes.

Madam Speaker, we do not have a revenue problem. We have a spending problem. And that is why this brings CutGo—cut-as-you-go. If you want new spending, you better cut spending somewhere else to pay for it.

This does a couple of other things. It gets rid of a gimmick which was used very artfully in the last Congress to use reconciliation procedures to grow more government and create new spending programs. It also adds a new rule that says we need to look at the fiscal consequences in the future of what we're doing—not just in 5 years, not just in 10 years, but in the out years—because the debt crisis is coming, mark my words.

It also gets rid of the automatic debt increase. We used to call this the Gephardt rule. Congress has to vote a clear up-or-down as to whether or not to vote the debt limit. And what also happened last session for the first time since the 1974 Budget Act passed is that the House didn't even propose, let alone pass, a budget. That is why this gives us an interim authority to actually put a budget in place so that we can have a mechanism to actually police the budget. We have no budget; we have no limits; no restraints; no priorities whatsoever because of the failure of the leadership in the last Congress. And that is why this interim authority occurs: so that we can actually put some numbers in from the CBO to police and actually have budget enforcement until the new budget arrives.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

Mr. RANGEL. Thank you, Madam Ranking Member.

I come to the floor opposing the rule only because there's a provision in it that indicates that our delegates from all over the globe will not be allowed to exercise any of their voting privileges that they had earlier. And when my friend, Mr. DREIER, the distinguished chairman of this committee, indicated it was all symbolic, I just would hope that if we do get a chance to pull this out of the package and perhaps vote on this in a separate way, that you might see your way clear to understand that these Americans and citizens who volunteer and fight for this great country and support our flag, and in many cases have per capita more of their young people killed in action and wounded in action than those of us on the mainland, that I think it deserves a better classification than to say that it's respecting their friends and it's symbolic.

Mr. DREIER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANGEL. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. I will simply say I was quoting Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA and Mr. HOYER when they used that term.

I thank my friend for yielding.

I reserve the balance of my time, Madam Speaker.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Let me thank the gentlelady and ranking member for the time.

I rise in opposition to this rule, but in one way I'm thankful for it because it does help to go right to the heart of the matter, right to the thing that divides us most. On the one hand, Republicans want to give tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans and shrink government services. On the other hand, Democrats want to have adequate funds to fund services that are necessary for the American people.

Under this rule, which I ask all Members to oppose, the Republican rule, tax cuts will no longer have to be paid for. They don't have to be budget neutral. So tax cuts passed by the House can increase the deficit. Also, under the Republican rule, increases to mandatory spending must be paid for by reducing spending somewhere else. Therefore, if the House wanted to extend the child tax credit to minimum-wage families, then the Republican new rules would not allow this to be paid for by closing a corporate loophole. Instead, they would have to be paid for by taking away from some other group of people. This is wrong. And it speaks to the heart of what divides us. And I'm glad we're doing this today.

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

Mr. PALLONE. Today's rules package reveals only one thing—and that is hypocrisy. Despite all the rhetoric about the deficit, the Republicans' first act in the majority will be to allow a legislative process that goes back to exploding our national debt. The Republicans' new plan will replace a strict pay-as-you-go policy with a much weaker one-sided policy known as cut-as-you-go, under which mandatory spending still needs to be paid for, but tax cuts do not. And this means that Republicans can cut taxes for the rich and increase the deficit while doing it.

But, Madam Speaker, it only gets worse. The Republicans know that the new health care reform bill reduces the deficit by a trillion dollars over the next two decades, and they've put a special exemption in their rule that says as long as we're repealing health care reform, we can increase the deficit.

Republicans will be judged on the promises they make to the American people. And so far they're already failing to live up to the standard that they've set for themselves.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to another gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. The question that will be before the ladies and gentlemen of the House on this rules package is: Do you want to honor the commitment to reduce the deficit or abandon it? The rules plan permits an abandonment of the promise to reduce the deficit because it ignores the fiscal consequences of the repeal of the health care bill, which the Congressional Budget Office has said will reduce the deficit by more than a trillion dollars over the next 20 years, and it ignores the fiscal consequences of permanently extending the tax cuts of 2001 and 2003 for the wealthiest Americans.

This is not a question of liberal or conservative, Republicans or Democrat. It's a question of honoring a promise or abandoning it. To those who wish to honor the promise of deficit reduction, the right vote on this rules package is ''no.''

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

□ 1620

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, on day one of this new Congress, these Republicans take a giant step backwards. They profess such great concern about their ability to cut wasteful spending.

First off, they abandon pay-as-you-go budgeting, returning to the Bush-Cheney approach of endless borrowing. They claim they could cut so much, but they reject a rule that requires them to cut spending as one way to offset revenue losses for each new tax break they approve. Their misleading CutGo just cuts fiscal discipline and says to go borrow from the Chinese. These Republicans are like the fellow who bellies up to the bar and says, Just one more round of tax breaks for my buddies. Put it on my tab.

Except it's our tab.

All Americans will pay for their endless borrowing for endless tax breaks. They are indifferent to our national debt except when it comes to cutting vital initiatives that they wanted to weaken or eliminate in the first place.

We need pay-as-you-go budgeting just like a family that faces a high credit card debt and knows it can't balance its budget by cutting off its income or by simply cutting school lunches or other necessities. Neither can America afford to distort this budget.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, deficit reduction requires tough choices, and PAYGO helps us make those tough choices because, if you increase spending, you have to pay for it—either raise the money or cut spending somewhere else. If you cut taxes, you have to raise somebody else's taxes or cut some programs. You have to pay for it.

In 1993, under PAYGO and a tough Democratic budget, we eliminated the deficit and were on our way to paying off the national debt. We created millions of jobs. Unfortunately, 50 Democrats lost their seats in a budget that the Democrats voted for but that not a single Republican voted for. These are tough choices. Unfortunately, this package fails to make those tough choices because it exempts trillions of dollars from PAYGO.

Mr. Speaker, you are simply not having a serious discussion about deficit reduction when the discussion begins with massive tax cuts which will add trillions of dollars to the national debt without beginning to pay for them at all. We need to get serious about deficit reduction, and this package does not do it.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCHWARTZ).

Ms. SCHWARTZ. As I listen to this debate, I want to say that I and many of my colleagues agree that we must take the deficit seriously; but to do so, we have to not only examine spending cuts. We have to look at tax expenditures.

This new rule that is being presented is literally less than 3 hours old. Since the Republicans have taken control, they have said simply—and so most Americans understand this—that they will look at spending cuts as really being cost-savers for the government, but tax expenditures—tax cuts—maybe for the wealthiest Americans, maybe for certain companies—maybe some good, maybe some we would even agree with—will not be counted as part of a cost to government, as a reduction in the amount of revenue that we get into the government. They will simply ignore it, and the expenditures will just get added to the deficit.

Just last week—and for weeks and weeks before that—they said deficit reduction was at the top of their agenda. It took them 3 hours to make that an untrue statement. They have simply already set up a situation where they can add trillions and trillions of dollars to the national deficit, and we can do nothing about it.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN).

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, the American people did not bargain for a plan in the first 24 hours of the new Congress that would blow a hole in the deficit and expand the debt.

The chairman of the Rules Committee mentioned the recent bipartisan tax agreement. We also recently had a bipartisan commission on the deficit and debt reduction. It looked at both sides of the equation—spending and the fact that we have created lots of tax loopholes that have lost revenue to special interests. What this plan does, what the rule does, is say that that doesn't matter, that it doesn't count against the deficit.

In fact, the existing rules under the House say that you cannot use the budget reconciliation process to add to the deficit. Your rule specifically eliminates that restriction. Your rule says go ahead and use the budget reconciliation process to add to the deficit and debt. You strike it. You give a green light. This rule also contains, on page 28, a little noticed provision that opens the door to politically motivated, Enron-style accounting as a means to do an end run around the pay-as-you-go law signed by President Obama.

The current practice of this Congress has been that we will use the budget estimates of the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office to determine the deficit impact on the laws that we pass here in this body for the purpose of pay-as-you-go. That is because, while we should have a vigorous debate over policy, we don't want politicians inventing self-serving budget numbers.

Now, the Congressional Budget Office serves as our umpire. They call the balls and the strikes, as you know. Sometimes we don't like the calls they make. Sometimes we do. Yet what this rule says is we are going to take the umpire off the field when it comes to statutory PAYGO. We are going to substitute our accounting for the folks

whose professional job it is to determine the deficit impact of different legislation that we pass.

I think when the American people find out that this opens the door to this kind of fun and games, they are going to ask themselves: Is this something I really bargained for?

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield on that point?

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding.

Let me just say to the commission that I think it is very important to note that they argued that there should be a reduction to 26 percent as the top corporate rate and 23 percent as the top tax rate.

I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Reclaiming my time, I think my friend knows they did that as part of a whole tax reform package that closed the tax loopholes that your proposal would open.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask Members on both sides of the aisle to vote ''no'' on the previous question so that we can take serious action described by Mr. VAN HOLLEN to decrease the deficit rather than to simply make it easier to give tax breaks to billionaires.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on the previous question and on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, everyone is very enthused about today. It is a great day. We have 96 new Members of this institution—87 Republicans and nine Democrats—nearly 100 new Members. They are here having carried a very strong and powerful message from the American people, which is we have got to create jobs, get our economy growing, reduce the size and scope and reach of government, and do it in a more transparent, open and accountable way.

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what we are doing. That is exactly what we are doing with this rules package.

Now, there seems to be a little disagreement on the notion of dealing with spending and taxes. The fact of the matter is we all know—several of us have said it through the debate—that we don't have a revenue problem. We have a spending problem. What we need to do is to focus on reducing spending, and we are absolutely committed with a laser-like approach to doing that. It is going to be tough. It is going to be painful. I hope that, as we reached out and had bipartisan input on this rules package for the first time ever, that we will be able to do the exact same thing, Mr. Speaker, when we deal with the question of getting our economy growing and the other challenges that lie ahead of us.

□ 1630

We never before have had the opportunity that we are going to have in just a few minutes. The Rules Committee is going to meet after we are seated, and when I came to the Rules Committee two decades ago, I was told by the dean of the Washington press core, David Broder, that the Rules Committee hearing room was small by design. Why? To keep us out, Mr. Broder said to me.

Well, Mr. Speaker, for the first time in this quest for transparency, we are going to have online streaming of our Rules Committee meeting that will take place after we are seated here.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all of our Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 5, the new Republican Majority's proposed rules for the House of Representatives.

The Republican Rules package eliminates the current Rule's direct tie between revenues to the Highway Trust Fund—paid by users through gas taxes at the pump—and the level of investment for surface transportation programs. This rules change will have a devastating effect on transportation and infrastructure investment.

Currently, House Rules provide that appropriators must fund highway and transit programs at levels set forth in surface transportation authorizations. This provision was championed by a Republican, our former colleague Bud Shuster, and was put into place to prevent funds building up in the Highway Trust Fund to be used to mask the true size of the federal deficit.

As their very first act in the Majority, I find it incredible that Republicans would want to pursue a job-killing proposal like this. One that not only threatens jobs but which could lead to dramatic reductions in spending for very necessary and worthy highway projects throughout the Nation.

Americans understand, and support, paying motor fuel taxes at the pump so long as they are guaranteed that those funds will be spent on transportation. The Republican Rules package smudges that guarantee and will have a potentially devastating effect on the level of Federal investment in vital highway and transit programs.

After more than a decade of effort by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the House adopted the current rule in 1998. The principle was simple: gas taxes collected to improve highway and public transit systems must be used for that purpose. The Rule restored ''trust'' to the Trust Fund, and it has served the House well for the past 12 years.

Today, the new Republican Majority breaks that trust. We will soon return to the days where gas taxes are collected and used not to invest in infrastructure, but to hide the size of the deficit.

The new Republican Majority also institutes a new ''Cut-Go'' rule to cut spending. However, in the process, the Republicans have obliterated the basic premise of the Highway and Airport and Airway Trust Funds. Under the new Republican rule, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure cannot bring a bill to the Floor that increases highway, public transit, or airport infrastructure investment (contract authority) financed by revenues from the appropriate trust fund, unless the bill makes cuts to other mandatory programs. It does not matter if the Trust Fund has the resources to finance the investment; the Committee still has to provide offsetting cuts. The basic premise of the transportation trust funds—user fees are collected to finance infrastructure improvements—is obliterated.

Regrettably, because these issues are steeped in arcane budget rules, I fear that Members are voting on this package without understanding its consequences. I regret that the Republican Leadership, which has talked so much about transparency and openness, begins this Congress, on its first day, with the ways of old: no hearings, no public debate, and no discussion with any Member on this side of the aisle on the effects of the proposed rule on transportation investment.

You do not have to take my word for it, listen to the transportation community: State Departments of Transportation, public transit agencies, highway contractors, equipment manufacturers, the trucking industry, moving companies, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, highway users, and construction workers all vigorously oppose the rules.

And you can listen to what Wall Street thinks of the effect on Republican Rules package on highway construction companies: although the Dow Jones Industrial Average went up yesterday, highway contractors and material suppliers took a significant hit throughout the day: Martin Marrietta, down 6.5 percent; Vulcan Materials, down 5.2 percent; Granite Construction, down 4.4 percent; CRH Oldcastle, down 4.4 percent.

As one Wall Street analyst who downgraded two of these firms stated in a written investment report specifically citing the Republican's Rules package:

''. . . [T]his is not an encouraging signal from the new [Republican] congressional leadership in terms of its commitment to infrastructure spending. . . .''; and

''. . . a move to allow revenues previously set aside for road spending to be spent elsewhere would not only act to reduce total [highway] spending levels but also limit visibility amid an already constrained outlook by the lack of a multi-year highway bill.''

Mr. Speaker, it is a sad day for transportation. The Republican Rules package creates uncertainty in an industry that cannot afford it. The Republican Rules package will hurt highway, transit, and airport construction companies and kill jobs.

I urge my colleagues to join me and defeat H. Res. 5. Let us go back to the drawing table and work together to help the American people.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern about the failure of the Republican Majority's Rules

package to fix jurisdiction over homeland security.

In July 2004, the 9/11 Commission Report recommended that there be not more than one authorizing Committee in the House for the Department of Homeland Security.

They argued that consolidated jurisdiction would provide the newly-established Department of Homeland Security with the same kind of strong Congressional partner that the Department of Defense has in the Committee on Armed Services.

Upon establishment of the Committee on Homeland Security in 2005, Republican Leadership rebuffed this critical recommendation when it failed to designate the Committee on Homeland Security as the "principal point of oversight and review for homeland security."

I can tell you—from first-hand experience—that fractured jurisdiction results in absurd outcomes—with referrals of homeland security bills often bypassing the Committee on Homeland Security altogether.

More than a few of you would probably be surprised to hear that the following three bills were not referred to the Committee on Homeland Security: a bill authorizing the protection of federal buildings from terrorist attacks and other threats—a Department of Homeland Security responsibility; a bill providing resources for DHS to prepare for and respond to acts of terrorism; and a bill to require airports to mitigate against the threat of a terrorist attack.

The absurd and damaging effect of fractured jurisdiction has not gone unnoticed over the past six years.

Every Secretary of Homeland Security—from Tom Ridge to Michael Chertoff to Janet Napolitano—has expressed concerns about fractured jurisdiction over the Department of Homeland Security.

Indeed, in April 2010, Secretary Napolitano wrote that fractured jurisdiction has negatively impacted the Department's ability to fulfill its mission.

Then, in May 2010, 9/11 Commission Chair Tom Kean testified that fractured jurisdiction over the Department of Homeland Security risks making the country less safe.

The 111th Congress, under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI, approved a Rules package that included new language to underscore that the Committee on Homeland Security is the lead congressional committee for homeland security matters within the House.

While this change represented progress, there was still a pressing need for legislative jurisdiction over homeland security to be consolidated.

The Rules package under consideration today does nothing to end fractured jurisdiction over homeland security.

Inexplicably, the package only changes the jurisdictional statement for the Committee on Armed Services—a committee that already has sweeping jurisdiction over the Defense Department.

I am disappointed to see that the newly-minted House Leadership, despite assurances from the incoming Chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security that Republican Leadership would do so, refuses to tackle what the 9/11 Commission said of all its recommendations was "the most difficult and important."

For this reason, I cannot support House Resolution Five (H. Res. 5) and urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this measure that knowingly turns a blind eye to a glaring deficiency in the House Rules that three Secretaries of Homeland Security, the 9/11 Commission and scores of homeland security experts have identified.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SLAUGHTER is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 5

Page 28, after line 10, insert the following:

(3) A measure may only qualify for an exemption under this subsection if it does not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2011 through 2021 beyond the exemptions permitted in the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

Mr. DREIER. It is with a great deal of zeal, enthusiasm, and gratitude that I move the previous question and yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 236, nays 188, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—236

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
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
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—188

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Giffords
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—7

Barletta
Johnson (GA)
Reed
Rogers (AL)
Serrano
Speier
Wilson (FL)

□ 1657

Messrs. GEORGE MILLER of California, HOLT, CUELLAR, KILDEE, Ms.

LEE of California, Messrs. GUTIERREZ, CARSON of Indiana, and CONYERS changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. SULLIVAN changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to commit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Crowley moves that the resolution (H. Res. 5) be committed to a select committee composed of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report it forthwith back to the House with the following amendment:

At the end of rule XXVI, add the following new clause:

''4.(a) Not later than 15 days after taking the oath of office, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall notify the Clerk of whether that Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner elects to participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

''(b) The notifications made pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be made under the same terms as the financial disclosure statement required under this rule.''.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 191, nays 238, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—191

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Giffords
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hanabusa
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
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)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NAYS—238

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
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
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
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
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—2

Ellison
Walsh (IL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). One minute remains in this vote.

□ 1717

So the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, on January 5, 2011, I inadvertently missed rollcall No. 5. Had I been present I would have voted ''yes.''

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

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 191, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—238

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crenshaw
Culberson
Davis (KY)
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (NY)
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer

Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McHenry
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
Pearce
Pence
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
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
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—191

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Giffords
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kissell
Kucinich
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
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)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Towns
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—2

Crawford
Hanabusa

□ 1734

Mr. BERMAN changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a stray numeral ''3'' is stricken on page 26, line 10.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HENSARLING. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the following named Members be and are hereby elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—Mr. Lucas, Chairman.

(2) COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—Mr. Rogers of Kentucky, Chairman; Mr. Young of Florida; Mr. Lewis of California; Mr. Wolf; Mr. Kingston; Mr. Frelinghuysen; Mr. Latham; Mr. Aderholt; Mrs. Emerson; Ms. Granger; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Culberson; Mr. Crenshaw; Mr. Rehberg; Mr. Carter; Mr. Alexander; Mr. Calvert; Mr. Bonner; Mr. LaTourette; Mr. Cole; Mr. Flake; Mr. Diaz-Balart; Mr. Dent; Mr. Austria; Mrs. Lummis; Mr. Graves of Georgia; Mr. Yoder; Mr. Womack; and Mr. Nunnelee.

(3) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—Mr. McKeon, Chairman.

(4) COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.—Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin, Chairman.

(5) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—Mr. Kline, Chairman.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—Mr. Upton, Chairman.

(7) COMMITTEE ON ETHICS.—Mr. Bonner, Chairman; Mr. McCaul; Mr. Conaway; Mr. Dent; and Mr. Harper.

(8) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—Mr. Bachus, Chairman.

(9) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Ms. Ros-Lehtinen, Chairman.

(10) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—Mr. King of New York, Chairman.

(11) COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California, Chairman; Mr. Harper; Mr. Gingrey of Georgia; Mr. Schock; Mr. Rokita; and Mr. Nugent.

(12) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—Mr. Smith of Texas, Chairman.

(13) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—Mr. Hastings of Washington, Chairman.

(14) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—Mr. Issa, Chairman.

(15) COMMITTEE ON RULES.—Mr. Dreier, Chairman; Mr. Sessions; Ms. Foxx; Mr. Woodall; Mr. Nugent; Mr. Scott of South Carolina; and Mr. Webster.

(16) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—Mr. Hall, Chairman.

(17) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—Mr. Graves of Missouri, Chairman.

(18) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—Mr. Mica, Chairman.

(19) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—Mr. Miller of Florida, Chairman.

(20) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr. Camp, Chairman; Mr. Herger; Mr. Sam Johnson of Texas; Mr. Brady of Texas; Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin; Mr. Nunes; Mr. Tiberi; Mr. Davis of Kentucky; Mr. Reichert; Mr. Boustany; Mr. Heller; Mr. Roskam; Mr. Gerlach; Mr. Price of Georgia; Mr. Buchanan; Mr. Smith of Nebraska; Mr. Schock; Mr. Lee of New York; Ms. Jenkins; Mr. Paulsen; Mr. Berg; and Mrs. Black.

Mr. HENSARLING (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. RES. 2

In the Senate of the United States, January 5, 2011.

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representative that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate and an adjournment of the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 95–521, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Morgan J. Frankel as Senate Legal Counsel for a term of service to expire at the end of the 113th Congress.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 91–521, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Patricia Mack Bryan as Deputy Senate Legal Counsel for a term of service to expire at the end of the 113th Congress.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CAPUANO. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That the following named Members be and are hereby elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—Mr. Peterson of Minnesota.

(2) COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—Mr. Dicks.

(3) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—Mr. Smith of Washington.

(4) COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.—Mr. Van Hollen.

(5) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—Mr. George Miller of California.

(6) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—Mr. Waxman.

(7) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—Mr. Frank of Massachusetts.

(8) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Berman.

(9) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—Mr. Thompson of Mississippi.

(10) COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania.

(11) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—Mr. Conyers.

(12) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—Mr. Markey.

(13) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—Mr. Cummings.

(14) COMMITTEE ON RULES.—Ms. Slaughter, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Hastings of Florida, and Mr. Polis.

(15) COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY.—Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas.

(16) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—Ms. Velázquez.

(17) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—Mr. Rahall.

(18) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—Mr. Filner.

(19) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr. Levin.

Mr. CAPUANO (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. CAPUANO. Madam Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 2011, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: John Lawrence, George Kundanis, Richard Meltzer, Wyndee Parker, Wendell Primus, and Nadeam Elshami, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95–94. In addition, the Minority Leader may appoint and set the annual rate of pay for up to 3 further minority employees.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, let me first say it is great to see you presiding over this great deliberative body.

I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 10

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, before Tuesday, February 1, 2011, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays; 10 a.m. on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week; and from Tuesday, February 1, 2011, until the end of the first session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays (or 2 p.m. if no legislative business was conducted on the preceding Monday); noon on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGARDING CONSENT TO ASSEMBLE OUTSIDE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. DREIER. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That pursuant to clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, during the One Hundred Twelfth Congress the Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, may notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to assemble at a place outside the District of Columbia if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER, AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS DURING THE 112TH CONGRESS

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the 112th Congress, the Speaker, majority leader and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD DURING THE 112TH CONGRESS

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the 112th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the RECORD entitled ''Extensions of Remarks.''

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

There was no objection.

□ 1740

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the first session of the 112th Congress:

(1) on legislative days of Monday or Tuesday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 10, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate;

(2) on legislative days of Wednesday or Thursday beginning on February 1, 2011, when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 10, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate;

(3) when the House convenes pursuant to an order other than H. Res. 10, the House shall convene for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate only as prescribed by such order;

(4) the time for morning-hour debate shall be allocated equally between the parties and may not continue beyond 10 minutes before the hour appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and

(5) the form of proceeding for morning-hour debate shall be as follows:

(a) the prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House;

(b) initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties;

(c) recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the majority leader and by the minority leader;

(d) no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip;

(e) no legislative business shall be in order except the filing of privileged reports; and

(f) following morning-hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that the whole number of the House is 434.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair customarily takes this occasion at the outset of a Congress to announce her policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the RECORD announcements concerning:

first, privileges of the floor;

second, introduction of bills and resolutions;

third, unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of legislation;

fourth, recognition for 1-minute speeches;

fifth, recognition for Special Order speeches;

sixth, decorum in debate;

seventh, conduct of votes by electronic device;

eighth, use of handouts on the House floor;

ninth, use of electronic equipment on the House floor; and

tenth, use of the Chamber.

These announcements, where appropriate, will reiterate the origins of the stated policies. The Chair intends to continue in the 112th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue to govern but need not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

Without objection, the announcements will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

1. PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

The Chair will make the following announcements regarding floor privileges, which will apply during the 112th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO STAFF

Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 21, 1986, January 3, 1985, January 25, 1983, and August 22, 1974, and as stated in Chapter 10, section 2, of House Practice, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the five-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills or who are engaging in special orders. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures within the jurisdiction of their committees. The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of Members' past insistence upon strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair requests each committee chair, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the Speaker a list of those staff who are allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure reported by their committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who has been directed to assure proper enforcement of rule IV, will keep the list. Each staff person should exchange his or her ID for a ''committee staff'' badge, which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the Minority Leader and will continue to consult with him.

Furthermore, as the Chair announced on January 7, 2003, in accordance with the change in the 108th Congress of clause 2(a) of rule IV regarding leadership staff floor access, only designated staff approved by the Speaker shall be granted the privilege of the floor. The Speaker intends that his approval be narrowly granted on a bipartisan basis to staff from the majority and minority side and only to those staff essential to floor activities.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO FORMER MEMBERS

The Speaker's policy announced on February 1, 2006, will continue to apply in the 112th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, FEBRUARY 1, 2006

The SPEAKER. The House has adopted a revision to the rule regarding the admission to the floor and the rooms leading thereto. Clause 4 of rule IV provides that a former Member, Delegate or Resident Commissioner or a former Parliamentarian of the House, or a former elected officer of the House or a former minority employee nominated as an elected officer of the House shall not be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and the rooms extending thereto if he or she is a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal; has any direct personal pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House, or reported by a committee; or is in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative proposal.

This restriction extends not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the cloakrooms and the Speaker's lobby.

Clause 4 of rule IV also allows the Speaker to exempt ceremonial and educational functions from the restrictions of this clause. These restrictions shall not apply to attendance at joint meetings or joint sessions, Former Members' Day proceedings, educational tours, and other occasions as the Speaker may designate.

Members who have reason to know that a person is on the floor inconsistent with clause 4 of rule IV should notify the Sergeant-at-Arms promptly.

2. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The policy that the Chair announced on January 3, 1983, with respect to the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions will continue to apply in the 112th Congress. The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House who are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92d Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to continue this practice to insure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House.

3. UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUESTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION

The policy the Chair announced on January 6, 1999, with respect to recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of certain legislative measures will continue to apply in the 112th Congress. The Speaker will continue to follow the guidelines recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual conferring recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other measures only when assured that the majority and minority floor leadership and the relevant committee chairs and ranking minority members have no objection. Consistent with those guidelines, and with the Chair's inherent power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII, the Chair, and any occupant of the chair appointed as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to clause 8 of rule I, will decline recognition for the unanimous-consent requests chronicled in section 956 without assurances that the request has been so cleared. This denial of recognition by the Chair will not reflect necessarily any personal opposition on the part of the Chair to orderly consideration of the matter in question, but will reflect the determination upon the part of the Chair that orderly procedures will be followed; that is, procedures involving consultation and agreement between floor and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle.

4. RECOGNITION FOR ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy announced on August 8, 1984, with respect to recognition for one-minute speeches will apply during the 112th Congress. The Chair will alternate recognition for one-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice from the Chair's right to the Chair's left, with possible exceptions for Members of the leadership and Members having business requests. The Chair, of course, reserves the right to limit one-minute speeches to a certain period of time or to a special place in the program on any given day, with notice to the leadership.

5. RECOGNITION FOR SPECIAL-ORDER SPEECHES

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO SPECIAL-ORDER SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy with regard to special-order speeches announced on February

11, 1994, as clarified and reiterated by subsequent Speakers, will continue to apply in the 112th Congress, with the following modifications.

The Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches for up to 4 hours. Such speeches may not extend beyond the 4-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leaderships and notification to the House. However, the Chair will not recognize for any special-order speeches beyond 10 o'clock in the evening.

The 4-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. The second hour reserved to each party will be divided into two 30-minute periods. Recognition for one-hour periods and for 30-minute periods will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties each day.

The allocation of time within each party's 2-hour period (or shorter period if prorated to end by 10 p.m.) will be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may not sign up with their leadership for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special order. Additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships.

Before February 1, 2011, the Chair may recognize Members for 5-minute special-order speeches following the conclusion of legislative business, alternating initially and subsequently between the parties regardless of the date the order was granted by the House. The Chair may then recognize Members for longer special-order speeches. A Member recognized for a 5-minute special-order speech may not be recognized for a longer special-order speech.

Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a ''crawl'' indicating the conduct of morning-hour debate or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. The Chair may announce other adaptations during this period.

The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII and includes the ability to withdraw recognition for longer special-order speeches should circumstances warrant.

6. DECORUM IN DEBATE

The Chair's announced policies of January 7, 2003, January 4, 1995, and January 3, 1991, will apply in the 112th Congress. It is essential that the dignity of the proceedings of the House be preserved, not only to assure that the House conducts its business in an orderly fashion but also to permit Members to properly comprehend and participate in the business of the House. To this end, and in order to permit the Chair to understand and to correctly put the question on the numerous requests that are made by Members, the Chair requests that Members and others who have the privileges of the floor desist from audible conversation in the Chamber while the business of the House is being conducted. The Chair would encourage all Members to review rule XVII to gain a better understanding of the proper rules of decorum expected of them, and especially: to avoid ''personalities'' in debate with respect to references to other Members, the Senate, and the President; to address the Chair while standing and only during, and not beyond, the time recognized, and not to address the television or other imagined audience; to refrain from passing between the Chair and a Member speaking, or directly in front of a Member speaking from the well; to refrain from smoking in the Chamber; to wear appropriate business attire in the Chamber; and to generally display the same degree of respect to the Chair and other Members that every Member is due.

The Chair would like all Members to be on notice that the Chair intends to strictly enforce time limitations on debate. Furthermore, the Chair has the authority to immediately interrupt Members in debate who transgress rule XVII by failing to avoid ''personalities'' in debate with respect to references to the Senate, the President, and other Members, rather than wait for Members to complete their remarks.

Finally, it is not in order to speak disrespectfully of the Speaker; and under the precedents the sanctions for such violations transcend the ordinary requirements for timeliness of challenges. This separate treatment is recorded in volume 2 of Hinds' Precedents, at section 1248 and was reiterated on January 19, 1995.

7. CONDUCT OF VOTES BY ELECTRONIC DEVICE

The Speaker's policy announced on January 4, 1995, with respect to the conduct of electronic votes will continue in the 112th Congress with modifications as follows.

As Members are aware, clause 2(a) of rule XX provides that Members shall have not less than 15 minutes in which to answer an ordinary record vote or quorum call. The rule obviously establishes 15 minutes as a minimum. Still, with the cooperation of the Members, a vote can easily be completed in that time. The events of October 30, 1991, stand out as proof of this point. On that occasion, the House was considering a bill in the Committee of the Whole under a special rule that placed an overall time limit on the amendment process, including the time consumed by record votes. The Chair announced, and then strictly enforced, a policy of closing electronic votes as soon as possible after the guaranteed period of 15 minutes. Members appreciated and cooperated with the Chair's enforcement of the policy on that occasion.

The Chair desires that the example of October 30, 1991, be made the regular practice of the House. To that end, the Chair enlists the assistance of all Members in avoiding the unnecessary loss of time in conducting the business of the House. The Chair encourages all Members to depart for the Chamber promptly upon the appropriate bell and light signal. As in recent Congresses, the cloakrooms should not forward to the Chair requests to hold a vote by electronic device, but should simply apprise inquiring Members of the time remaining on the voting clock. Members should not rely on signals relayed from outside the Chamber to assume that votes will be held open until they arrive in the Chamber. Members will be given a reasonable amount of time in which to accurately record their votes. No occupant of the Chair would prevent a Member who is in the well before the announcement of the result from casting his or her vote. The Speaker believes the best practice for presiding officers is to await the Clerk's certification that a vote tally is complete and accurate.

8. USE OF HANDOUTS ON HOUSE FLOOR

The Speaker's policy announced on September 27, 1995, which was prompted by a misuse of handouts on the House floor and made at the bipartisan request of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, will continue in the 112th Congress. All handouts distributed on or adjacent to the House floor by Members during House proceedings must bear the name of the Member authorizing their distribution. In addition, the content of those materials must comport with standards of propriety applicable to words spoken in debate or inserted in the Record. Failure to comply with this admonition may constitute a breach of decorum and may give rise to a question of privilege.

The Chair would also remind Members that, pursuant to clause 5 of rule IV, staff is prohibited from engaging in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Staff cannot distribute handouts.

In order to enhance the quality of debate in the House, the Chair would ask Members to minimize the use of handouts.

9. USE OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ON HOUSE FLOOR

The Speaker's policy announced on January 27, 2000, as clarified on January 6, 2009, and as modified by the change in clause 5 of rule XVII in the 112th Congress, will continue in the 112th Congress, with the following modifications. All Members and staff are reminded of the absolute prohibition contained in clause 5 of rule XVII against the use of mobile electronic devices that impair decorum. Those devices include wireless telephones and personal computers. The Chair wishes to note that electronic tablet devices do not constitute personal computers within the meaning of this policy and thus may be unobtrusively used in the Chamber. No device may be used for still photography or for audio or video recording.

The Chair requests all Members and staff wishing to receive or make wireless telephone calls to do so outside of the Chamber. The Chair further requests that all Members and staff refrain from wearing telephone headsets in the Chamber and to deactivate any audible ring of wireless phones before entering the Chamber. To this end, the Chair insists upon the cooperation of all Members and staff and instructs the Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to clause 3(a) of rule II and clause 5 of rule XVII, to enforce this prohibition.

10. USE OF CHAMBER

The Speaker's policy announced on January 6, 2009, with respect to use of the Chamber will continue in the 112th Congress with modifications as follows.

The Chair will announce to the House the policy of the Speaker concerning appropriate comportment in the chamber when the House is not in session.

Under clause 3 of rule I, the Speaker is responsible to control the Hall of the House. Under clause 1 of rule IV, the Hall of the House is to be used only for the legislative business of the House, for caucus and conference meetings of its Members, and for such ceremonies as the House might agree to conduct there.

When the House stands adjourned, its chamber remains on static display. It may accommodate visitors in the gallery or on the floor, subject to the needs of those who operate, maintain, and secure the chamber to go about their ordinary business. Because outside ''coverage'' of the chamber is limited to floor proceedings and is allowed only by accredited journalists, when the chamber is on static display no audio and video recording or transmitting devices are allowed. The long custom of disallowing even still photography in the chamber is based at least in part on the notion that an image having this setting as its backdrop might be taken to carry the imprimatur of the House.

The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Journal of its proceedings, which is kept pursuant to the Constitution. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Congressional Record, which is kept as a substantially verbatim transcript pursuant to clause 8 of rule XVII. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the audio and visual transmissions and recordings that are made and

kept by the television system administered by the Speaker pursuant to rule V. But the imprimatur of the House may not be appropriated to other, ad hoc accounts or compositions of events in its chamber.

APPOINTMENT—HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2001, and the order of the House of today, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

APPORTIONMENT POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE: 2010 CENSUS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 112–5)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committees on the Judiciary and Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to title 2, United States Code, section 2a(a), I transmit herewith the statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 2010, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled.

BARACK OBAMA.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 5, 2011.*

RECALL DESIGNEE

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

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 5, 2011.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CLERK: Pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, and also for purposes of such concurrent resolutions of the current Congress as may contemplate my designation of Members to act in similar circumstances, I hereby designate Representative Eric Cantor of Virginia to act jointly with the Majority Leader of the Senate or his designee, in the event of my death or inability, to notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, or any reassembly under any such concurrent resolution. In the event of the death or inability of that designee, the alternate Members of the House listed in the letter bearing this date that I have placed with the Clerk are designated, in turn, for the same purposes.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that the Speaker has delivered to the Clerk a letter dated January 5, 2011, listing Members in the order in which each shall act as Speaker pro tempore under clause 8(b)(3) of rule I.

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

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

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That (a) when the Senate adjourns or recesses on any day from Wednesday, January 5, 2011, through Monday, January 10, 2011, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned or recessed until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 25, 2011, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and

(b) when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, January 12, 2011, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, January 18, 2011, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Wednesday, January 26, 2011, through Friday, January 28, 2011, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Tuesday, February 8, 2011 or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. (a) The Majority Leader of the Senate, or his designee, after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate, or his designee, shall notify the Members of the Senate to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

(b) After reassembling pursuant to subsection (a), when the Senate recesses or adjourns on a motion offered pursuant to this subsection by its Majority Leader or his designee, the Senate shall again stand recessed or adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 3. The Speaker or his designee, after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify Members of the House to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DEFAZIO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business in the district.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 6, 2011, at 10 a.m.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 111TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION AND FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL EDITION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF THE 111TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on December 29, 2010 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 6523. To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2011 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2751. To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the safety of the food supply.

H.R. 5809. To amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to reauthorize and modify provisions relating to the diesel emissions reduction program.

H.R. 5901. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to authorize the tax court to appoint employees.

H.R. 2142. To require quarterly performance assessments of Government programs for purposes of assessing agency performance and improvement, and to establish agency performance improvement officers and the Performance Improvement Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on Department of Defense counter-terrorism activities, pursuant to Public Law 111-84, section 1022; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Foreign Participation in Acquisitions in Support of Operatons in Afghanistan (DFARS Case 2009-D012) (RIN: 0750-AG80) received January 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Minority and Women Inclusion (RIN: 2590-AA28) received January 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Portfolio Holdings (RIN: 2590-AA22) received January 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

5. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Federal Home Loan Bank Housing Goals (RIN: 2590-AA16) received January 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

6. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to Congress on Preventive and Obesity-Related Services Available to Medicaid Enrollees, pursuant to Public Law 111–148, section 4004(i); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicaid Program; Final FY 2009 and Preliminary FY 2011 Disproportionate Share Hospital Allotments, and Final FY 2009 and Preliminary FY 2011 Institutions for Mental Diseases Disproportionate Share Hospital Limits [CMS-2321-N] (RIN: 0938-AQ44) received December 30, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to Congress on activities related to the regulation of free samples of tobacco products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

9. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commisson, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations, (Pacific Junction, Iowa) [MB Docket No.: 10-108] received January 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

10. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Western Balkans that was declared in Executive Order 13219 of June 26, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

11. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Deaprtment of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-108, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

12. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Publicly Available Mass Market Encryption Software and Other Specified Publicly Available Encryption Software in Object Code [Docket No.: 100108014-0121-01] (RIN: 0694-AE82) received January 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

13. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's annual report on foreign military or defense ministry civilian involvement in the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program, pursuant to Section 549 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

14. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 10-120, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

15. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report to Congress entitled ''Significant Problems Still Exist With Internal Revenue Service Efforts to Identify Prisoner Tax Refund Fraud'', pursuant to Public Law 110–428; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

16. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-48; Introduction [Docket: FAR 2010-0076, Sequence 10] received January 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

17. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2010, pursuant to Public Law 106–531; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

18. A letter from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 2010 through September 30, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

19. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting annual report pursuant to the Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment Act, pursuant to Public Law 111–84, section 587; to the Committee on House Administration.

20. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting List of reports pursuant to Clause 2(b), Rule II of the Rules of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Rule II, clause 2(b), of the Rules of the House; (H. Doc. No. 112–4); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services [CRT Docket No.: 105; AG Order No. 3180-2010] (RIN: 1190-AA46) received December 30, 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

22. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Visas: Waiver for Ineligible Nonimmigrants under INA 212(d)(3)(A), As Amended; Applicants Ineligible Under INA 212(a)(3)(E)(iii) [Public Notice:] received January 3, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

23. A letter from the Secretary, Judical Conference of the United States, transmitting a letter on the adequacy of the rules prescribed by the Supreme Court to protect privacy and address security concerns relating to electronically filed documents in the federal courts, pursuant to Public Law 107–347, section 205(c)(3)(C); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

24. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Import Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's annual report for fiscal year 2009 on the activities of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 81p(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[The following actions occurred on December 30, 2010]

Mr. FILNER: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Activities Report of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 111th Congress (Rept. 111–697). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee: Committee on Science and Technology. Summary of Activities of the Committee on Science and Technology for the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–698). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. Report on Legislative and Oversight Activities of the House Committee on Homeland Security for the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–699). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following actions occurred on January 3, 2011]

Mr. OBEY: Committee on Appropriations. Report on Activities of the Committee on Appropriations, 111th Congress (Rept. 111–700). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. Report on Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Natural Resources During the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–701). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts: Committee on Financial Services. Report on the Activity of the Committee on Financial Services for the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–702). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture on Activities During the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–703). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPRATT: Committee on the Budget. Activities and Summary Report of the Committee on the Budget, 111th Congress (Rept. 111–704). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TOWNS: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. Activities of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform for the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–705). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Energy and Commerce. Report on the Activity of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 111th Congress (Rept. 111–706). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California: Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Summary of Activities of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–707). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LEVIN: Committee on Ways and Means. Report on the Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Ways and Means During the 111th Congress. (Rept. 111–708). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts: Final Staff Report for the 111th Congress from the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming (Rept. 111–709). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SKELTON: Committee on Armed Services. Report of the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–710). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Summary of Legislative and Oversight Activities of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for the 111th Congress (Rept. 111–711). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CANTOR (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. KLINE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. DREIER, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. AMASH, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BERG, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BONNER, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUCSHON, Ms. BUERKLE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. COLE, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HURT, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MACK, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. POSEY, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. RIVERA, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEST, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MULVANEY, and Ms. HAYWORTH):

H.R. 2. A bill to repeal the job-killing health care law and health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, Rules, House Administration, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. JONES, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. PETRI, Mr. DENT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 21. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the mandate that individuals purchase health insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. STARK, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. GARAMENDI):

H.R. 22. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to enhance pipeline safety, to provide communities with access to improved information concerning the equipment and operations of pipeline facilities, and for other purposes; 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 Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 23. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish the Merchant Mariner Equity Compensation Fund to provide benefits to certain individuals who served in the United States merchant marine (including the Army Transport Service and the Naval Transport Service) during World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 24. A bill to redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WOODALL (for himself, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. BOREN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. AKIN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Ms. FOXX, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. OLSON, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. LONG, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. PENCE, Mrs. ADAMS, Mr. MICA, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. POMPEO, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California):

H.R. 25. A bill to promote freedom, fairness, and economic opportunity by repealing the income tax and other taxes, abolishing the Internal Revenue Service, and enacting a national sales tax to be administered primarily by the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 26. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to adopt a program of professional and confidential screenings to detect mental health injuries acquired during deployment in support of a contingency operation and ultimately to reduce the incidence of suicide among veterans; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCINTYRE (for himself, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SERRANO, and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 27. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

H.R. 28. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the outreach activities of the Department of Veterans Affairs,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

H.R. 29. A bill to provide for the withdrawal of the United States from the North American Free Trade Agreement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself, Mr. WALSH of Illinois, and Mr. MANZULLO):

H.R. 30. A bill to require Surface Transportation Board consideration of the impacts of certain railroad transactions on local communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 31. A bill to require the Inspector General of the Federal Housing Finance Agency to submit quarterly reports to the Congress during the conservatorship of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 32. A bill to amend the definition of ''homeless person'' under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to include certain homeless children and youth; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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 Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 33. A bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to specify when certain securities issued in connection with church plans are treated as exempted securities for purposes of that Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 34. A bill to provide for payment of an administrative fee to public housing agencies to cover the costs of administering family self-sufficiency programs in connection with the housing choice voucher program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 35. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers to $500 and to extend it through 2013; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 36. A bill to amend title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to raise awareness of eating disorders and to create educational programs concerning the same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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 Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 37. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve and expand education savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 38. A bill to rescind funds appropriated to the Health Insurance Reform Implementation Fund under the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 39. A bill to delist the polar bear as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 40. A bill to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 41. A bill to designate certain Federal lands in San Diego County, California, as wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 42. A bill to provide for a credit for certain health care benefits in determining the minimum wage; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the diversity immigrant program and to re-allocate those visas to certain employment-based immigrants who obtain an advanced degree in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BORDALLO (for herself, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. JONES, Mr. HOYER, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. MICHAUD):

H.R. 44. A bill to implement the recommendations of the Guam War Claims Review Commission; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 45. A bill to amend section 276 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to impose mandatory sentencing ranges with respect to aliens who reenter the United States after having been removed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 46. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for nonimmigrant status for an alien who is the parent or legal guardian of a United States citizen child if the child was born abroad and is the child of a deceased member of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 47. A bill to provide a civil penalty for certain misrepresentations made to Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 48. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that payments under the Federal employees' group life insurance program shall be made in a lump sum, unless the insured or the recipient elects otherwise; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 49. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish and implement a competitive oil and gas leasing program that will result in an environmentally sound program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 50. A bill to reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, and the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 51. A bill to reduce the heat island effect and associated ground level ozone pollution from Federal facilities; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 52. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to require that treatment of the issuance of any exploration plans, development production plans, development operation coordination documents, and lease sales required under Federal law for offshore drilling activity on the outer Continental Shelf as a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 53. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny a deduction for removal costs and damages for which taxpayers are liable under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 54. A bill to amend the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to extend liability to corporations, partnerships, and other persons having ownership interests in responsible parties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

H.R. 55. A bill to authorize alternatives analysis and preliminary engineering for new Metrorail capital projects in Northern Virginia and surrounding areas; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SCALISE (for himself, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. RICHMOND):

H.R. 56. A bill to provide for restoration of the coastal areas of the Gulf of Mexico affected by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H.R. 57. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to make improvements in the provision of Federal disaster assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SCALISE (for himself and Mr. BOREN):

H.R. 58. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to update certain procedures applicable to commerce in firearms and remove certain Federal restrictions on interstate firearms transactions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCALISE (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. CHAFFETZ,

Mr. CARTER, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. PITTS):

H.R. 59. A bill to define advisors often characterized as Czars and to provide that appropriated funds may not be used to pay for any salaries and expenses associated with such advisors; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H.R. 60. A bill to repeal the expansion of information reporting requirements for payments of $600 or more to corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H.R. 61. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require Federal employees to use coach-class air travel in the United States except in limited circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 62. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce international tax avoidance and restore a level playing field for American businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 63. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and title XIX of the Social Security Act to reform the provision of long-term care insurance; 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. DOGGETT:

H.R. 64. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent corporations from exploiting tax treaties to evade taxation of United States income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 65. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the taxation of smokeless tobacco products sold as discrete single-use units; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 66. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an investment tax credit for waste-to-energy facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H.R. 67. A bill to extend expiring provisions of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 until February 29, 2012; 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 Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 68. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit Federal funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting after fiscal year 2013; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 69. A bill to prohibit Federal funding of certain public radio programming, to provide for the transfer of certain public radio funds to reduce the public debt, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

H.R. 70. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the 5-month waiting period for entitlement to disability benefits and to eliminate reconsideration as an intervening step between initial benefit entitlement decisions and subsequent hearings on the record on such decisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 71. A bill to increase the number of Federal air marshals for certain flights, require criminal investigative training for such marshals, create an office and appoint an ombudsman for the marshals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 72. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to make grants to States, units of local government, and Indian tribes to carry out employment training programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 73. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Almeda Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''George Thomas 'Mickey' Leland Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 74. A bill to require non-Federal prisons and correctional facilities holding Federal prisoners under a contract with the Federal Government to make the same information available to the public that Federal prisons and correctional facilities are required to make available; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 75. A bill to prohibit certain restraints of competition adversely affecting automobile dealers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 76. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a program to award grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment or expansion of cybersecurity professional development programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 77. A bill to provide for emergency deployments of United States Border Patrol agents and to increase the number of DEA and ATF agents along the international border of the United States to increase resources to identify and eliminate illicit sources of firearms into Mexico for use by violent drug trafficking organizations and for other lawful activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 78. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1900 West Gray Street in Houston, Texas, as the ''Hazel Hainsworth Young Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 79. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide certain abused dependents of veterans with health care; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 80. A bill to improve efforts of the United States Government to ensure that developing countries have affordable and equitable access to safe water and sanitation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 81. A bill to promote and encourage the valuable public service, disaster relief, and emergency communications provided on a volunteer basis by licensees of the Federal Communications Commission in the Amateur Radio Service, by undertaking a study of the uses of amateur radio for emergency and disaster relief communications, by identifying unnecessary or unreasonable impediments to the deployment of Amateur Radio emergency and disaster relief communications, and by making recommendations for relief of such unreasonable restrictions so as to expand the uses of amateur radio communications in Homeland Security planning and response; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 82. A bill to reauthorize and amend part EE of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 relating to drug courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 83. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require the Attorney General to establish guidelines to prevent and address occurrences of bullying, to provide for grant funding to States for programs to prevent and address occurrences of bullying, and to reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.R. 84. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to grant to the House of Representatives the authority to bring a civil action to enforce, secure a declaratory judgment concerning the validity of, or prevent a threatened refusal or failure to comply with any subpoena or order issued by the House or any committee or subcommittee of the House to secure the production of documents, the answering of any deposition or interrogatory, or the securing of testimony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. BACA:

H.R. 85. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to expand teacher loan forgiveness; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. BACHMANN (for herself, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. SCHILLING):

H.R. 86. A bill to prevent pending tax increases, permanently repeal estate and gift taxes, and permanently repeal the alternative minimum tax on individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BACHMANN (for herself, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. POSEY, Mr. AKIN, and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 87. A bill to repeal the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, the Budget, Oversight and Government Reform, Ways and Means, and Small Business, 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. BARTLETT:

H.R. 88. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to change the deadline for

income tax returns for calendar year taxpayers from the 15th of April to the first Monday in November; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H.R. 89. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act and title IV of the Social Security Act to provide for the denial of family classification petitions filed by an individual who owes child support arrearages; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. BARTLETT:

H.R. 90. A bill to provide for Federal research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities to enable the development of farms that are net producers of both food and energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. BARTON of Texas (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. COBLE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. AKIN, Ms. BUERKLE, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 91. A bill to repeal certain amendments to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act with respect to lighting energy efficiency; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 92. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payments under the Medicare Program to licensed health care practitioners for unscheduled telephone consultation services in the case that such payments are determined to be cost and quality effective; 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 Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 93. A bill to make 10 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2011 and 2012; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 94. A bill to make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2011 and 2012; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 95. A bill to make 15 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2011 and 2012; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TERRY, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. HALL, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. PITTS, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. FOXX, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. FLEMING, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. REED, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HARPER, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BONNER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois):

H.R. 96. A bill to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from further regulating the Internet; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HALL, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LEE of New York, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETRI, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 97. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide that greenhouse gases are not subject to the Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself, Mr. REYES, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mrs. MYRICK):

H.R. 98. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to enforce restrictions on employment in the United States of unauthorized aliens through the use of improved Social Security cards and an Employment Eligibility Database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Homeland Security, 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. DREIER:

H.R. 99. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce taxes by providing an alternative determination of income tax liability for individuals, repealing the estate and gift taxes, reducing corporate income tax rates, reducing the maximum tax for individuals on capital gains and dividends to 10 percent, indexing the basis of assets for purposes of determining capital gain or loss, creating tax-free accounts for retirement savings, lifetime savings, and life skills, repealing the adjusted gross income threshold in the medical care deduction for individuals under age 65 who have no employer health coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 100. A bill to provide for enhanced Federal, State, and local assistance in the enforcement of the immigration laws, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, to authorize appropriations to carry out the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 101. A bill to amend subtitle IV of title 40, United States Code, regarding county additions to the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 102. A bill to provide that only certain forms of identification of individuals may be accepted by the Federal Government and by financial institutions; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 103. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to improve choices available to Medicare eligible seniors by permitting them to elect (instead of regular Medicare benefits) to receive a voucher for a health savings account, for premiums for a high deductible health insurance plan, or both and by suspending Medicare late enrollment penalties between ages 65 and 70; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOUSTANY (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. OLSON, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BONNER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. STARK, and Ms. LEE of California):

H.R. 104. A bill to ensure that amounts credited to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are used for harbor maintenance; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 105. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and related health-care provisions and to enact in its place incentives to encourage health insurance coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Education and the Workforce, Natural Resources, House Administration, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Rules, Appropriations, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARDOZA:

H.R. 106. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide increased imprisonment for certain offenses by public officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 107. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent the election practice known as caging, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 108. A bill to protect voting rights and to improve the administration of Federal elections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and House Administration, 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. CONYERS (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 109. A bill to establish a national commission on presidential war powers and civil liberties; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, and 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. DELAURO (for herself and Mr. MANZULLO):

H.R. 110. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow manufacturing businesses to establish tax-free manufacturing reinvestment accounts to assist them in providing for new equipment and facilities and workforce training; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BACA, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARROW, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FARR, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIMES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIND, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STARK, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WU, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CHANDLER, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 111. A bill to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies, lumpectomies, and lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast cancer and coverage for secondary consultations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SIRES, and Ms. CLARKE of New York):

H.R. 112. A bill to encourage, enhance, and integrate Silver Alert plans throughout the United States, to authorize grants for the assistance of organizations to find missing adults, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Ms. CHU):

H.R. 113. A bill to provide for additions to the Cucamonga and Sheep Mountain Wilderness Areas in the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests and the protection of existing property rights in such additions, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to take steps to prevent and prepare for wildfires in the Cucamonga, Sheep Mountain, and San Gabriel Wilderness Areas and address the backlog of maintenance in the Angeles and San Bernardino National Forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Mr. WHITFIELD):

H.R. 114. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 115. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum age for children eligible for medical care under the CHAMPVA program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 116. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to revise the regulations regarding the Do-not-call registry to prohibit politically-oriented recorded message telephone calls to telephone numbers listed on that registry; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 117. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 118. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to permit a State to elect not to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 119. A bill to prohibit the hiring of additional employees by the Internal Revenue Service to implement, administer, or enforce health insurance reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. KISSELL, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 120. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for eligibility for housing loans guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs for the surviving spouses of certain totally-disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. WALBERG):

H.R. 121. A bill to require any amounts remaining in a Member's Representational Allowance at the end of a fiscal year to be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction or to reduce the Federal debt; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself, Mr. HARPER, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. MACK, Mr. LATTA, Mr. KLINE, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. BRADY of Texas):

H.R. 122. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to limit the circumstances in which official time may be used by a Federal employee; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 123. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make certain tax relief permanent, and to repeal the estate tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 124. A bill to provide that rates of pay for Members of Congress shall not be adjusted under section 601(a)(2) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 in the year following any fiscal year in which outlays of the United States exceed receipts of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration, 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. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. HELLER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCCAUL, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TERRY, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H.R. 125. A bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana,

Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KLINE, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. PAUL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 126. A bill to require the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to make video recordings of the examination and testing of firearms and ammunition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. GRAVES of Georgia (for himself, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. JONES, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CULBERSON, and Mr. BROUN of Georgia):

H.R. 127. A bill to deauthorize appropriation of funds to carry out the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, and House Administration, 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. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 128. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to revise regulations concerning the recording and reporting of occupational injuries and illnesses under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 129. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to require the arbitration of initial contract negotiation disputes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 130. A bill to prevent the nondisclosure of employer-owned life insurance coverage of employees as an unfair and deceptive Act or practice under the Federal Trade Commission Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 131. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 5-year extension for the real property standard deduction and to adjust such deduction for inflation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself and Mr. KIND):

H.R. 132. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the credit for research expenses for 2011 and 2012 and to allow the credit to be assigned; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLT (for himself and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California):

H.R. 133. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for equity investments in high technology small business concerns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 134. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to make permanent the credit for increasing research activities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 135. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage teachers to pursue teaching science, technology, engineering, and math subjects at elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. WU):

H.R. 136. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow taxpayers to designate a portion of their income tax payment to provide assistance to homeless veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 137. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require radio and television broadcasters to provide free broadcasting time for political advertising, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 138. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit contributions and expenditures by multicandidate political committees controlled by foreign-owned corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 139. A bill to preserve the Arctic coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, as wilderness in recognition of its extraordinary natural ecosystems and for the permanent good of present and future generations of Americans; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. WOODALL):

H.R. 140. A bill to amend section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to clarify those classes of individuals born in the United States who are nationals and citizens of the United States at birth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself and Mrs. BACHMANN):

H.R. 141. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, House Administration, Rules, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 142. A bill to establish a national Strategic Gasoline Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. JONES, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 143. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate tax and retain stepped-up basis at death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California (for himself, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. TERRY, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. YODER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. CRITZ, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. LATTA, Mr. REED, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. TIPTON, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUFFY, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. DOLD, Mr. DREIER, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. JONES, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LONG, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MACK, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCKEON, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BASS of New Hampshire, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CANSECO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. AKIN, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. COLE, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HALL, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ISSA, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOWDY, Ms. HAYWORTH, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. PENCE, Mr. WALDEN, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. KELLY, Mr. LEE of New York, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. QUAYLE, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. LUCAS, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. MICA, Mr. LABRADOR, and Mr. PITTS):

H.R. 144. A bill to repeal the expansion of information reporting requirements for payments of $600 or more to corporations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACK:

H.R. 145. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) and related health-care provisions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Natural Resources, House Administration, Rules, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 146. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for the issuance of War on Debt Bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 147. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the importation of prescription drugs and the sale of such drugs through Internet sites; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 148. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide prospectively that wages earned, and self-employment income derived, by individuals who are not citizens or nationals of the United States shall not be credited for coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program under such title, and to provide the President with authority to enter into agreements with other nations taking into account such limitation on crediting of wages and self-employment income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 increase in taxes on Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the inclusion in gross income of Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 151. A bill to provide greater health care freedom for seniors; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HALL, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. STEARNS, and Mr. LATTA):

H.R. 152. A bill to utilize the National Guard to provide support for the border control activities of the United States Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HALL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. AKIN, Mr. COLE, Ms. FOXX, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. LATTA):

H.R. 153. A bill to prohibit funding for the Environmental Protection Agency to be used to implement or enforce a cap-and-trade program for greenhouse gases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HALL, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. JONES, and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS):

H.R. 154. A bill to prohibit the use of funds for implementation or enforcement of any Federal mandate to purchase health insurance; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 155. A bill to create a national commission, modeled after the successful Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, to establish a timely, independent, and fair process for realigning or closing outdated, ineffective, or inefficient Executive agencies; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 156. A bill to impose sanctions on individuals who are complicit in human rights abuses committed against nationals of Vietnam or their family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 157. A bill to improve access to emergency medical services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 158. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain limitations on the expensing of section 179 property, to allow taxpayers to elect shorter recovery periods for purposes of determining the deduction for depreciation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 159. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program under which the Secretaries make payments for certain treatments of traumatic brain injury and post-traumatic stress disorder; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHULER:

H.R. 160. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period in the disability insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHULER:

H.R. 161. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow Head Start teachers the same above-the-line deduction for supplies as is allowed to elementary and secondary school teachers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 162. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit judges, to divide the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States into two judicial circuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 163. A bill to establish certain wilderness areas in central Idaho and to authorize various land conveyances involving National Forest System land and Bureau of Land Management land in central Idaho; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 164. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to require the disclosure of information relating to the fair market value and safety of damaged motor vehicles; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 165. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to nonprofit tax-exempt organizations for the purchase of ultrasound equipment to provide free examinations to pregnant women needing such services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 166. A bill to prohibit the Federal Communications Commission from regulating information services or Internet access services absent a market failure, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 167. A bill to provide that no Federal funds may be used for the design, renovation, construction, or rental of any headquarters for the United Nations in any location in the United States unless the President transmits to Congress a certification that the United Nations has adopted internationally recognized best practices in contracting and procurement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 168. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to improve the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of veterans with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 169. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to include on the main page of the Internet website of the Department of Veterans Affairs a hyperlink to the VetSuccess Internet website and to publicize such Internet website; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 170. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain interest amounts received by individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 171. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for amounts paid for health insurance and prescription drug costs of individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 172. A bill to provide that no automatic pay adjustment for Members of Congress shall be made in the year following a fiscal year in which there is a Federal budget deficit; to the Committee on House Administration, 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. STEARNS:

H.R. 173. A bill to amend titles XI and XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide increased civil and criminal penalties for acts involving fraud and abuse under the Medicare Program and to increase the amount of the surety bond required for suppliers of durable medical equipment; to the

Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 174. A bill to enhance homeland security, including domestic preparedness and collective response to terrorism, by amending the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Cybersecurity Compliance Division and provide authorities to the Department of Homeland Security to enhance the security and resiliency of the Nation's cyber and physical infrastructure against terrorism and other cyber attacks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 175. A bill to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop lifecycle plans and tracking procedures for housing units provided to individuals and households to respond to disaster-related housing needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 176. A bill to enhance homeland security, including domestic preparedness and collective response to terrorism, by improving the Federal Protective Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THORNBERRY (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. OLSON, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HALL, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. CULBERSON):

H.R. 177. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 178. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to repeal the requirement for reduction of survivor annuities under the Survivor Benefit Plan for military surviving spouses to offset the receipt of veterans dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 179. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement that certain former members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces be at least 60 years of age in order to be eligible to receive health care benefits; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 180. A bill to amend the National Guard Youth Challenge Program under title 32, United States Code, to exclude nondefense funds made available by other Federal agencies for the Program from the matching requirements of the Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 181. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who have served on active duty or performed active service since September 11, 2001, in support of a contingency operation or in other emergency situations receive credit for such service in determining eligibility for early receipt of non-regular service retired pay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 182. A bill to establish a National Commission on American Recovery and Reinvestment; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 183. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a study on the acquisition of land adjacent to Beaufort National Cemetery, Beaufort, South Carolina; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 184. A bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the expansion of the adoption credit and adoption assistance programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 185. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently reduce individual income tax rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 186. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to expand the eligibility for concurrent receipt of military retired pay and veterans' disability compensation to include all members of the uniformed services who are retired under chapter 61 of such title for disability, regardless of the members' disability rating percentage; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 187. A bill to provide that rates of pay for Members of Congress shall not be subject to automatic adjustment; and to provide that any bill or resolution, and any amendment to any bill or resolution, which would increase Members' pay may be adopted only by a recorded vote; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WOODALL:

H.R. 188. A bill to limit the total discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2011 to the level set by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. WOODALL:

H.R. 189. A bill to repeal the Troubled Asset Relief Program and to prevent future bailouts; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Ms. HIRONO):

H.R. 190. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to expand coverage under the Act, to increase protections for whistleblowers, to increase penalties for high gravity violations, to adjust penalties for inflation, to provide rights for victims or their family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. STARK, Mr. OLVER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. WEINER, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FARR, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 191. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to establish a public health insurance option; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 192. A bill to expand the boundaries of the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary and the Cordell Bank National Marine Sanctuary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DENT, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. HALL, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. HURT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MACK, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. FOXX, Mr. RIBBLE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia, Mr. HALL, Mr. HARPER, Mr. HELLER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. HURT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr.

LAMBORN, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. MACK, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARINO, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. DENT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. REED, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. RIGELL, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ROSKAM, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TURNER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. SCHOCK, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. CHABOT):

H.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to parental rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENSARLING (for himself, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

H.J. Res. 5. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to control spending; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.J. Res. 6. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States waiving the application of the first article of amendment to the political speech of corporations and other business organizations with respect to the disbursement of funds in connection with public elections and granting Congress and the States the power to establish limits on contributions and expenditures in elections for public office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States waiving the application of the first article of amendment to the political speech of corporations and other business organizations with respect to the disbursement of funds in connection with public elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.J. Res. 8. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to limitations on the amounts of contributions and expenditures that may be made in connection with campaigns for election to public office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution regarding consent to assemble outside the seat of government; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ISSA:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution establishing the Congressional Commission on the European Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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 Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. OLSON, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President should issue, and Congress should hold hearings on, a report and a certification regarding the responsibilities, authorities, and powers of his ''czars''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the Supreme Court misinterpreted the First Amendment to the Constitution in the case of Buckley v. Valeo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution supporting the reunification of Jerusalem; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HENSARLING:

H. Res. 1. A resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CANTOR:

H. Res. 2. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CANTOR:

H. Res. 3. A resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. Res. 4. A resolution authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CANTOR:

H. Res. 5. A resolution adopting rules for the One Hundred Twelfth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HENSARLING:

H. Res. 6. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H. Res. 7. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H. Res. 8. A resolution providing for the designation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. CONAWAY):

H. Res. 9. A resolution instructing certain committees to report legislation replacing the job-killing health care law; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 10. A resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TOWNS, and Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas):

H. Res. 11. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Peace Corps and expressing support for designation of March 2011 as Peace Corps Month; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. Res. 12. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States, in collaboration with other international allies, should establish an energy project with the magnitude, creativity, and sense of urgency that was incorporated in the ''Man on the Moon'' project address the inevitable challenges of ''Peak Oil''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. Res. 13. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the recognition, protection, promotion, and facilitation of the annual JFK 50 Mile; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H. Res. 14. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that standing committees make available the record of recorded votes within 48 hours after that vote; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. JONES, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. HARPER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. POE of Texas):

H. Res. 15. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that general appropriations for military construction and veterans' affairs be considered as stand-alone measures; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. WOLF):

H. Res. 16. A resolution calling on the State Department to list the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a ''Country of Particular Concern'' with respect to religious freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 17. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Commissioner of Food and Drugs should evaluate the scientific evidence on the question of whether to add more folic acid to enriched grain products and expand folic acid fortification into cornmeal and corn-based food products to help prevent further serious birth defects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H. Res. 18. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to pregnancy resource centers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:

H. Res. 19. A resolution calling for the adoption of a smart security platform for the 21st century; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. WU, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FARR, Mr. MORAN, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. OLVER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. CARNAHAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOLT, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HONDA, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H. Res. 20. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Senate should ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. SERRANO):

H. Res. 21. A resolution recognizing nonproliferation options for nuclear understanding to keep everyone safe (NO NUKES); to the Committee on Foreign 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.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LATOURETTE:

H.R. 193. A bill for the relief of Zdenko Lisak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PASTOR of Arizona:

H.R. 194. A bill for the relief of Martha Palmillas de Morales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PASTOR of Arizona:

H.R. 195. A bill for the relief of Nery Antonio Velasquez-Roblero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 punted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CANTOR:

H.R. 2.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

For over 200 years, the Congress, the Executive, and the Judiciary have acted according to the principle of coordinate branch construction based on their respective obligations to ensure that all their actions are constitutional. This is the clear meaning of the Vesting Clauses of Articles I, II, and III along with the Supremacy Clause of Article VI, as well as of the Oath of Office that each constitutional officer of the Federal government must take pursuant to Article VI. James Madison made this clear in 1834 stating, ''As the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments of the United States are co-ordinate, and each equally bound to support the Constitution, it follows that each must in the exercise of its functions be guided by the text of the Constitution according to its own interpretation of it.''

The ''Repealing the Job Killing Health Care Law Act'' repeals the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and title I and subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010, which included several specific provisions that extend beyond the enumerated powers granted to Congress by the Constitution, including, in particular, the Commerce, Taxing, and the Spending Clauses of Article I, Section 8, as well as the Necessary and Proper Clauses contained therein, and that otherwise improperly extend authority to Federal agencies in a manner inconsistent with the Vesting Clause of Article I, Section 1.

The general repeal of this legislation is consistent with the powers that are reserved to the States and to the people as expressed in Amendment X to the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 21.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill seeks to strike a provision from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the so-called ''individual mandate,'' which is unconstitutional.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires individuals to purchase private health insurance—health insurance that has been approved by the federal government—or pay a fine. While Congress is granted the authority to ''regulate commerce . . . among the several states,'' and the Supreme Court has allowed Congress to regulate and prohibit ''economic'' activities that are not, strictly speaking, commerce, this is the first time in our nation's history that Congress has sought to regulate inactivity. And for the first time, Congress has mandated that individuals purchase a private good, approved by the government, as the price of citizenship. This requirement is plainly unconstitutional, and, as Federal District Court Judge Henry Hudson recently wrote in his opinion striking down the individual mandate, ''is beyond the historical reach of the Commerce Clause.''

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 22.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the states, and provide for the general welfare.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 23.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and to make all laws necessary and proper to execute these powers.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 24.

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 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. WOODALL:

H.R. 25.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution which reads: ''The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 26.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

H.R. 27.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

H.R. 28.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

H.R. 29.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 30.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 31.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States), clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce), and clause 18.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 32.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States) and clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mrs. BIGGERT:
H.R. 33.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States) and clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce).
By Mrs. BIGGERT:
H.R. 34.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States) and clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).
By Mrs. BIGGERT:
H.R. 35.
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 . . .''), and the 16th Amendment.
By Mrs. BIGGERT:
H.R. 36.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I.
By Mrs. BIGGERT:
H.R. 37.
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 . . .''), and the 16th Amendment.
By Mr. FLEMING:
H.R. 38.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:
H.R. 39.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.
By Mr. CONYERS:
H.R. 40.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Pursuant to Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, Congress shall have the power to enact appropriate laws protecting the civil rights of all Americans.
By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 41.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which is the Commerce Clause.
By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 42.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, the Interstate Commerce Clause.
By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 43.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4, which states that Congress has the power to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization.
By Ms. BORDALLO:
H.R. 44.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make all rules and regulations respecting the Territories and possessions as enumerated in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 45.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 5, Clauses 4 and 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 46.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4; 14th Amendment.
By Mr. ISSA:
H.R. 47.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8; 4th Amendment.
By Mr. CONNOLLY:
H.R. 48.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:
H.R. 49.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2.
By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:
H.R. 50.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3.
By Mr. CONNOLLY:
H.R. 51.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. CONNOLLY:
H.R. 52.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. CONNOLLY:
H.R. 53.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. CONNOLLY:
H.R. 54.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. CONNOLLY:
H.R. 55.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18.
By Mr. SCALISE:
H.R. 56.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. SCALISE:
H.R. 57.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. SCALISE:
H.R. 58.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, and Amendment II of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. SCALISE:
H.R. 59.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. SCALISE:
H.R. 60.
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. SCALISE:
H.R. 61.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 62.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 63.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 64.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 65.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 66.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:
H.R. 67.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States government are carried out to support the national security interests of the United States, to support and assist the armed forces of the United States, and to support the President in the execution of the foreign policy of the United States.
Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States provides, in pertinent part, that ''Congress shall have power . . . to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States''; and ''To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested in this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''
By Mr. LAMBORN:
H.R. 68.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. LAMBORN:
H.R. 69.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. McINTYRE:
H.R. 70.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Amendment XVI, of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 71.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill in enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 72.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill in enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 73.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 74.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 75.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 76.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 77.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 78.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 79.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 80.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 81.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 82.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 83.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:
H.R. 84.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 5 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the authority to set rules for its proceedings.
By Mr. BACA:
H.R. 85.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the Constitution; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.
By Mrs. BACHMANN:
H.R. 86.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution Article I Section 8.
By Mrs. BACHMANN:
H.R. 87.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill makes specific changes to existing law in a manner that returns power to the States and to People, in accordance with Amendment X to the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. BARTLETT:
H.R. 88.
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. BARTLETT:
H.R. 89.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.
The Congress shall have Power . . . To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.
By Mr. BARTLETT:
H.R. 90.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.
. . . provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.
By Mr. BARTON of Texas:
H.R. 91.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. BIGGERT:
H.R. 92.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Article 1, Section 8.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 93.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 94.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 95.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 96.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
We submit this bill under the Constitutional authority of Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 protecting interstate commerce across the Internet. Additionally, we cite Clause 14 of Section 8 to make rules for the federal government.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 97.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DREIER:
H.R. 98.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 4 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.
By Mr. DREIER:
H.R. 99.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I and Amendment XVI of the Constitution.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 100.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1; Article I, Section 8, Clause 14; and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 101.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 14.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 102.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; Article I, Section 8, Clause 14; and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. BLACKBURN:
H.R. 103.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3; Article I, Section 8, Clause 14.
By Mr. BOUSTANY:
H.R. 104.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 105.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of Section 8 and Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. CARDOZA:
H.R. 106.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to its authority under clause 9 of section 8 of article I and section 1 of article III of the Constitution to establish and regulate federal courts.
By Mr. CONYERS:
H.R. 107.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution. This provision permits Congress make or alter the regulations pertaining to Federal elections.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 108.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 and 18, among others.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 109.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 4, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution. This provision permits Congress make or alter the regulations pertaining to Federal elections.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 110.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 111.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 112.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 113.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 114.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 115.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 116.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution which states ''Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 117.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill makes specific changes to existing law in a manner that returns power to the States and to the people, in accordance to Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H.R. 119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 120.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, the bill is authorized by Congress' power to ''provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.''

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 121.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution that states, ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts . . .''

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 122.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution states ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution states ''To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 123.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution that states, ''The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes . . .''

Amendment XVI of the Constitution that states, ''The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes . . .''

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 124.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6, Clause 1 of the Constitution that states ''The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.''

The 27th Amendment to the Constitution states ''Now law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.''

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 125.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 5, Clause 2 of the Constitution that states, ''Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings''

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 126.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution that states that Congress shall have Power ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States . . .''

By Mr. GRAVES of Georgia:

H.R. 127.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article 1 of the Constitution—No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 128.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 129.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 130.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 131.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 132.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 133.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 134.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 135.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 136.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 137.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 138.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 139.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 and Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States grant Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 140.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 5 of the Amendment XIV to the Constitution and Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 141.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill makes specific changes to existing law in a manner that returns power to

the States and to the People, in accordance with Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 142.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Spending Authorization

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. LATTA:

H.R. 143.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Taxation: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay 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. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 144.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill makes changes to existing law relating to Article 1 Section 7 which provides that ''All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.''

By Mr. MACK:

H.R. 145.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The legislation repeals provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and of the Health and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 that, in part, were enacted pursuant to section 8 of article I and other provisions, of the Constitution but some provisions of which, including the individual mandate, were enacted in excess of constitutional authority.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 146.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sections 7 and 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 147.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authorization for the Prescription Drug Affordability Act is found in Article 1, Section 8, and Clause 3 of the Constitution giving the Congress the authority to regulate commerce.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 148.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for the Social Security Preservation Act is article 1 section 9, clause 7 giving Congress the authority to control the expenditures of the federal government.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 149.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for the Social Security Beneficiary Tax Reduction Act is found in Article 1, section 8 which gives Congress power to lay and collect taxes.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 150.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority for the Senior Citizens' Tax Elimination Act is found in Article 1, section 8 which gives Congress power to lay and collect taxes.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 151.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutionality of the seniors' Health Care Freedom Act is the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which protects American citizens from having their rights to life, liberty or property abridged without due process of law. Forcing seniors into a federal program they do not want, and fording them from forming private contracts, violates their right to liberty and property.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 152.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8, of Article 1, in the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 153.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 7, of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

Clause 7, Section 9, of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 154.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1, Section 7, of Article 1 and Clause 7, Section 9 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 156.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, provided by Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, which reads: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes.

The Vietnam Human Rights Sanctions Act imposes sanctions on individuals who are nationals of Vietnam that the President determines are complicit in human rights abuses committed against nationals of Vietnam or their family members. Sanctions include prohibition of entry and admission to the United States and imposition of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, including blocking of property, and restricting or prohibiting financial transactions and the exportation and importation of property by the individual.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8 Congress has the power to regulate Commerce.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8 Congress has the power to regulate Commerce.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 159.

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 Mr. SHULER:

H.R. 160.

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.''

By Mr. SHULER:

H.R. 161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1—''The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes''.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 9, which states ''The Congress shall have Power . . . To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court.'' In addition, Article III, Section 1 states that ''The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.''

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 (relating to providing for the general welfare of the United States) and clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:
H.R. 171.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:
H.R. 172.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 5, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. STEARNS:
H.R. 173.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:
H.R. 174.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The U.S. Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:
H.R. 175.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The U.S. Constitution including Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:
H.R. 176.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The U.S. Constitution including Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:
H.R. 177.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 178.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 179.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 180.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 181.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 182.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution, which states no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 183.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 16 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 184.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Amendment XVI to the Constitution which gives Congress the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 185.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Amendment XVI to the Constitution which gives Congress the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 186.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:
H.R. 187.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7 which states that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time. The Appropriations Clause provides Congress with a mechanism to control or to limit spending by the federal government.

By Mr. WOODALL:
H.R. 188.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the procedural power granted to the House of Representatives pursuant to Article I, Section 7, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
This bill is enacted pursuant to the appropriations powers enumerated to Congress in Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WOODALL:
H.R. 189.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted in fidelity to the powers vested in Congress in Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution and to prohibit encroachment of individual rights granted in Amendment IX and state's rights granted in Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:
H.R. 190.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is introduced under the powers granted to Congress under Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:
H.R. 191.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is introduced under the powers granted to Congress under Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:
H.R. 192.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1.

By Mr. LATOURETTE:
H.R. 193.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 4 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. PASTOR of Arizona:
H.R. 194.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASTOR of Arizona:
H.R. 195.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:
H.J. Res. 1.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article V of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:
H.J. Res. 2.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article V of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. FLEMING:
H.J. Res. 3.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article V—The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.J. Res. 4.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution rests is the power of Congress as enumerated in Article V of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HENSARLING:

H.J. Res. 5.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article V of the United States Constitution, which states: ''The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution. . .''

Ms. KAPTUR:

H.J. Res. 6.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.J. Res. 7.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.J. Res. 8.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the United States Constitution.