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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 7, 2012, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 2012

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

PRAYER

Reverend Robert Ballecer, S.J., Jesuit Conference, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

God of mercy and of kindness, God of patience and of action, God of energy and forgiveness, we give You thanks for this new day, of what is, and what is to become.

We pray that You help us draw closer to You, that we may bear witness to Your presence among us, and face the day with courage and confidence.

Send Your spirit upon the Members of this assembly. May Your grace descend upon them as they meet the difficult task of working for the common good. May they be blessed with wisdom and compassion, enough to serve their fellow citizens with dignity and humility.

Provide them with the strength to be faithful to their duties and to serve honorably, always remembering the sacred trust they have with their fellow citizens.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. BARLETTA led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 5 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

FIGHTING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, in the minute or so I'm speaking this morning, two more illegal aliens will be added to America's population. Maybe they'll climb over a fence. Maybe they'll sneak off a boat. Maybe they'll overstay an expired visa. All expect to find a better life here in the United States, but all are breaking the law.

The millions of illegal aliens in this country right now impose a huge burden on America's cities. One of them was my city, Hazleton, Pennsylvania. That's why, as mayor, I was the first in the country to enact a local law cracking down on illegal immigration. Now other municipalities and States have taken up that fight.

Seeing Arizona defend its law this week, I'm reminded how the Federal Government has failed to stop illegal immigration. States like Arizona and cities like Hazleton are forced to act because this administration—and prior administrations—refuse to enforce immigration laws.

On Wednesday, Chief Justice John Roberts said it best:

> It seems to me that the Federal Government just doesn't want to know who is here illegally or not.

Well, Mr. Speaker, take it from someone who's been fighting against illegal immigration for 6 years now. Sadly, that sounds just about right.

REMEMBERING OTIS BROCK, III

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

Mr. BARROW. It's with sadness that I rise to honor the life of Otis Brock, III, who passed away Tuesday at the age of 41. Otis's time with us was too brief, but his life serves as a shining example of service to others.

A leader from the beginning, Otis was inspired by the example set by his parents, Otis J. Brock and Annette K. Brock, both prominent educators. After graduating from Sol C. Johnson High School and Savannah State University, Otis rose to become the Savannah-Chatham County Public School System's operations chief.

Otis served in many civic capacities, but the accomplishment he took most pride in was the role of father. Otis and

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his wife, Nailah, are the proud parents of two young daughters, Zuri and Zoey, and are awaiting the birth of their third child.

Otis, we thank you for your life and legacy. You will be missed.

RECOGNIZING JOHN ALLEN

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. I rise today to recognize John Allen and his lifetime of service to his community, the State of Arkansas, and to our country. John currently serves on the board of directors for the Lawrence County Children's Shelter and Northeast Arkansas Public Water Authority. In the past, he served as an alderman of Hoxie; chairman of the Lawrence County Chamber; president of the Walnut Ridge Jaycees; a lay leader at Hoxie United Methodist Church; and president of the Walnut Ridge Lions Club.

In the 1980s, John served on the Arkansas Transportation Commission and the National Motor Safety Regulatory Review Panel. During this time, he was instrumental in obtaining funding for Arkansas State University to start a transportation-related program within the College of Business. Thanks to John's efforts, ASU now has a Logistics and Supply Chain Management program. Additionally, John served as director of the Arkansas Assessment Coordination Department and Arkansas State director for the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development.

John has achieved much as a public servant, but he would be the first to say that his family is the center of his life. John and Elaine Allen have been married for 49 years. Together, they have three children: Andy, Andrea, and Matt. John is also the proud grandfather of Anna, Hayden, and Ella.

Mr. Speaker, today I honor John Allen for his lifetime of service. Arkansas, and indeed our Nation, is a better place to live because of John's efforts.

INTEREST RATE REDUCTION ACT

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

Mr. FARR. I rise today in opposition of H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act. Keeping student loan rates at their current level should be an easy, bipartisan bill. However, it should not be at the cost of an assault on women's health. Of all the offsets available to the majority, they chose to undermine the well-being of America's women and children by gutting investments in screening for breast and cervical cancer, childhood immunizations, and initiatives to reduce birth defects.

I remain committed to preventing an increase in student loan costs for over 7.4 million Americans. I would like to see a new, bipartisan bill sent to the President's desk well in advance of the July 1 deadline when the rates are scheduled to go up. But any student loan relief should not come at the expense of funding for childhood immunizations, screening programs for breast and cervical cancer, and birth defects.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this flawed legislation.

HONORING THOMAS C. DETWILER

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Thomas C. Detwiler, a constituent and friend from Ridgway, Pennsylvania. Tom is the mill manager of Johnson Domtar's Johnsonburg mill, and earlier this week he was awarded the prestigious Mill Manager of the Year Award from the Paper Industry Management Association at their international conference.

Tom was named vice president and mill manager on July 1, 2006, which is the pinnacle of a professional journey that began over 38 years ago at the same facility when he was hired as a process engineer. Over the years, Tom has become a recognized leader in the industry. His work and dedication is an inspiration to all of us, and his concern for the mill and the employees over the years is truly commendable.

While being diagnosed with a severe health issue that began almost 6 years ago, Tom is devoted to the Johnsonburg area, the mill, and especially the 378 employees. A native of Johnsonburg and 1970 graduate of Johnsonburg High School, Tom holds a bachelor of science degree in medical technology from Penn State University. He resides in Ridgway, Pennsylvania, with his wife Kathy. They have two grown daughters, Lauren and Lynn, who reside in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

I want to thank Tom for his service to the community and congratulate him on this esteemed award.

HONORING U.S. ARMY PRIVATE FIRST CLASS MICHAEL METCALF

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, when the doorbell rang at 5 a.m., Kimberly Metcalf of Boynton Beach, Florida, knew her worst fear had come true. Her only child, 22-year-old Michael Metcalf, U.S. Army private first class, died in Afghanistan on Sunday following an IED attack. Michael was killed while at the wheel of his armored vehicle that was going to rescue other soldiers that had been struck by a roadside bomb. Described by his mother as tough and strong, with a sensitive side, that he performed this one last act of bravery came as no surprise to all who knew him.

Michael attended Park Vista High School and graduated from St. John's Northwestern Military Academy. He loved surfing, skim-boarding, and spending time by the water.

On Monday, Michael's friends and family gathered at the inlet to light candles on his surfboard. Winds blew out all but one. As his friends said, The candle wouldn't go out. He wanted to hang out with us all night.

We will never forget Michael Metcalf's sacrifice, and our Nation is forever grateful for his service.

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TRIBUTE TO CHARLES COLSON

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, most people can point to at least one or two leaders, historical figures, or personal mentors who significantly affected their lives or callings. Chuck Colson was all three of these things to me and to many, many others. Charles W. Colson went to be with his Lord on April 21, 2012.

Chuck Colson was a profound example of someone saved by grace. As a State legislator, I was truly grieved by our State's sky-high recidivism rates and got involved with several prison ministries, including Koinonia House, which was founded by yet another man whose life was turned around after he converted in prison and met Charles Colson.

Then, a year before I ran for Congress, I was part of Chuck Colson's fantastic discipleship program. My wife and I chose to name our youngest son Koleson. I pray for my Kole that his life, like Chuck Colson's, would reflect the life-changing grace and redemption offered to us by the cross.

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of National Crime Victims' Rights Week. As co-founder and cochair with Congressman TED POE of the bipartisan Congressional Victims' Rights Caucus, we are well aware that far too often the victims of crimes suffer in silence.

Just last week, members of the caucus honored advocates nationwide for their work in supporting crime victims, including the University of California-Merced and Candy O'Donel-Browne of Mountain Crisis Services and the good work that she and her folks have done. Every day, these advocates work tirelessly to guarantee that every survivor has a place to turn for support in the aftermath of crime.

Though we wish that commemorative weeks such as this were not necessary, they help educate the public and remind survivors that they are not and

never will be forgotten. All of us have a responsibility to give voice to the challenges crime victims face, not just this week, but for every week of the year.

IN RECOGNITION OF LOCKHEED MARTIN'S F–22 PROGRAM

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

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart as the delivery ceremony of the last F–22 Raptor will take place next Wednesday in Marietta, Georgia, my hometown, tail No. 195—far short of what our Air Force needs.

Over the last three decades, the Cobb County community has watched the F–22 grace our skies as thousands of our citizens have worked steadfastly to make the Marietta production a model line. Many of our neighbors have indeed had a direct hand in producing the most capable fighter jet in history. The program has been a critical component of America's industrial base and a source of economic strength, creating 25,000 American jobs in 44 States and representing more than $12 billion in annual economic activity. The F–22 protects our citizens and our soldiers, and it deters America's enemies. Its legacy will be a credit to our community for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Lockheed Martin and the F–22 program.

WORKERS' MEMORIAL DAY

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

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on Workers' Memorial Day because 25 years ago in Bridgeport, Connecticut at L'Ambience Plaza, 28 construction workers lost their lives building a building using the controversial lift-slab construction technique, which even at the time was subject to controversy and is now subject to very significant regulation. This sad accident could easily have been avoided, but because the proper safety regulations were not in place, 28 men did not go home that day. When I attended a ceremony earlier this week to commemorate L'Ambience, I met with some of the families. The men were husbands, fathers, brothers, and neighbors.

Day in and day in out in this Chamber we hear about job-killing regulations from the other side. And yes, we must make sure that our regulations are finally balanced, but it has become religious in this Chamber that all regulations, whether they are there to preserve the lives of construction workers or to keep children from dying of asthma, are ''job-killing regulations.'' If this stays this ideological and this religious, we will see more killing of the real kind.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOODALL). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2012

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2096) to advance cybersecurity research, development, and technical standards, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2096

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2012''.

TITLE I—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) NATIONAL COORDINATION OFFICE.—The term National Coordination Office means the National Coordination Office for the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development program.

(2) PROGRAM.—The term Program means the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development program which has been established under section 101 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511).

SEC. 102. FINDINGS.

Section 2 of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7401) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) Advancements in information and communications technology have resulted in a globally interconnected network of government, commercial, scientific, and education infrastructures, including critical infrastructures for electric power, natural gas and petroleum production and distribution, telecommunications, transportation, water supply, banking and finance, and emergency and government services.'';

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Exponential increases in interconnectivity have facilitated enhanced communications, economic growth,'' and inserting ''These advancements have significantly contributed to the growth of the United States economy'';

(3) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) The Cyberspace Policy Review published by the President in May, 2009, concluded that our information technology and communications infrastructure is vulnerable and has 'suffered intrusions that have allowed criminals to steal hundreds of millions of dollars and nation-states and other entities to steal intellectual property and sensitive military information'.''; and

(4) by amending paragraph (6) to read as follows:

''(6) While African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans constitute 33 percent of the college-age population, members of these minorities comprise less than 20 percent of bachelor degree recipients in the field of computer sciences.''.

SEC. 103. CYBERSECURITY STRATEGIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the agencies identified in subsection 101(a)(3)(B)(i) through (x) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511(a)(3)(B)(i) through (x)) or designated under section 101(a)(3)(B)(xi) of such Act, working through the National Science and Technology Council and with the assistance of the National Coordination Office, shall transmit to Congress a strategic plan based on an assessment of cybersecurity risk to guide the overall direction of Federal cybersecurity and information assurance research and development for information technology and networking systems. Once every 3 years after the initial strategic plan is transmitted to Congress under this section, such agencies shall prepare and transmit to Congress an update of such plan.

(b) CONTENTS OF PLAN.—The strategic plan required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) specify and prioritize near-term, mid-term and long-term research objectives, including objectives associated with the research areas identified in section 4(a)(1) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7403(a)(1)) and how the near-term objectives complement research and development areas in which the private sector is actively engaged;

(2) describe how the Program will focus on innovative, transformational technologies with the potential to enhance the security, reliability, resilience, and trustworthiness of the digital infrastructure, and to protect consumer privacy;

(3) describe how the Program will foster the rapid transfer of research and development results into new cybersecurity technologies and applications for the timely benefit of society and the national interest, including through the dissemination of best practices and other outreach activities;

(4) describe how the Program will establish and maintain a national research infrastructure for creating, testing, and evaluating the next generation of secure networking and information technology systems;

(5) describe how the Program will facilitate access by academic researchers to the infrastructure described in paragraph (4), as well as to relevant data, including event data; and

(6) describe how the Program will engage females and individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b) to foster a more diverse workforce in this area.

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF ROADMAP.—The agencies described in subsection (a) shall develop and annually update an implementation roadmap for the strategic plan required in this section. Such roadmap shall—

(1) specify the role of each Federal agency in carrying out or sponsoring research and development to meet the research objectives of the strategic plan, including a description of how progress toward the research objectives will be evaluated;

(2) specify the funding allocated to each major research objective of the strategic plan and the source of funding by agency for the current fiscal year; and

(3) estimate the funding required for each major research objective of the strategic plan for the following 3 fiscal years.

(d) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In developing and updating the strategic plan under subsection (a), the agencies involved shall solicit recommendations and advice from—

(1) the advisory committee established under section 101(b)(1) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511(b)(1)); and

(2) a wide range of stakeholders, including industry, academia, including representatives of minority serving institutions and community colleges, National Laboratories, and other relevant organizations and institutions.

(e) APPENDING TO REPORT.—The implementation roadmap required under subsection (c), and its annual updates, shall be appended to the report required under section 101(a)(2)(D) of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511(a)(2)(D)).

SEC. 104. SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH IN CYBERSECURITY.

Section 4(a)(1) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7403(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''and usability'' after ''to the structure'';

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(J) social and behavioral factors, including human-computer interactions, usability, and user motivations.''.

SEC. 105. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION CYBERSECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY RESEARCH AREAS.—Section 4(a)(1) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7403(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by inserting ''identity management,'' after ''cryptography,''; and

(2) in subparagraph (I), by inserting '', crimes against children, and organized crime'' after ''intellectual property''.

(b) COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY RESEARCH GRANTS.—Section 4(a)(3) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 7403(a)(3)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) through (E) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2013;

''(B) $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2014; and

''(C) $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.''.

(c) COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY RESEARCH CENTERS.—Section 4(b) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 7403(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) how the center will partner with government laboratories, for-profit entities, other institutions of higher education, or nonprofit research institutions.''; and

(2) in paragraph (7) by striking subparagraphs (A) through (E) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) $4,500,000 for fiscal year 2013;

''(B) $4,500,000 for fiscal year 2014; and

''(C) $4,500,000 for fiscal year 2015.''.

(d) COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS.—Section 5(a)(6) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 7404(a)(6)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) through (E) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) $19,000,000 for fiscal year 2013;

''(B) $19,000,000 for fiscal year 2014; and

''(C) $19,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.''.

(e) SCIENTIFIC AND ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY ACT GRANTS.—Section 5(b)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 7404(b)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) through (E) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) $2,500,000 for fiscal year 2013;

''(B) $2,500,000 for fiscal year 2014; and

''(C) $2,500,000 for fiscal year 2015.''.

(f) GRADUATE TRAINEESHIPS IN COMPUTER AND NETWORK SECURITY.—Section 5(c)(7) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 7404(c)(7)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) through (E) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

''(A) $24,000,000 for fiscal year 2013;

''(B) $24,000,000 for fiscal year 2014; and

''(C) $24,000,000 for fiscal year 2015.''.

(g) CYBER SECURITY FACULTY DEVELOPMENT TRAINEESHIP PROGRAM.—Section 5(e) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 7404(e)) is repealed.

SEC. 106. FEDERAL CYBER SCHOLARSHIP FOR SERVICE PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall continue a Scholarship for Service program under section 5(a) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7404(a)) to recruit and train the next generation of Federal cybersecurity professionals and to increase the capacity of the higher education system to produce an information technology workforce with the skills necessary to enhance the security of the Nation's communications and information infrastructure.

(b) CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRAM.—The program under this section shall—

(1) provide, through qualified institutions of higher education, scholarships that provide tuition, fees, and a competitive stipend for up to 2 years to students pursing a bachelor's or master's degree and up to 3 years to students pursuing a doctoral degree in a cybersecurity field;

(2) provide the scholarship recipients with summer internship opportunities or other meaningful temporary appointments in the Federal information technology workforce; and

(3) increase the capacity of institutions of higher education throughout all regions of the United States to produce highly qualified cybersecurity professionals, through the award of competitive, merit-reviewed grants that support such activities as—

(A) faculty professional development, including technical, hands-on experiences in the private sector or government, workshops, seminars, conferences, and other professional development opportunities that will result in improved instructional capabilities;

(B) institutional partnerships, including minority serving institutions and community colleges; and

(C) development of cybersecurity-related courses and curricula.

(c) SCHOLARSHIP REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—Scholarships under this section shall be available only to students who—

(A) are citizens or permanent residents of the United States;

(B) are full-time students in an eligible degree program, as determined by the Director, that is focused on computer security or information assurance at an awardee institution; and

(C) accept the terms of a scholarship pursuant to this section.

(2) SELECTION.—Individuals shall be selected to receive scholarships primarily on the basis of academic merit, with consideration given to financial need, to the goal of promoting the participation of individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b), and to veterans. For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''veteran'' means a person who—

(A) served on active duty (other than active duty for training) in the Armed Forces of the United States for a period of more than 180 consecutive days, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable; or

(B) served on active duty (other than active duty for training) in the Armed Forces of the United States and was discharged or released from such service for a service-connected disability before serving 180 consecutive days.

For purposes of subparagraph (B), the term ''service-connected'' has the meaning given such term under section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(3) SERVICE OBLIGATION.—If an individual receives a scholarship under this section, as a condition of receiving such scholarship, the individual upon completion of their degree must serve as a cybersecurity professional within the Federal workforce for a period of time as provided in paragraph (5). If a scholarship recipient is not offered employment by a Federal agency or a federally funded research and development center, the service requirement can be satisfied at the Director's discretion by—

(A) serving as a cybersecurity professional in a State, local, or tribal government agency; or

(B) teaching cybersecurity courses at an institution of higher education.

(4) CONDITIONS OF SUPPORT.—As a condition of acceptance of a scholarship under this section, a recipient shall agree to provide the awardee institution with annual verifiable documentation of employment and up-to-date contact information.

(5) LENGTH OF SERVICE.—The length of service required in exchange for a scholarship under this subsection shall be 1 year more than the number of years for which the scholarship was received.

(d) FAILURE TO COMPLETE SERVICE OBLIGATION.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—If an individual who has received a scholarship under this section—

(A) fails to maintain an acceptable level of academic standing in the educational institution in which the individual is enrolled, as determined by the Director;

(B) is dismissed from such educational institution for disciplinary reasons;

(C) withdraws from the program for which the award was made before the completion of such program;

(D) declares that the individual does not intend to fulfill the service obligation under this section; or

(E) fails to fulfill the service obligation of the individual under this section,

such individual shall be liable to the United States as provided in paragraph (3).

(2) MONITORING COMPLIANCE.—As a condition of participating in the program, a qualified institution of higher education receiving a grant under this section shall—

(A) enter into an agreement with the Director of the National Science Foundation to monitor the compliance of scholarship recipients with respect to their service obligation; and

(B) provide to the Director, on an annual basis, post-award employment information required under subsection (c)(4) for scholarship recipients through the completion of their service obligation.

(3) AMOUNT OF REPAYMENT.—

(A) LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF SERVICE.—If a circumstance described in paragraph (1) occurs before the completion of 1 year of a service obligation under this section, the total amount of awards received by the individual under this section shall be repaid or such amount shall be treated as a loan to be repaid in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) MORE THAN ONE YEAR OF SERVICE.—If a circumstance described in subparagraph (D) or (E) of paragraph (1) occurs after the completion of 1 year of a service obligation under this section, the total amount of scholarship

awards received by the individual under this section, reduced by the ratio of the number of years of service completed divided by the number of years of service required, shall be repaid or such amount shall be treated as a loan to be repaid in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(C) REPAYMENTS.—A loan described in subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be treated as a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Stafford Loan under part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087a and following), and shall be subject to repayment, together with interest thereon accruing from the date of the scholarship award, in accordance with terms and conditions specified by the Director (in consultation with the Secretary of Education) in regulations promulgated to carry out this paragraph.

(4) COLLECTION OF REPAYMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the event that a scholarship recipient is required to repay the scholarship under this subsection, the institution providing the scholarship shall—

(i) be responsible for determining the repayment amounts and for notifying the recipient and the Director of the amount owed; and

(ii) collect such repayment amount within a period of time as determined under the agreement described in paragraph (2), or the repayment amount shall be treated as a loan in accordance with paragraph (3)(C).

(B) RETURNED TO TREASURY.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, any such repayment shall be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

(C) RETAIN PERCENTAGE.—An institution of higher education may retain a percentage of any repayment the institution collects under this paragraph to defray administrative costs associated with the collection. The Director shall establish a single, fixed percentage that will apply to all eligible entities.

(5) EXCEPTIONS.—The Director may provide for the partial or total waiver or suspension of any service or payment obligation by an individual under this section whenever compliance by the individual with the obligation is impossible or would involve extreme hardship to the individual, or if enforcement of such obligation with respect to the individual would be unconscionable.

(e) HIRING AUTHORITY.—For purposes of any law or regulation governing the appointment of individuals in the Federal civil service, upon successful completion of their degree, students receiving a scholarship under this section shall be hired under the authority provided for in section 213.3102(r) of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, and be exempted from competitive service. Upon fulfillment of the service term, such individuals shall be converted to a competitive service position without competition if the individual meets the requirements for that position.

SEC. 107. CYBERSECURITY WORKFORCE ASSESSMENT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act the President shall transmit to the Congress a report addressing the cybersecurity workforce needs of the Federal Government. The report shall include—

(1) an examination of the current state of and the projected needs of the Federal cybersecurity workforce, including a comparison of the different agencies and departments, and an analysis of the capacity of such agencies and departments to meet those needs;

(2) an analysis of the sources and availability of cybersecurity talent, a comparison of the skills and expertise sought by the Federal Government and the private sector, an examination of the current and future capacity of United States institutions of higher education, including community colleges, to provide current and future cybersecurity professionals, through education and training activities, with those skills sought by the Federal Government, State and local entities, and the private sector, and a description of how successful programs are engaging the talents of females and individuals identified in section 33 or 34 of the Science and Engineering Equal Opportunities Act (42 U.S.C. 1885a or 1885b);

(3) an examination of the effectiveness of the National Centers of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance Education, the Centers of Academic Excellence in Research, and the Federal Cyber Scholarship for Service programs in promoting higher education and research in cybersecurity and information assurance and in producing a growing number of professionals with the necessary cybersecurity and information assurance expertise, including individuals from States or regions in which the unemployment rate exceeds the national average;

(4) an analysis of any barriers to the Federal Government recruiting and hiring cybersecurity talent, including barriers relating to compensation, the hiring process, job classification, and hiring flexibilities; and

(5) recommendations for Federal policies to ensure an adequate, well-trained Federal cybersecurity workforce.

SEC. 108. CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY-INDUSTRY TASK FORCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITY-INDUSTRY TASK FORCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall convene a task force to explore mechanisms for carrying out collaborative research, development, education, and training activities for cybersecurity through a consortium or other appropriate entity with participants from institutions of higher education and industry.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The task force shall—

(1) develop options for a collaborative model and an organizational structure for such entity under which the joint research and development activities could be planned, managed, and conducted effectively, including mechanisms for the allocation of resources among the participants in such entity for support of such activities;

(2) propose a process for developing a research and development agenda for such entity, including guidelines to ensure an appropriate scope of work focused on nationally significant challenges and requiring collaboration;

(3) define the roles and responsibilities for the participants from institutions of higher education and industry in such entity;

(4) propose guidelines for assigning intellectual property rights and for the transfer of research and development results to the private sector; and

(5) make recommendations for how such entity could be funded from Federal, State, and nongovernmental sources.

(c) COMPOSITION.—In establishing the task force under subsection (a), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall appoint an equal number of individuals from institutions of higher education, including minority-serving institutions and community colleges, and from industry with knowledge and expertise in cybersecurity.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall transmit to the Congress a report describing the findings and recommendations of the task force.

(e) TERMINATION.—The task force shall terminate upon transmittal of the report required under subsection (d).

(f) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.—Members of the task force shall serve without compensation.

SEC. 109. CYBERSECURITY AUTOMATION AND CHECKLISTS FOR GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS.

Section 8(c) of the Cyber Security Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7406(c)) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) SECURITY AUTOMATION AND CHECKLISTS FOR GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall develop, and revise as necessary, security automation standards, associated reference materials (including protocols), and checklists providing settings and option selections that minimize the security risks associated with each information technology hardware or software system and security tool that is, or is likely to become, widely used within the Federal Government in order to enable standardized and interoperable technologies, architectures, and frameworks for continuous monitoring of information security within the Federal Government.

''(2) PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall establish priorities for the development of standards, reference materials, and checklists under this subsection on the basis of—

''(A) the security risks associated with the use of the system;

''(B) the number of agencies that use a particular system or security tool;

''(C) the usefulness of the standards, reference materials, or checklists to Federal agencies that are users or potential users of the system;

''(D) the effectiveness of the associated standard, reference material, or checklist in creating or enabling continuous monitoring of information security; or

''(E) such other factors as the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology determines to be appropriate.

''(3) EXCLUDED SYSTEMS.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology may exclude from the application of paragraph (1) any information technology hardware or software system or security tool for which such Director determines that the development of a standard, reference material, or checklist is inappropriate because of the infrequency of use of the system, the obsolescence of the system, or the inutility or impracticability of developing a standard, reference material, or checklist for the system.

''(4) DISSEMINATION OF STANDARDS AND RELATED MATERIALS.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall ensure that Federal agencies are informed of the availability of any standard, reference material, checklist, or other item developed under this subsection.

''(5) AGENCY USE REQUIREMENTS.—The development of standards, reference materials, and checklists under paragraph (1) for an information technology hardware or software system or tool does not—

''(A) require any Federal agency to select the specific settings or options recommended by the standard, reference material, or checklist for the system;

''(B) establish conditions or prerequisites for Federal agency procurement or deployment of any such system;

''(C) imply an endorsement of any such system by the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; or

''(D) preclude any Federal agency from procuring or deploying other information technology hardware or software systems for which no such standard, reference material, or checklist has been developed or identified under paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 110. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY CYBERSECURITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 20 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g–3) is amended by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f), and by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) INTRAMURAL SECURITY RESEARCH.—As part of the research activities conducted in accordance with subsection (d)(3), the Institute shall—

''(1) conduct a research program to develop a unifying and standardized identity, privilege, and access control management framework for the execution of a wide variety of resource protection policies and that is amenable to implementation within a wide variety of existing and emerging computing environments;

''(2) carry out research associated with improving the security of information systems and networks;

''(3) carry out research associated with improving the testing, measurement, usability, and assurance of information systems and networks; and

''(4) carry out research associated with improving security of industrial control systems.''.

TITLE II—ADVANCEMENT OF CYBERSECURITY TECHNICAL STANDARDS

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(2) INSTITUTE.—The term ''Institute'' means the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

SEC. 202. INTERNATIONAL CYBERSECURITY TECHNICAL STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in coordination with appropriate Federal authorities, shall—

(1) as appropriate, ensure coordination of Federal agencies engaged in the development of international technical standards related to information system security; and

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, develop and transmit to the Congress a plan for ensuring such Federal agency coordination.

(b) CONSULTATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR.—In carrying out the activities specified in subsection (a)(1), the Director shall ensure consultation with appropriate private sector stakeholders.

SEC. 203. CLOUD COMPUTING STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director, in collaboration with the Federal CIO Council, and in consultation with other relevant Federal agencies and stakeholders from the private sector, shall continue to develop and encourage the implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the use and adoption of cloud computing services by the Federal Government.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the strategy developed under subsection (a), the Director shall give consideration to activities that—

(1) accelerate the development, in collaboration with the private sector, of standards that address interoperability and portability of cloud computing services;

(2) advance the development of conformance testing performed by the private sector in support of cloud computing standardization; and

(3) support, in consultation with the private sector, the development of appropriate security frameworks and reference materials, and the identification of best practices, for use by Federal agencies to address security and privacy requirements to enable the use and adoption of cloud computing services, including activities—

(A) to ensure the physical security of cloud computing data centers and the data stored in such centers;

(B) to ensure secure access to the data stored in cloud computing data centers;

(C) to develop security standards as required under section 20 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278g-3); and

(D) to support the development of the automation of continuous monitoring systems.

SEC. 204. PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS AND EDUCATION.

(a) PROGRAM.—The Director, in collaboration with relevant Federal agencies, industry, educational institutions, National Laboratories, the National Coordination Office of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development program, and other organizations, shall continue to coordinate a cybersecurity awareness and education program to increase knowledge, skills, and awareness of cybersecurity risks, consequences, and best practices through—

(1) the widespread dissemination of cybersecurity technical standards and best practices identified by the Institute;

(2) efforts to make cybersecurity best practices usable by individuals, small to medium-sized businesses, State, local, and tribal governments, and educational institutions; and

(3) efforts to attract, recruit, and retain qualified professionals to the Federal cybersecurity workforce.

(b) STRATEGIC PLAN.—The Director shall, in cooperation with relevant Federal agencies and other stakeholders, develop and implement a strategic plan to guide Federal programs and activities in support of a comprehensive cybersecurity awareness and education program as described under subsection (a).

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and every 5 years thereafter, the Director shall transmit the strategic plan required under subsection (b) to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

SEC. 205. IDENTITY MANAGEMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Director shall continue a program to support the development of technical standards, metrology, testbeds, and conformance criteria, taking into account appropriate user concerns, to—

(1) improve interoperability among identity management technologies;

(2) strengthen authentication methods of identity management systems;

(3) improve privacy protection in identity management systems, including health information technology systems, through authentication and security protocols; and

(4) improve the usability of identity management systems.

SEC. 206. AUTHORIZATIONS.

No additional funds are authorized to carry out this title and the amendments made by this title or to carry out the amendments made by sections 109 and 110 of this Act. This title and the amendments made by this title and the amendments made by sections 109 and 110 of this Act shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized or appropriated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this bill, as amended, now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCAUL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today Congress has a historic opportunity to lay the groundwork to defend our Nation against cyberattacks. We're not just talking about mischievous online activity, but actions that could bring America to its knees.

Unfortunately, this is not science fiction. America is under attack, not by armies advancing on our beaches or planes overhead, but in the virtual world, where those who intend to do us harm have already penetrated our Federal and private computer networks and continue to plot relentlessly to bring down our critical infrastructure. Our water supply, nuclear facilities, air traffic control systems, electrical grid, and defense and banking systems are all vulnerable to a crippling attack.

General Keith Alexander, Director of the National Security Agency, said it is not a matter of if, but when a cyber Pearl Harbor occurs. We are just simply fortunate that a computer-based attack has not brought physical harm to Americans, but that is not for a lack of trying.

China has already successfully stolen some of our biggest military secrets, such as information about the F–35 Joint Strike Fighter, the Department of Defense's biggest weapons program ever. Now they know the program well enough not only to copy it, but to guard against it. Similar attacks continue unabated on our military's computer systems. Hackers trick soldiers into downloading viruses onto their computers, after which every keystroke is recorded. Mr. Speaker, our military secrets are being stolen every day.

Imagine if agents of a foreign government were breaking into the Pentagon and stealing top secret documents, paper files. It would not be tolerated. It would be all over the front page of The Washington Post. And yet in the virtual world, that is occurring. In fact, the October 2011 Report to Congress on Foreign Economic Collection and Industrial Espionage states it is part of China and Russia's national policy to try to identify and take sensitive technology which they need for their own development. In fact, they train and have a cyberwarfare college.

The degradation of our national security and intellectual property from cybertheft threatens to weaken us where we have historically been strong. The NSA calculates that Russia and China have stolen $1 trillion in American intellectual property, the biggest

transfer of wealth in history. Their philosophy is: Why invent when you can steal it?

Besides nation-states, there are groups such as Anonymous, LulzSec, and AntiSec who indulge in nonstate ''hacktivism.'' Their agenda is to bully, embarrass, and steal from those that they disagree with philosophically or politically. They think nothing of closing down Web sites, hacking into email and voice mail, and taking sensitive information from those who don't do their bidding.

There has been a lot of hard work going into this Cyberweek and a lot of thought to find solutions. As cochair of the Center for Strategic and International Studies Commission on Cybersecurity for the 44th President, I helped draft recommendations for securing the country's government networks and critical infrastructures.

□ 0920

As a member of the Speaker's Cyber Task Force and chairman of the House Cybersecurity Caucus, I helped present those recommendations to Congress in the legislation we have seen this week. The historic legislation the House votes on this week incorporates many of these recommendations.

This bill, the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act, gives the National Institute of Standards and Technology the authority to set security standards for Federal computer systems and develop checklists for agencies to follow.

Why is that important?

It hardens our Federal networks. Every Federal agency has been hacked into by agents of a foreign power, by activists. Every Federal agency, including the Pentagon, has been hacked into. This bill will harden those Federal networks and make them less vulnerable to such an attack.

It also creates a Federal/university/private sector task force to coordinate research and development. It establishes cybersecurity research and development grant programs and improves the quality of our cyber workforce by creating a scholarship program.

Importantly, it creates an education and awareness program for computer hygiene. When you talk to the NSA, they tell you that computer hygiene accounts for the majority of cyberattacks. This would remedy the majority of vulnerabilities that we face.

And finally, it sets forth procurement standards for hardware and software that will minimize security risks. This will also have a ripple effect in the private sector so that they will also adopt such procurement standards.

Other legislation we saw that passed yesterday facilitates the sharing of threat information between the public and private sector, which controls most of our critical infrastructure. While it's not part of this bill, I think it's important to make the analogy that what we did yesterday was simply allow the Federal Government to share signature threat information with the private sector, similar to a police officer sharing with a homeowner a threat that they see of someone breaking into their house and then telling them how they can better protect their house and lock the door without the door being opened.

These commonsense reforms are a baseline of what we need to secure our infrastructure. We must take action before life is lost and our economy and defenses have been weakened to the point of damaging our country.

One of the biggest failures after 9/11 was the knowledge that the attacks could have possibly been prevented with better intelligence information-sharing and protective measures. There was also a lack of imagination.

And while we can't change the past, we can use it as a lesson, as we go forward in our modern cyberworld, a world in which our water supply, defense systems, nuclear power plants, electrical grid, banking systems, FAA, and other critical infrastructures are vulnerable to cyberthieves, -attacks, and -terrorists.

We know what has to be done. Mr. Speaker, the time to act is now.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2096, the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act. I'd like to first thank my colleague, Mr. MCCAUL, for his hard work on this critical piece of national cybersecurity policy.

As cofounder of the House Cybersecurity Caucus, Mr. MCCAUL has played a key role in this policy area that is becoming increasingly important to our Nation. Our work together on this legislation, which began last Congress, demonstrates that this bill is good, bipartisan public policy that should once again receive overwhelming support in this House.

In 2009, the President called for a comprehensive 60-day review of U.S. cyberspace policy. That call and the subsequent expert recommendations contained in the report led to a series of hearings on cybersecurity R&D and resulted in the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2010, which I sponsored and worked on with Mr. MCCAUL in the Science and Technology Committee in the last Congress. That bill passed this Chamber by a vote of 422–5. Unfortunately, it was not taken up by the Senate.

Since that time, cyberthreats have only increased. So last May, Mr. MCCAUL and I introduced this bill once again to address the pressing education, research, and development and standards and practices aspects of cybersecurity.

In America, every individual and every organization, including the Federal Government, is vulnerable to cybercrime. Our most sensitive data are stored on computers, and around the world there are countless individuals, groups, and nations relentlessly focused on exploiting gaps in our cybersecurity system.

The Federal Trade Commission estimates that identity theft costs consumers about $50 billion annually. The Department of Commerce was targeted this month in a cyberattack that required the Economic Development Administration to completely unplug from the network. And just yesterday, the Homeland Security Committee heard from witnesses about Iran's development of a cyberarmy.

Cybercrime evolves as quickly as technology itself. Thus, it will take a collective effort by the Federal Government, the private sector, our scientists and engineers, and every American to defeat it. And H.R. 2096 will help to do this.

The first step is education. This bill builds on existing partnerships, such as the NSF-sponsored Center for Systems Security and Information Assurance at Moraine Valley Community College in Palos Hills, Illinois. This community college has trained hundreds of teachers and college faculty in cybersecurity-related areas since 2003, individuals who are now teaching at colleges and technical training programs nationwide.

H.R. 2096 also provides scholarships for students pursuing degrees in cybersecurity in exchange for their service in the Federal IT workforce. This approach not only provides for the immediate workforce needs of the Federal Government, but it also builds a pipeline for private industry.

Now, in addition to a skilled IT workforce, our Nation also needs advances in basic R&D. Cyberthreats are constantly evolving, and cybersecurity must reflect the comprehensive efforts that build towards a more secure foundation in the short and long terms.

So this legislation requires relevant Federal agencies to work with the National Science and Technology Council to develop a national strategic plan for cybersecurity R&D that sets priorities based on risk assessments, focuses on transformational technology, and strengthens technology transfer programs. It will build on infrastructure that we need to get the best ideas out of the lab and into the marketplace. And because people are perhaps the weakest link in many IT systems, the research strategy will include the social sciences to help us better understand how humans interact with technology.

Promoting public awareness of good computer hygiene can go a long way to protecting our systems. The dissemination of simple concepts, such as installing antivirus software and not opening emails from unknown sources, can go a long way in reducing the threat of cybercrime.

The legislation also calls on the National Institute of Standards and Technology to be a leader in both domestic

and international cybersecurity standards. As Mr. MCCAUL said, H.R. 2096 tasks NIST with developing a comprehensive international cybersecurity strategy that defines what working and IT technical standards we need, determines where they're being developed, and ensures the United States is represented.

Finally, in recognition of the Federal Government's increasing effort to utilize remote data centers, known as cloud computing, in this Congress, I worked to add language so that the bill now directs NIST to work with other agencies and with experts in the private sector to ensure the consistent and secure standards on cloud computing are put in place across the Federal Government. As cloud computing is used more and more by the Federal Government, we must make sure that this data is safe.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a necessary and vitally important step toward securing our public, private, and personal IT systems. It is a good bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), my good friend and colleague, the chairman of the Science and Technology Committee.

□ 0930

Mr. HALL. I want to thank my fellow Texas Representative, MICHAEL MCCAUL, for his very capable leadership, for his wonderful opening statement. It allows me to spend less time. He has knowledge of cybersecurity issues that is a very important asset to this Congress and is a benefit to the Nation, and I'm pleased to join him as a cosponsor of H.R. 2096, the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2012. As he stated so eloquently, as our reliance on information technology expands, so do our vulnerabilities.

Protecting the Nation's cyber-infrastructure is a responsibility shared by a number of different Federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

H.R. 2096 primarily addresses important cybersecurity research and development efforts conducted at or led by these agencies. It reauthorizes existing but expired research and education programs at NSF while eliminating two unnecessary programs and enhances scholarships to increase the size and skills of the Federal cybersecurity workforce.

It strengthens the cybersecurity R&D standards, development and coordination, and education and awareness at NIST; and it provides for strategic planning for cybersecurity R&D across the Federal Government. This is a good, fiscally responsible bill that enjoys broad bipartisan support.

It represents a modest but critical piece of Congress' overall efforts to address the comprehensive cybersecurity needs of the United States.

This bill has the support of numerous organizations, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which calls H.R. 2096

> an important step toward improving Federal cybersecurity R&D activities to improve the security, reliability, and resilience of America's digital infrastructure in partnership with industry.

I support the passage of H.R. 2096 and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. LIPINSKI. I'd like to yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) 5 minutes.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to rise today in strong support of the Cybersecurity Enhancement Act offered by my good friend and colleague, the cochair of the Cybersecurity Caucus, Mr. MCCAUL. The gentleman and I have been at this issue for several years now; and when we first began the effort back in '06 or '07, I think for the most part most people, when we talked about cybersecurity, it was, cyber what? Oh, how things have changed.

I think we certainly, collectively, between him and I and many others, have raised the awareness of this issue, its importance, and the challenges that we face in securing our Nation in cyberspace, and I deeply am grateful for his efforts.

It is impossible to overstate the importance of the cyberdomain to our national security, our infrastructure, and our economic competitiveness. Clearly, we all recognize how much we use the Internet every day in our daily lives, whether it's for commerce or communication, social networking, or national security issues. It really has become a part of our daily lives. But in securing the cyberdomain, we also face immense challenges.

Cyberthreats are clearly growing more numerous, sophisticated, and successful. We all know of someone who perhaps has had their bank accounts hacked and had money stolen or their identity stolen or their credit card number or Social Security number stolen because of a cyberattack on a company or government institution. We also have heard of numerous attacks, and we see them daily in the area of cyber-espionage, and the gentleman from Texas did a great job in outlining some of the specific challenges.

The F–35 is one case in particular that comes to mind. There are billions of dollars in R&D that is stolen on a daily or weekly basis by our adversaries; and, of course, we have heard and have documented numerous issues of cyberattacks. Thankfully, nothing major yet in this country. But as General Alexander, the Director of the NSA, has outlined, these days perhaps would come and we need to do all we can to avoid them.

Well-intentioned technological changes that create great efficiencies through automation and advanced management techniques, of course, can leave us even more vulnerable to cyber-exploitation.

Clearly, these efficiencies that have been brought through automation have helped us to be much more efficient; but as the test from Idaho National Labs, which showed how easy it would be to conduct a ''skater attack'' that penetrated systems that are government safety systems. Pumps and valves and generators could easily be penetrated and cause that generator to blow itself up. So these things can happen, and we need to do all we can to avoid them. Make sure that that day never comes.

Now, obviously, we have to tap into our creative and innovative spirit to address today's challenges and position ourselves to be agile in the face of tomorrow's threats.

I'm pleased that this bill helps us to make this need a reality by strengthening the coordination and cooperation among the various cyber-research and development efforts across the Federal Government.

The fruits of that research will be critical to our Nation's future defense and the cyberdomain.

Additionally, I'm pleased to highlight that this bill enhances programs that increase the size and skills of our Nation's cybersecurity workforce. Now, we have obviously a critical shortage of qualified cyber-experts, and we need to address that need. The director of the CIA's Clandestine Information Technology Office estimates that we only have about a thousand people that can operate in the country at world-class levels in cyberspace, and what he says is we need somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000 people.

We all heard about the skills gap that we face in this country where, in particular, high-tech companies are having a real difficult time finding qualified workers to fill those jobs of the 21st century. We need to do better in closing our skills gap.

To this end, last year the National Defense Authorization Act commissioned a study that the Pentagon had to conduct to determine its cyberworkforce needs and give them a better situation awareness about who they have with those capabilities and what their needs will be both now and in the future. It was a successful study, and the Pentagon is putting that plan and that information into action to close that gap.

And at the high school level in Rhode Island and in several of the other States, we, working with the Sands Institute, created the cyberchallenge. We need to focus on our young people and get them focused on a potential career in cybersecurity, and that program has been incredibly successful.

So in closing that gap and developing a cyberworkforce, this legislation is an important step in that effort. So I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for his leadership on this issue, and I'm

pleased to support this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. MCCAUL. Let me just as a point of personal privilege say and give my thanks to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN), my good friend, colleague, cochair of the Cybersecurity Caucus, for your vision, your leadership on this very, very important issue. As you know and I know, we were very into this issue of cybersecurity 6 years ago, before it was really cool to be into cybersecurity. So thank you so much for your leadership.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), my good friend and colleague and also the chairman of the Speaker's Cybersecurity Caucus.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I appreciate the chairman of the Science Committee, Mr. HALL, and the ranking member, Ms. JOHNSON, for bringing this bill and the next bill to the floor. This will mean the House will have passed four bills this week related to cybersecurity, taking important steps in the right direction.

I particularly appreciate the work of the gentleman from Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. LIPINSKI for bringing this bill to the floor. As they have said, they've been working on it for a while, and I appreciate their persistence and also the substance of the bill.

Of course, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, as you've heard, has been working in this area for a number of years, and the study that he cochaired with Mr. LANGEVIN with the CSIS Commission on Cybersecurity remains one of the leading studies in this field.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is important. You've heard about the education and awareness. It also helps make sure that the research and development is coordinated so that we don't duplicate within the Federal Government, but also that it is complementary to what the private sector is doing.

□ 0940

I think it's important to emphasize that the answer to cybersecurity is not a government program; it is our people and innovation. That is really the key. So others may steal information from us—they may even copy some of the things they steal—but what they can't do is produce the sort of innovation and new approaches that are absolutely essential to our future. That's part of the reason this bill is important. It's part of the reason we have to be careful about new regulations and other things that some people want to do because nurturing the innovation that comes from this country, from the private sector and the government, is absolutely essential to our future.

So I appreciate all of the work that the gentleman from Texas and others have done, not only on this bill but in the larger scheme of things, as it cuts across a number of committees, and it takes our country a few steps in the right direction. But it's important that we take those steps for our future security.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlelady from Texas, the ranking member of the committee, Ms. JOHNSON.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Let me express my appreciation to the leaders of this bill. This is a good bipartisan bill, and it is nearly identical to the legislation that passed the House by an overwhelming majority in the last Congress. I would like to certainly cite Mr. LIPINSKI and Mr. MCCAUL for their leadership and work on this bill.

The Internet—and our access to the Internet through computers, tablets, smartphones, et cetera—has greatly increased our productivity and connectivity. Unfortunately, this connectivity and the dependence of our infrastructure, our commerce, and a great deal of our day-to-day lives on information technologies have increased our vulnerability to cyberattack. For example, you may recall last year, the networks of 48 companies were penetrated for at least 6 months by a hacker who was looking for intellectual property to steal, and it was reported that the personal information of nearly 80 million video game users was compromised.

So we need to do what we can to help ensure that these sorts of intrusions are minimized. To do this, we need to build strong partnerships between our Federal agencies, businesses, nongovernmental organizations, and educational institutions.

I am pleased that H.R. 2096 strengthens the public-private partnerships, guarantees a proactive and comprehensive Federal cybersecurity R&D portfolio, trains the next generation of cybersecurity professionals, and ensures the development of robust cybersecurity technical standards. These activities are essential to our efforts to advance the security of our current information and communication systems and to build future systems that are more secure from the outset.

I would simply close by saying thank you to Mr. MCCAUL and to Mr. LIPINSKI. I hope that we get this bill passed.

Both of the agencies covered in H.R. 2096, the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, play an important and unique role in the Federal effort to secure cyberspace.

While I support the passage of H.R. 2096, I would be remiss if I did not take this opportunity to express some disappointment over the language in H.R. 2096 that authorizes a cybersecuity awareness and education program at NIST.

During Committee consideration of H.R. 2096, I offered an amendment to ensure that the education and awareness activities authorized by the bill accurately represent NIST's current role as the coordinator of the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education, or NICE.

I was pleased that my Republican colleagues offered to work with me to address this concern. However, the language in the bill we are considering today still falls short and fails to accurately reflect these activities.

NICE, under NIST's leadership, is playing an important and critical role in improving cybersecurity education in this country. Unfortunately, my Republican colleagues were resistant to language that specifically addressed NICE's role in formal cybersecurity education.

I believe that this is a regrettable omission and that we missed an opportunity to ensure that the initiative focuses sufficient attention on developing the next generation of cybersecurity professionals. I hope that this shortcoming can be addressed as the bill moves to the Senate.

President Obama has stated that cyber threats are "one of the most serious economic and national security challenges we face as a nation" and that cutting edge research and development and a commitment to science and math education are central to securing America's information and communication networks. I couldn't agree more.

H.R. 2096 will help to advance these important goals and improve the Nation's resiliency to cyber attack.

I'd like to take a moment to thank both the Majority and Minority staff for their work on this bill, and in particular thank Marcy Gallo on my staff for her hard work. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Illinois have any additional speakers?

Mr. LIPINSKI. Just myself. I am ready to close.

Mr. MCCAUL. Then I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. LANGEVIN, the other cochair of the Cybersecurity Caucus, for all of his work. I want to thank Ranking Member JOHNSON for her work, Chairman HALL, and especially Mr. MCCAUL for coming together on this bill.

We started this in the last Congress. Hopefully, we will get it finished in this Congress. We know that cyberthreats are everywhere—from cyberarmies that are threatening our Nation to cybercrime that threatens the financial security of all Americans. This bill addresses three key pieces of protecting our Nation: improving education, R&D, and the development of standards. All of these are key pieces we have to continue to develop as the threats develop, and this will help us to do that.

So I want to urge my colleagues to vote for this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Let me first recognize Mr. LIPINSKI for his excellent leadership. We've been pushing this bill. It's the second Congress in which we've pushed it. I certainly hope that this time it goes to the Senate and gets signed into law.

Mr. LIPINSKI, you've been a real leader on cybersecurity. It has been an honor to serve with you on the Science and Technology Committee together. Let me, again, thank you for all of your great efforts.

At a time of intense partisanship, when there is so much acrimony on

both sides of the aisle, it is refreshing to see a moment when we can come together as Americans first, regardless of party affiliation, and do something that's right. Cybersecurity is in the best interest of the Nation. Defending the United States is a fundamental element under the Constitution. So, for me, personally, to see us come together like we have today is a very refreshing thing.

My father flew in a B–17 over Europe in 35 bombing missions. He was a bombardier. At that time, the state of warfare was very kinetic. They handed down a better country to this generation, but we're faced with a new threat. They're not bombs of his era, of his day, but, rather, digital bombs that can be dropped at any time and that have dropped on this government—on the Federal Government—and on our private sector. Bombs that have stolen trillions of dollars of intellectual property. Bombs that have committed espionage and stolen our military secrets. And bombs that could be conducted in a cyberwarfare attack.

I think the thing that keeps me up most at night is the idea of cyberwarfare, because we know what our offensive capability is. We know what we can do and conduct as a Nation against another nation. That technology in the wrong hands, in a country's like Iran, can cause great devastation against the interests of the United States, can bring down power grids, can bring down financial institutions. Every critical infrastructure tied to the Internet is vulnerable to this type of attack. So I believe that this legislation will protect this Nation from such attacks.

We all came up here to serve, not for ego, not for title but, at the end of the day, to make a difference, to make a fundamental difference in the lives of Americans. So I believe a moment like this is a great moment in which we can reflect back on later in our lives and think, you know, I made a difference. This bill protects Americans and future generations.

Let me thank all of those who have been involved in this critical legislation and, particularly, Mr. LIPINSKI for your patriotism to this country and for what you've done in getting this to move forward.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2096, the "Cybersecurity Enhancement Act." The bill would reauthorize several National Science Foundation (NSF) programs that aim to enhance cybersecurity. In addition, it would require the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to continue a cybersecurity awareness program and to develop standards for managing personal identifying information stored on computer systems. Further, it would establish a task force which would recommend actions to improve our Nation's cybersecurity.

Cyberspace can easily be considered the nervous system—the control system of our country. Cyberspace is composed of hundreds of thousands of interconnected computers, servers, routers, switches, and fiber optic cables that allow our critical infrastructures to work. Thus, the healthy functioning of cyberspace is essential to our economy and our national security.

This issue is not new to me nor to any other Member of Congress. As a senior Member of the Judiciary Committee I have faced the problems which arise when there are breaches and how best to protect our system in both the Crime and Intellectual Property Subcommittees.

As a senior Member of the Homeland Security Committee, I am deeply concerned about vulnerabilities in our cyber security protection. For the last few years, threats originating in cyberspace have risen dramatically. The policy of the United States has been to protect against the debilitating disruption of the operation of information systems for critical infrastructures and, thereby, help to protect the people, economy, and national security of the United States.

I realize that we must act in advance to reduce all of our vulnerabilities to these types of threats, in order to prevent any damage to the cyber systems supporting our Nation's critical infrastructures.

According to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) the threat posed by cyber attacks is heightened by vulnerabilities in federal systems and systems supporting critical infrastructure. Specifically, significant weaknesses in information security controls continue to threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of critical information and information systems supporting the operations, assets, and personnel of Federal Government agencies.

For example, 18 of 24 major Federal agencies have reported inadequate information security controls for financial reporting for fiscal year 2011, and inspectors general at 22 of these agencies identified information security as a major management challenge for their agency.

Moreover, GAO, agency, and inspector general assessments of information security controls during fiscal year 2011 revealed that most major agencies had weaknesses in most major categories of information system controls. These and similar weaknesses can be exploited by threat actors, with potentially severe effects.

In addition, the number of cybersecurity incidents reported by Federal agencies continues to rise, and recent incidents illustrate that these pose serious risk. Over the past 6 years, the number of incidents reported by Federal agencies to the Federal information security incident center has increased by nearly 680 percent.

These incidents include unauthorized access to systems; improper use of computing resources; and the installation of malicious software, among others.

Reported attacks and unintentional incidents involving Federal, private, and infrastructure systems demonstrate that the impact of a serious attack could be significant, including loss of personal or sensitive information, disruption or destruction of critical infrastructure, and damage to national and economic security.

Federal agencies are facing a set of emerging cybersecurity threats that are the result of increasingly sophisticated methods of attack and the blending of once distinct types of attack into more complex and damaging forms. Examples of these threats include spam (unsolicited commercial e-mail), phishing (fraudulent messages to obtain personal or sensitive data), and spyware (software that monitors user activity without user knowledge or consent).

Cyber attacks are analogous to guerilla warfare. Attribution of an attack to a specific source or entity is a significant challenge in cyberspace because the Internet was built on an open, anonymous platform. This architecture permits the original source of an attack to be easily masked. While an attack may be traced to a specific country, this does not necessarily mean that the government of that country is behind the attacks. Moreover, because of the near universal access to the Internet, disruptive activity can come from individual actors located in any corner of the globe.

In February 2009, the Director of National Intelligence testified that foreign nations and criminals have targeted government and private sector networks to gain a competitive advantage and potentially disrupt or destroy them, and that terrorist groups have expressed a desire to use cyberattacks as a means to target the United States.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has identified multiple sources of threats to our Nation's critical information systems, including foreign nations engaged in espionage and information warfare, domestic criminals, hackers, virus writers, and disgruntled employees and contractors working within an organization.

For these reasons and more, I support this bipartisan legislation. We must continue to support the research and development of technology that will help to combat threats to our cybersecurity. It is also essential to train and develop the professionals who are able to continue with the implementation of countermeasures and are the future of R&D.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2096, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 0950

ADVANCING AMERICA'S NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2012

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3834) to amend the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 to authorize activities for support of networking and information technology research, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3834

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2012''.

SEC. 2. PROGRAM PLANNING AND COORDINATION.

(a) PERIODIC REVIEWS.—Section 101 of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) PERIODIC REVIEWS.—The agencies identified in subsection (a)(3)(B) shall—

''(1) periodically assess the contents and funding levels of the Program Component Areas and restructure the Program when warranted, taking into consideration any relevant recommendations of the advisory committee established under subsection (b); and

''(2) ensure that the Program includes large-scale, long-term, interdisciplinary research and development activities, including activities described in section 104.''.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC PLAN.—Section 101 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended further by adding after subsection (d), as added by subsection (a) of this Act, the following new subsection:

''(e) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The agencies identified in subsection (a)(3)(B), working through the National Science and Technology Council and with the assistance of the National Coordination Office described under section 102, shall develop, within 12 months after the date of enactment of the Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2012, and update every 3 years thereafter, a 5-year strategic plan to guide the activities described under subsection (a)(1).

''(2) CONTENTS.—The strategic plan shall specify near-term and long-term objectives for the Program, the anticipated time frame for achieving the near-term objectives, the metrics to be used for assessing progress toward the objectives, and how the Program will—

''(A) foster the transfer of research and development results into new technologies and applications for the benefit of society, including through cooperation and collaborations with networking and information technology research, development, and technology transition initiatives supported by the States;

''(B) encourage and support mechanisms for interdisciplinary research and development in networking and information technology, including through collaborations across agencies, across Program Component Areas, with industry, with Federal laboratories (as defined in section 4 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3703)), and with international organizations;

''(C) address long-term challenges of national importance for which solutions require large-scale, long-term, interdisciplinary research and development;

''(D) place emphasis on innovative and high-risk projects having the potential for substantial societal returns on the research investment;

''(E) strengthen all levels of networking and information technology education and training programs to ensure an adequate, well-trained workforce; and

''(F) attract more women and underrepresented minorities to pursue postsecondary degrees in networking and information technology.

''(3) NATIONAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE.—The strategic plan developed in accordance with paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by milestones and roadmaps for establishing and maintaining the national research infrastructure required to support the Program, including the roadmap required by subsection (a)(2)(E).

''(4) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The entities involved in developing the strategic plan under paragraph (1) shall take into consideration the recommendations—

''(A) of the advisory committee established under subsection (b); and

''(B) of the stakeholders whose input was solicited by the National Coordination Office, as required under section 102(b)(3).

''(5) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Director of the National Coordination Office shall transmit the strategic plan required under paragraph (1) to the advisory committee, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.''.

(c) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR.—Section 101(a)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by inserting ''education,'' before ''and other activities'';

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) and (F) as subparagraphs (F) and (G), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraph:

''(E) encourage and monitor the efforts of the agencies participating in the Program to allocate the level of resources and management attention necessary to ensure that the strategic plan under subsection (e) is developed and executed effectively and that the objectives of the Program are met;''.

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 101(b)(1) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) after the first sentence, by inserting the following: ''The co-chairs of the advisory committee shall meet the qualifications of committee membership and may be members of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.''; and

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''high-performance'' and inserting ''high-end''.

(e) REPORT.—Section 101(a)(3) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by striking ''is submitted,'' and inserting ''is submitted, the levels for the previous fiscal year,''; and

(B) by striking ''each Program Component Area;'' and inserting ''each Program Component Area and research area supported in accordance with section 104;'';

(2) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) by striking ''each Program Component Area,'' and inserting ''each Program Component Area and research area supported in accordance with section 104,'';

(B) by striking ''is submitted,'' and inserting ''is submitted, the levels for the previous fiscal year,''; and

(C) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(3) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (G); and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraphs:

''(E) include a description of how the objectives for each Program Component Area, and the objectives for activities that involve multiple Program Component Areas, relate to the objectives of the Program identified in the strategic plan required under subsection (e);

''(F) include—

''(i) a description of the funding required by the National Coordination Office to perform the functions specified under section 102(b) for the next fiscal year by category of activity;

''(ii) a description of the funding required by such Office to perform the functions specified under section 102(b) for the current fiscal year by category of activity; and

''(iii) the amount of funding provided for such Office for the current fiscal year by each agency participating in the Program; and''.

(f) DEFINITION.—Section 4 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5503) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (7) as paragraphs (2) through (8), respectively;

(2) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph:

''(1) 'cyber-physical systems' means physical or engineered systems whose networking and information technology functions and physical elements are deeply integrated and are actively connected to the physical world through sensors, actuators, or other means to perform monitoring and control functions;'';

(3) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated, by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technology'';

(4) in paragraph (4), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technology''; and

(B) by striking ''supercomputer'' and inserting ''high-end computing'';

(5) in paragraph (6), as so redesignated, by striking ''network referred to as'' and all that follows through the semicolon and inserting ''network, including advanced computer networks of Federal agencies and departments;''; and

(6) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated, by striking ''National High-Performance Computing Program'' and inserting ''networking and information technology research and development program''.

SEC. 3. LARGE-SCALE RESEARCH IN AREAS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

Title I of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 104. LARGE-SCALE RESEARCH IN AREAS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Program shall encourage agencies identified in section 101(a)(3)(B) to support large-scale, long-term, interdisciplinary research and development activities in networking and information technology directed toward application areas that have the potential for significant contributions to national economic competitiveness and for other significant societal benefits. Such activities, ranging from basic research to the demonstration of technical solutions, shall be designed to advance the development of research discoveries. The advisory committee established under section 101(b) shall make recommendations to the Program for candidate research and development areas for support under this section.

''(b) CHARACTERISTICS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Research and development activities under this section shall—

''(A) include projects selected on the basis of applications for support through a competitive, merit-based process;

''(B) involve collaborations among researchers in institutions of higher education and industry, and may involve nonprofit research institutions and Federal laboratories, as appropriate;

''(C) when possible, leverage Federal investments through collaboration with related State initiatives; and

''(D) include a plan for fostering the transfer of research discoveries and the results of technology demonstration activities, including from institutions of higher education and Federal laboratories, to industry for commercial development.

''(2) COST-SHARING.—In selecting applications for support, the agencies shall give special consideration to projects that include cost sharing from non-Federal sources.

''(3) AGENCY COLLABORATION.—If 2 or more agencies identified in section 101(a)(3)(B), or other appropriate agencies, are working on large-scale research and development activities in the same area of national importance, then such agencies shall strive to collaborate through joint solicitation and selection of applications for support and subsequent funding of projects.

''(4) INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CENTERS.—Research and development activities under this section may be supported through interdisciplinary research centers that are organized to investigate basic research questions and carry out

technology demonstration activities in areas described in subsection (a). Research may be carried out through existing interdisciplinary centers, including those authorized under section 7024(b)(2) of the America COMPETES Act (Public Law 110–69; 42 U.S.C. 1862o–10).''.

SEC. 4. CYBER-PHYSICAL SYSTEMS.

(a) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS.—Section 101(a)(1) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(J) provide for increased understanding of the scientific principles of cyber-physical systems and improve the methods available for the design, development, and operation of cyber-physical systems that are characterized by high reliability, safety, and security; and

''(K) provide for research and development on human-computer interactions, visualization, and big data.''.

(b) TASK FORCE.—Title I of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended further by adding after section 104, as added by section 3 of this Act, the following new section:

''SEC. 105. UNIVERSITY/INDUSTRY TASK FORCE.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2012, the Director of the National Coordination Office shall convene a task force to explore mechanisms for carrying out collaborative research and development activities for cyber-physical systems, including the related technologies required to enable these systems, through a consortium or other appropriate entity with participants from institutions of higher education, Federal laboratories, and industry.

''(b) FUNCTIONS.—The task force shall—

''(1) develop options for a collaborative model and an organizational structure for such entity under which the joint research and development activities could be planned, managed, and conducted effectively, including mechanisms for the allocation of resources among the participants in such entity for support of such activities;

''(2) propose a process for developing a research and development agenda for such entity, including guidelines to ensure an appropriate scope of work focused on nationally significant challenges and requiring collaboration and to ensure the development of related scientific and technological milestones;

''(3) define the roles and responsibilities for the participants from institutions of higher education, Federal laboratories, and industry in such entity;

''(4) propose guidelines for assigning intellectual property rights and for the transfer of research results to the private sector; and

''(5) make recommendations for how such entity could be funded from Federal, State, and non-governmental sources.

''(c) COMPOSITION.—In establishing the task force under subsection (a), the Director of the National Coordination Office—

''(1) shall appoint an equal number of individuals with knowledge and expertise in cyber-physical systems from—

''(A) institutions of higher education, including minority-serving institutions and community colleges; and

''(B) industry; and

''(2) may appoint not more than 2 individuals from Federal laboratories.

''(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2012, the Director of the National Coordination Office shall transmit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report describing the findings and recommendations of the task force.

''(e) TERMINATION.—The task force shall terminate upon transmittal of the report required under subsection (d).

''(f) COMPENSATION.—Members of the task force shall serve without compensation.''.

SEC. 5. CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICES FOR RESEARCH.

Title I of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended further by adding after section 105, as added by section 4(b) of this Act, the following new section:

''SEC. 106. CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICES FOR RESEARCH.

''(a) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2012, the Director of the National Coordination Office, working through the National Science and Technology Council, shall convene an interagency working group to examine—

''(1) the research and development needed—

''(A) to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of cloud computing environments;

''(B) to increase the trustworthiness of cloud applications and infrastructure; and

''(C) to enhance the foundations of cloud architectures, programming models, and interoperability; and

''(2) the potential use of cloud computing for federally-funded science and engineering research, including issues around funding mechanisms and policies for the use of cloud computing services for such research.

''(b) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out the tasks in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), the working group shall consult with academia, industry, Federal laboratories, and other relevant organizations and institutions, as appropriate.

''(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2012, the Director of the National Coordination Office shall transmit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing the findings and any recommendations of the working group.

''(d) TERMINATION.—The interagency working group shall terminate upon transmittal of the report required under subsection (c).''.

SEC. 6. NATIONAL COORDINATION OFFICE.

Section 102 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5512) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 102. NATIONAL COORDINATION OFFICE.

''(a) OFFICE.—The Director shall continue a National Coordination Office with a Director and full-time staff.

''(b) FUNCTIONS.—The National Coordination Office shall—

''(1) provide technical and administrative support to—

''(A) the agencies participating in planning and implementing the Program, including such support as needed in the development of the strategic plan under section 101(e); and

''(B) the advisory committee established under section 101(b);

''(2) serve as the primary point of contact on Federal networking and information technology activities for government organizations, academia, industry, professional societies, State computing and networking technology programs, interested citizen groups, and others to exchange technical and programmatic information;

''(3) solicit input and recommendations from a wide range of stakeholders during the development of each strategic plan required under section 101(e) through the convening of at least 1 workshop with invitees from academia, industry, Federal laboratories, and other relevant organizations and institutions;

''(4) conduct public outreach, including the dissemination of findings and recommendations of the advisory committee, as appropriate; and

''(5) promote access to and early application of the technologies, innovations, and expertise derived from Program activities to agency missions and systems across the Federal Government and to United States industry.

''(c) SOURCE OF FUNDING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The operation of the National Coordination Office shall be supported by funds from each agency participating in the Program.

''(2) SPECIFICATIONS.—The portion of the total budget of such Office that is provided by each agency for each fiscal year shall be in the same proportion as each such agency's share of the total budget for the Program for the previous fiscal year, as specified in the report required under section 101(a)(3).''.

SEC. 7. IMPROVING NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION.

Section 201(a) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5521(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (4) as paragraphs (3) through (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) the National Science Foundation shall use its existing programs, in collaboration with other agencies, as appropriate, to improve the teaching and learning of networking and information technology at all levels of education and to increase participation in networking and information technology fields, including by women and underrepresented minorities;''.

SEC. 8. CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) SECTION 3.—Section 3 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5502) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technology'';

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technology'';

(B) in subparagraphs (A), (F), and (G), by striking ''high-performance computing'' each place it appears and inserting ''networking and information technology''; and

(C) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''high-performance'' and inserting ''high-end''; and

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''high-performance computing and'' and inserting ''networking and information technology and''; and

(B) by striking ''high-performance computing network'' and inserting ''networking and information technology''.

*(b) TITLE I.—The heading of title I of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended by striking ''**HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING**'' and inserting ''**NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**''.*

(c) SECTION 101.—Section 101 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5511) is amended—

*(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING**'' and inserting ''**NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**'';*

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''NATIONAL HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING'' and inserting ''NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT'';

(B) in paragraph (1) of such subsection—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''National High-Performance Computing Program'' and inserting ''networking

and information technology research and development program'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''high-performance computing, including networking'' and inserting ''networking and information technology'';

(iii) in subparagraphs (B) and (G), by striking ''high-performance'' each place it appears and inserting ''high-end''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''high-performance computing and networking'' and inserting ''high-end computing, distributed, and networking''; and

(C) in paragraph (2) of such subsection—

(i) in subparagraphs (A) and (C)—

(I) by striking ''high-performance computing'' each place it appears and inserting ''networking and information technology''; and

(II) by striking ''development, networking,'' each place it appears and inserting ''development,''; and

(ii) in subparagraphs (F) and (G), as redesignated by section 2(c)(1) of this Act, by striking ''high-performance'' each place it appears and inserting ''high-end'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''high-performance computing'' both places it appears and inserting ''networking and information technology''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), in the second sentence, by striking ''2'' and inserting ''3''; and

(4) in subsection (c)(1)(A), by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technology''.

(d) SECTION 201.—Section 201(a)(1) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5521(a)(1)) is amended by striking ''high-performance computing'' and all that follows through ''networking;'' and inserting ''networking and information research and development;''.

(e) SECTION 202.—Section 202(a) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5522(a)) is amended by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technology''.

(f) SECTION 203.—Section 203(a) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5523(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''high-performance computing and networking'' and inserting ''networking and information technology''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''high-performance'' and inserting ''high-end''.

(g) SECTION 204.—Section 204 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5524) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''high-performance computing systems and networks'' and inserting ''networking and information technology systems and capabilities'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''interoperability of high-performance computing systems in networks and for common user interfaces to systems'' and inserting ''interoperability and usability of networking and information technology systems''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technology''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING AND NETWORK'' and inserting ''NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY''; and

(B) by striking ''sensitive''.

(h) SECTION 205.—Section 205(a) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5525(a)) is amended by striking ''computational'' and inserting ''networking and information technology''.

(i) SECTION 206.—Section 206(a) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5526(a)) is amended by striking ''computational research'' and inserting ''networking and information technology research''.

(j) SECTION 207.—Section 207(b) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5527(b)) is amended by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technology''.

(k) SECTION 208.—Section 208 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 5528) is amended—

*(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING**'' and inserting ''**NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**''; and*

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''High-performance computing and associated'' and inserting ''Networking and information'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''high-performance computing'' and inserting ''networking and information technologies'';

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking ''high-performance'' and inserting ''high-end'';

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking ''high-performance computers and associated'' and inserting ''networking and information''; and

(E) in paragraph (5), by striking ''high-performance computing and associated'' and inserting ''networking and information''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3834, as amended, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

As a sponsor of H.R. 3834, the Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2012, I rise today in strong support of this legislation.

Before I delve into the details of the bill, however, I want to thank the Speaker and the majority leader for their leadership in putting together a cybersecurity task force to address our serious cybersecurity challenges. This task force, led by Representative MAC THORNBERRY, provided a compass point and set the direction for all the bills we're considering this week.

The Science Committee started our cybersecurity early in Congress, so I was very pleased to see the task force embrace both Mr. MCCAUL's bills, H.R. 2096 and H.R. 3834, as necessary steps to improve U.S. cybersecurity.

I would like to also thank my Texas colleague, Ranking Member JOHNSON, my neighbor, for joining me in cosponsoring H.R. 3834, which updates the NITRD Program. This program is an important component of our Nation's cybersecurity efforts, and it is critical to our overall networking and information technology research and development in general. It's a product of the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 and represents and coordinates the Federal Government's nearly $4 billion R&D investment in unclassified networking, computing, software, cybersecurity, and related information technologies.

The bill before us today updates the underlying high-performance computing statute that has been in place for 20 years and codifies the work the National Coordination Office already undertakes. Specifically, H.R. 3834 improves program statistic planning and coordination; it rebalances R&D portfolios to focus less on short-term goals and more on long-scale, long-term interdisciplinary research; it updates research to reflect newer technologies like ''big data'' and ''cyberphysical'' systems. It also convenes an interagency working group to identify gaps in cloud computing research and examines the potential for using the cloud for federally funded research and codifies and emphasizes the role of the National Coordination Office.

Networking and information technology includes a broad range of technologies from smartphones to cloud computing. These innovations stem from numerous disciplines and have led to advances in search-and-rescue robots, unmanned aerial vehicles, near real-time weather forecasting, devices for assisted living, and computer-based education and training. R&D in this field seeks to minimize and prevent disruptions to critical infrastructure like power grids and emergency communication systems. This essential R&D is part of the reason that the House Republican Cybersecurity Task Force identified this program as important to our Nation.

Other cybersecurity efforts undertaken by NITRD agencies include research to detect, prevent, resist, respond to, and recover from actions that compromise or threaten the availability, ingenuity, or security of computer and network basic systems.

Currently, 15 Federal agencies are contributing members of NITRD, with an additional 20 or so participating in the program. Coordination among these agencies increases the overall effectiveness and productivity of our Nation's networking and information technology and cybersecurity R&D, leverages our strength, avoids duplication, and improves interoperability of R&D products. More importantly, in networking and information technology, R&D supports and boosts U.S. competitiveness, enhances national security, and helps strengthen the economy through the creation of high-level jobs.

H.R. 3834 is essentially the same bill that the House passed twice in the last Congress only to see it languish in the Senate. I urge passage of this measure once again and hope that the Senate will act accordingly. As with all cybersecurity bills before us today, H.R. 3834 enjoys the support of numerous industry supporters and technology stakeholders.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3834, the Advancing America's Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act of 2012.

H.R. 3834 is a good bipartisan bill which I was pleased to join Chairman HALL in introducing. It is largely based on the 2009 House-passed bill that was introduced by then-Chairman Gordon and Ranking Member HALL. But the current bill also includes some updates from the 2009 bill that appropriately reflect changes to the networking and information technology landscape, as well as policy and management recommendations made by an outside panel of experts charged with evaluating the NITRD Program.

The NITRD Program, as it is known, involves the collaboration of 15 Federal research and development agencies, each contributing its own unique expertise. To ensure that we make the most effective use of our Federal R&D resources and remain a leader in these fields, H.R. 3834 requires that all 15 agencies come together to develop and periodically update a strategic plan for Federal investments in NIT R&D.

H.R. 3834 calls for increased support for large-scale, long-term interdisciplinary research in NIT that will help us tackle national challenges such as improving the effectiveness and efficiency of our health care and energy-delivery systems. The bill also promotes partnerships between the Federal Government, academia, and industry to foster technology transfer.

In particular, I would like to highlight this bill's role in ensuring that the education of a future NIT workforce remains an important component of the NITRD Program.

I am hearing every day from small and large companies alike that the demand for skilled American IT professionals is higher than the supply. We hear the same message from university faculty who tell us that computer science graduates are snatched up the moment they graduate even while we're in the midst of a recession. This gap between supply and demand exists, despite the fact that these jobs are among the highest paying and most stable jobs out there.

It is imperative that we encourage more young Americans to pursue studies in NIT fields. In particular, because of the stark gender and racial gaps that we see in computer science programs, it is imperative that we encourage more young women and students of color to enter these fields. We simply cannot afford to ignore more than 50 percent of our Nation's brainpower.

□ 1000

H.R. 3834 doesn't go quite as far as I'd like it to go in addressing these education challenges, but it still sends an important message about the need to educate more of our students in NIT fields and provide the necessary authority for the agencies to play an appropriate role here.

Finally, since this is Cyber Week, I would be remiss not to mention that the NITRD Program serves as a coordinating and planning umbrella for all unclassified Federal cybersecurity R&D. Our committee addressed specific needs in cybersecurity R&D in a separate bill just considered today, but in doing so, we made sure that both the intellectual and financial resources for cybersecurity R&D are appropriately integrated into the rest of the Federal NIT portfolio. Information security R&D should not take place in its own silo. It bears on all network and information technologies.

In closing, NIT technologies cut across every sector of our economy and our national defense infrastructure. Our relatively modest 20-year investment in the NITRD Program has contributed immeasurably to our economic and national security by enabling innovation and job creation in NIT and providing American students with the skills to fulfill these jobs. Let's authorize this program today and ensure it remains strong.

I want to thank my friend, Chairman HALL, and his staff, especially Mele Williams, for working so collaboratively and openly with us on this good bipartisan bill. I'd also like to thank my staff, and in particular Dahlia Sokolov, for their hard work on the bill, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3834.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

Mrs. BIGGERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in today in support of H.R. 3834, also known as the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Act, or NITRD.

This program provides critical support and coordination for some of the most promising research and development on the computing horizon, namely, protection for our cybernetworks and the next generation of supercomputing, known as exascale.

Information technology research plays a critical role in U.S. economic strength. According to the Council on Competitiveness, our country's ability to outcompete other nations will be determined by our ability to outcompute.

American scientists, businesses, and manufacturing already use computing technologies to accelerate the pace of research on everything from new energy sources, new medicine, intellectual property, and national security. By passing this bill today, we maintain our leadership and focus in technology innovation and information security.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3834, Advancing America's NITRD Act of 2012.

I would like to thank Chairman HALL and Ranking Member JOHNSON for their important work on this bipartisan legislation. It's been nearly 3 years since we last reauthorized and updated the NITRD Program. I was a cosponsor of that bill in 2009, and while the Senate never acted on it, I'm hopeful that this will be a first step in taking action this year.

The NITRD Program evolved from the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991, which funded the development of Mosaic, the first commercial Web browser, which made the Internet user friendly and facilitated the cyber-revolution in the 1990s. This innovation was created by a team of programmers at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois. Marc Andreessen, one of the lead programmers on this project and founder of Netscape, summed up the importance of Federal investment in this research saying: ''If it had been left to private industry, it wouldn't have happened, at least, not until years later.''

Innovative breakthroughs like the Mosaic Web browser changed their everyday lives and established the United States as a world leader in networking and information technologies. But today we find ourselves in a world in which we can no longer take U.S. supremacy for granted. We must make measured choices to prioritize cutting-edge, large-scale R&D and effective technology transfer policies to focus on the most advanced areas of network and information technology.

H.R. 3834 achieves these ends through the development of a coordinated Federal R&D investment strategy. This bill requires Federal agencies and the NSTC to develop 5-year plans specifying near- and long-term objectives and to assess and evaluate progress periodically to ensure we maintain U.S. leadership in these fields.

In order to guarantee groundbreaking advancements, the strategic plans will be required to encourage innovative and high-risk research projects that address long-term challenges of national importance. The increasingly complex challenges we face require sophisticated solutions that will draw not just on expertise from across economic fields, but across the public and private sectors as well. This legislation encourages collaboration among universities, industries, nonprofit research institutions, and Federal laboratories to tackle our biggest challenges and provides impetus needed to spur research on high-risk areas that might otherwise not be taken up.

We also need to be cognizant of how the R&D we fund will actually impact and benefit our economy and our society. While basic research is critical, the effective transfer of the results of research into products, companies, and jobs is necessary for our Nation to remain a leader in networking and information technology. This bill promotes effective technology transfer policies by requiring strategic plans and large-scale research projects to incorporate plans and policies that promote commercialization.

It is vital that we get our scientific development out of the lab and into the marketplace. We've put a lot of investment into our labs. We need to make sure that this provides the economic engine of growth for our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will focus our scientific community through innovative, large-scale, and collaborative R&D. We need to remain a leader in networking in information technologies. This is a good bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL. I would like to point out that our efforts on this bill have been really a true illustration of the bipartisan work which the Science Committee and this Congress is capable of.

I believe Ms. JOHNSON will attest that our staffs have worked well together to ensure this measure reflects good policy for our Nation's networking and information technology. I want to thank her, and I want to thank her staff for their work on this bill.

Additionally, I would also like to thank Chairman BROOKS as chairman of the Research and Science Education Subcommittee for his leadership on the bill, and Mrs. BIGGERT for her many years of championing this issue.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3834, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and many thanks to my good friend and fellow Texan, RALPH HALL, for bringing H.R. 3834 to the House floor as part of cyber-week.

Just about every aspect of our lives is somehow connected to the internet in one way or another. My hometown of San Antonio is often referred to as "Cyber-City USA," due to the work of the Air Force, private industry, and the University of Texas at San Antonio's Institute for Cybersecurity.

Cyber-crimes risk our personal finances, proprietary business information, and national security know-how. Hackers have sought to physically damage our air traffic control system, DoD and NASA satellites, and electrical grid.

Hackers from a variety of countries, especially China and Russia, as well as those working inside the United States, cause a great deal of damage to our nation's economy and national security. The GAO reported this week that cyberattacks on the federal government have exploded by 680 percent in the past five years.

The NITRD program is a unique collaboration among Federal research and development agencies that coordinate Federal R&D projects to advance information technologies such as computing, networking, and software, while avoiding duplication of efforts. One of the primary goals of the NITRD program is to accelerate development and deployment of these technologies to maintain American leadership in the IT field. The NITRD program was first authorized in 1991, and the House Republican Task Force on Cybersecurity, chaired by my Texas colleague, MAC THORNBERRY, identified it as in need of an update.

This is a good bill for which I thank Science, Space and Technology Chairman RALPH HALL and Ranking Member EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON for bringing to the floor. I urge my colleagues to support it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3834, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1010

SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS BACKCOUNTRY ACCESS ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4849) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue commercial use authorizations to commercial stock operators for operations in designated wilderness within the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I yield to the gentleman from Washington, the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This legislation addresses an urgent need at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks in California. Because of a lawsuit, the National Park Service has chosen not to issue commercial packer permits this year. These permits allow mules and horses into the park to carry visitors and supplies. Unfortunately, this not only means the loss of hundreds of jobs, it also canceled long-planned family vacations into the outdoors. For many Americans, whether elderly or handicapped, stock animals are the only option if they want to visit our national parks.

Today, we have the option to right a wrong and allow these permits to be awarded to responsible stewards of our parks. This bipartisan legislation was worked out between Members of both parties in the California delegation. Time is very crucial here. This only extends what has been happening for decades in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. We must act now if there's any hope in preserving the season for those individuals who have planned and paid for their visit in the national park.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Further reserving my right to object, Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today, as amended this morning, gives the Secretary of the Interior the authority to reopen the wilderness areas in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks to pack and saddle animals for the 2012 and 2013 seasons.

Earlier this week, I joined with my colleagues, JIM COSTA, MIKE THOMPSON, JOHN GARAMENDI, and SAM FARR, in a letter to Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member MARKEY of the Natural Resources Committee. We asked the committee, on behalf of our California constituents, to resolve a situation that's already affecting families and businesses and harming the regional economy.

In response to a court order, the National Park Service has not been allowing pack animals into the parks' wilderness areas this year. This situation has caused economic harm to outfitters, packers, guides, and other permit holders who rely on the income that the park visitors bring to the area, and it's causing visitors to reconsider their trips to the park and the wilderness areas.

Today, this House is taking this action, and I want to thank Mr. MARKEY and Chairman HASTINGS. I spoke to Chairman HASTINGS less than 24 hours ago on the content of our letter, and both he and Mr. NUNES came forward and asked whether or not we could do this by unanimous consent, and that's why we're here this morning.

I want to thank the staffs of both of the majority and the minority side of this committee for all of their work. They worked overnight because very early this morning we all signed off on this legislation.

I think that this legislation is a very good deal for families and visitors to the park. It's a good deal for the businesses who depend upon spring and summer wilderness trips for their livelihood.

The high country wilderness in the Sierras is one of the premier experiences the National Park System has to offer, and for many, the only way to have this experience is through use of pack animals for whatever personal reasons, either frailty, age—age would be my reason. I think it's important. I've had the honor and the pleasure to hike the high country in Kings Canyon and in Sequoia and Yosemite, and it's a unique experience, unique to the American Sierra Mountains system.

I hope that the Senate will be able to take this up by unanimous consent quickly so, again, the people planning to take the trips will have certainty, the packers will have certainty, and the surrounding businesses around Sequoia-Kings Canyon Park will have certainty that the summer trade will be there.

Again, I want to thank the chairman of the committee for his immediate response to our letter of concern. I want to thank my colleagues who joined me on that.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4849

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Backcountry Access Act''.

SEC. 2. COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS IN DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS.

(a) ISSUANCE OF COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS.—Notwithstanding the decision or any other provision of law, the Secretary shall issue such packer permits at the levels of commercial services authorized by the Secretary in 2011 until the Secretary—

(1) makes an extent necessary determination that addresses the violations of the Wilderness Act found in the decision; and

(2) begins to issue packer permits for operations in designated wilderness within the Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks in accordance with that extent necessary determination.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) DECISION.—The term ''decision'' means the January 24, 2012, ruling by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California in High Sierra Hikers Association v. United States Department of the Interior, et al., Case No. C09–4621 RS.

(2) EXTENT NECESSARY DETERMINATION.—The term ''extent necessary determination'' means a determination on the need for commercial services within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park wilderness under to section 4(2)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)).

(3) PACKER PERMIT.—The term ''packer permit'' means a commercial use authorization granted to a commercial stock operator.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF WASHINGTON

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 5, strike ''Notwithstanding'' and all that follows through line 8 and insert the following: ''Notwithstanding the decision, for the 2012 and 2013 seasons, the Secretary shall issue packer permits at no more than the levels of commercial services authorized by the Secretary in 2011 until the Secretary—''.

Page 2, line 15, strike the period and insert ''reflected in a Record of Decision for the Wilderness Stewardship Plan.''.

Page 2, line 22, strike ''C09–4621'' and insert ''C 90–4621''.

Page 3, line 2, strike ''to section 4(2)(5)'' and insert ''section 4(d)(5)''.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered read.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House and a concurrent resolution of the following titles:

H.R. 298. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 East Whitestone Boulevard in Cedar Park, Texas, as the ''Army Specialist Matthew Troy Morris Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1423. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 4th Avenue Southwest in Ardmore, Oklahoma, as the ''Specialist Michael E. Phillips Post Office''.

H.R. 2079. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Main Street in East Rockaway, New York, as the ''John J. Cook Post Office''.

H.R. 2213. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 801 West Eastport Street in Iuka, Mississippi, as the ''Sergeant Jason W. Vaughn Post Office''.

H.R. 2244. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 67 Castle Street in Geneva, New York, as the ''Corporal Steven Blaine Riccione Post Office''.

H.R. 2660. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 122 North Holderrieth Boulevard in Tomball, Texas, as the ''Tomball Veterans Post Office''.

H.R. 2767. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8 West Silver Street in Westfield, Massachusetts, as the ''William T. Trant Post Office Building''.

H.R. 3004. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 260 California Drive in Yountville, California, as the ''Private First Class Alejandro R. Ruiz Post Office Building''.

H.R. 3246. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15455 Manchester Road in Ballwin, Missouri, as the ''Specialist Peter J. Navarro Post Office Building''.

H.R. 3247. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1100 Town and Country Commons in Chesterfield, Missouri, as the ''Lance Corporal Matthew P. Pathenos Post Office Building''.

H.R. 3248. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 112 South 5th Street in Saint Charles, Missouri, as the ''Lance Corporal Drew W. Weaver Post Office Building''.

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. 43. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and an adjournment of the House of Representatives.

INTEREST RATE REDUCTION ACT

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 631, I call up the bill (H.R. 4628) to extend student loan interest rates for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 631, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4628

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Interest Rate Reduction Act''.

SEC. 2. INTEREST RATE EXTENSION.

Subparagraph (D) of section 455(b)(7) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087e(b)(7)(D)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''; and

(2) in clause (v), by striking ''2012'' and inserting ''2013''.

SEC. 3. REPEALING PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4002 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 300u–11) is repealed.

(b) RESCISSION OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.—Of the funds made available by such section 4002, the unobligated balance is rescinded.

SEC. 4. COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO ACT OF 2010.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4628.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, when I talk to students and families, it's clear that today's economy doesn't hold the same promise for young adults as it once did. Our sons and daughters, many with student loan debt, are moving back home after college only to find Washington's tax-and-spend policies have made it even harder to find a job. In fact, according to a recent Associated Press report, at least half of recent graduates are unemployed or underemployed. That's unacceptable.

Under current law, the outlook for some of these young adults only gets worse as interest rates on subsidized Stafford student loans are set to spike from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent on July 1 of this year. That's why I've introduced H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act, a bill that would avert this interest rate increase, because the last thing we should do is to allow loan rates to double and make it that much harder to afford a high-quality education. Unfortunately, that's exactly what will happen if we don't set aside the rhetoric and work in a bipartisan way to pay for this critical interest rate fix.

Under my legislation, the $6 billion cost of the interest rate fix is offset in the same way as bipartisan legislation signed into law by the President earlier this year. Just 3 months ago, Members on both sides of the aisle came together and the President signed a bill that extended unemployment benefits and the payroll tax cut.

The legislation I offer today would use, as an offset, the exact same source that we all agreed to use just 3 months ago. The bill would eliminate the remaining $12 billion from the so-called Prevention and Public Health Fund, which, in truth, is nothing more than an open-ended fund that has no clear oversight or purpose. At best, this fund serves only to circumvent Congress's annual appropriations responsibilities by granting, in perpetuity, the Secretary of Health and Human Services unabridged discretion to direct billions of taxpayer dollars under the loose label of prevention programs.

I should note that the President, himself, acknowledged that the prevention fund is bloated when he requested a $4 billion cut to the program in his FY13 budget. By reclaiming a portion of the administration's misguided health care law through the elimination of this blank-check program, my legislation would extend lower rates for college loans, granting relief to our young people without raising taxes on their potential employers.

It is a commonsense plan that deserves bipartisan support. I ask my colleagues to step forward today and show the American people that we can solve this problem immediately, without the drama of a last-minute, on-deadline fix.

□ 1020

It is my hope that our colleagues in the Senate as well will work with us to send it to the President immediately.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Interest Rate Reduction Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, it's nice to have our Republican friends finally agree that the interest rates would be a problem if they rise and double.

Since 2007, when the rates were first reduced when the Democrats were in the majority, it's been resisted by our friends on the Republican side—resisted in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. And not until recently, when the profile of this issue had been raised to a degree where students and families started to really get involved and engaged, did our friends on the other side of the aisle finally decide that, well, they now don't want the rates to go up either. But cynically, some might say, the only way they can find to pay for it is to attack women's health and children's health.

Now, women don't want this bill that way. Children and students don't want the bill this way. Labor doesn't want the bill this way. Public health groups don't want the bill this way. The Senate has said that they won't accept the bill this way; it's dead on arrival. And the White House senior staff says they'll advise the President to veto the bill this way.

If we really want to set aside partisanship and do this, let's pick a pay-for that the American people can get behind and that we can all agree on. Let's put aside the cynicism, let's stop playing games, and let's do the right thing. Let's make sure the interest rates stay at 3.4 percent. Let's make sure that 177,000 students in Massachusetts and 7 million nationwide have affordable access to college and are able to pay for that bill in a better way when they graduate on that. Let's start doing the right thing.

Last week, our Republican friends found $46 billion to give to hedge fund managers in a tax cut, to give to Donald Trump in his Trump Towers leasing company, to give to other people that already had millions of dollars and didn't pay for it. This week, they finally get brought around to the issue of trying to help students and come up with this cynical aspect of paying for it by, once again, attacking women's health, in this case adding children on—children's immunizations, women's screenings for breast and cervical cancer and birth defects. This is insidious. This is ridiculous on this. And we should move forward and do the right thing.

The fund that the bill addresses is a fund that was attacked a little bit the last time, as the Speaker mentioned, but left largely intact. This one would wipe out the entire fund, twice the amount of money necessary in order to fund what they're purporting to do because they are ideologically going after the health care bill.

We need to make sure that women's health care and children's health care is protected. We need to make sure the interest rates stay low. We are certain we can do that. It won't be done by doing it this way. And Members in the Senate will have to work in conference to make sure that we get to a pay-for for this that makes sense, and it's something we can do. There's 250 tax expenditures in the Tax Code, 250—$1.3 trillion. We can find a way to pay for this interest rate reduction here and do it in a way that all of America can get behind and both parties can get behind without the cynicism and without moving in this direction.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Let me just take a couple of seconds to remind the gentleman from Massachusetts that we also are for prevention, but we have a whole list of appropriations, a whole list of what we do, and not to leave all of this to the discretion of one person when there is no oversight by Congress.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), a member of our Education and the Workforce Committee.

Mr. WALBERG. I thank the gentlelady.

Mr. Speaker, just a bit of a history lesson. We hear a lot of demagoguery going on right now from the highest office of the land about the unwillingness of Republicans to help our college students receive the education that they need by having the loans that they deserve.

Going back to 2006, as part of the Democrats' Six for '06 campaign agenda, the Democrats promised to cut student loan interest in half. When they took the majority—and I sat on the House Education and Labor Committee at the time—they gained control of Congress, all of a sudden they realized it was too costly to do what they planned to do. So they put in place, against our opposition, saying that the private sector still could foster opportunities for student loans and make it fluctuate and flow in a variable rate with the market, ultimately reducing the overall cost of interest over the course of time for our students. They chose not to do that. They put in place the plan that we have right now, a Democrat plan that said, in fact, we will go to 6.8 percent in July of 2012 after dropping it back because they knew they couldn't afford it. They did it in a short-term process. And ultimately, it has come to fruition now that we are at a cost problem and we are at a problem for students to gain education support. It is their plan that we're dealing with. It is their mess that we're asked to fix at this point in time.

The College Cost Reduction and Access Act incrementally reduced to the 3.4 percent that we have now, ultimately putting a cliff in place of what we're looking at. As the expiration date crept closer, Democrats did nothing in the 111th Congress, despite knowing that this would take place, and now we have a problem.

Mr. Speaker, this morning we see a picture of students in graduation garb. On top of one of the mortarboards it says: ''Hire me.'' That's the issue we're talking about: an economy that doesn't offer jobs. And so what we ought to be looking at here is growing an economy, not an ObamaCare fix that is ending up costing these loan programs.

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. WALBERG. I thank the gentlelady.

We ought to be looking at ways for growing an economy that gives the opportunity for students to know that they will have a job, that they can pay off loans at whatever rate it will be. There is a much better way than doing what has been done. We ought to be growing an economy for job providers, as opposed to what the Senate sent over to us, their solution: to whack at more job providers and make it more difficult to provide stable and secure jobs for college graduates looking for simply the opportunity to be hired.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I remind the gentleman that in 2007, the bill was paid for. In fact, it was paid for, and 77 members of the Republican Party agreed as well. Now it is time to pay for it in an intelligent and correct manner.

I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I understand the fix that the Republicans are in after just over a week ago almost unanimously voting not to extend the 3.4 percent interest rate to students, and in adopting the Ryan Republican budget, agreeing to let it go out to 6.8 percent. In fact, they use that to pay for the tax cuts for the wealthy they anticipate in their budget. So they took students' money, and the families and the savings that they were made out of—almost $16 billion over the last 4 years—and they said we're going to use this to provide tax cuts for the wealthy, and we assume that the rates will go to 6.8 percent. President Obama went on the road for 3 days, and all of a sudden Republicans have decided that they're for keeping the interest rates at 3.4 percent.

You can say all of this is cynical, and I believe it is on their part, because what they really see now is an opportunity to attack women's health. They see their position of being for student loans gives them cover to attack women's health, to attack the screening for women's health in the areas of breast cancer and cervical cancer, to attack the ability of public health agencies to screen newborn infants for birth defects, to take away the ability to make sure that young people have the immunizations they need when they start school. So now, under the cover of being for student loans, they now are attacking women's health in the most cynical fashion.

But you know, every now and then in this place—where it's terribly partisan; it can be very cynical, as we see with this action today with this bill—a little ray of light comes in of idealism and hopefulness and understanding. We see today that we have statements by almost all of the major student organizations saying we want that interest rate kept at 3.4 percent, but we do not want it kept at that rate at the risk of jeopardizing women's health, jeopardizing our parents' health, our mothers' health, our sisters' health, our friends' health.

□ 1030

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

Mr. TIERNEY. I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. So we should understand that these students see this cynical match that is being played here, and they ask for a timeout and they say find another way to pay for this.

But don't do it at the risk of birth defects for newborn infants. Don't do it at the risk of a child not being immunized against disease.

Don't do it at the risk of young women and older women being screened for breast cancer and cervical cancer, where the difference can mean life or death for those women. Don't attack and abolish and repeal women's health on the backs of our students. Don't do it in our name. In our name, don't do this legislation.

Vote ''no'' against this. We'll find another way to do this, but don't do this in the name of students. That's what they've asked with their opposition to this legislation.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS).

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Illinois for recognizing me.

There's little disagreement between Republicans and Democrats over the need to extend the subsidized interest rates for student loans for at least another year. Student loan debt now in America exceeds $1 trillion which, I believe, is more than the entire Nation's credit card debt. It's a very serious national priority that needs to be addressed, and it should be resolved in a bipartisan fashion.

As you can tell from the tenor of the debate this morning, it has been reduced to the issue of how we are going to come up with the money to pay for this. First of all, I think it's a miracle that we're even debating that because the prior administration in this Congress wouldn't have even brought the subject up of how to pay for it.

At least the Democrats now want to pay for it by raising prices on gasoline through higher taxes on oil companies. And I believe that taxation of oil companies should be on the table in tax reform, not on an education bill.

We have a proposal that would reduce the funding in the prevention and public health fund account, and of course our friends on the other side of the aisle are right on message, on the national message, of tying everything that Republicans want to do to be some sort of a battle against women.

Let me just point out that I believe there's already about $119 million in FY 2011 for the CDC's breast and cervical cancer early detection program. And I know my friend from Illinois will probably enumerate on this even further.

I would point out that the program, or the fund, that the Democrats are trying to protect actually is providing money for early detection, but it's for free spaying and neutering for dogs and cats around the country. This money comes out of the Communities Putting Prevention to Work campaign, and that's receiving money from this Health and Human Services Secretary slush fund.

I would also point out to my friends that this fund has already been reduced in order to pay for the payroll tax reduction, so it's not setting any kind of a precedent.

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. BASS of New Hampshire. I would suggest that a fund that's funded at $17.75 billion for the first 10 years, and then automatically advance-appropriated for $2 billion a year after that, I've never heard of that in the Congress. That means that we are turning over our authority to raise and appropriate money to the tune of $2 billion a year to the Health and Human Services Secretary with no oversight from Congress at all.

I want student loans to remain at their lower rate, and I want to do it in a fiscally responsible fashion; and that's what this bill does.

Mr. TIERNEY. I yield myself such time as I may consume in order to address the fact that the elimination of the fund would mean that on an annual basis, 326,000 fewer women would be screened for breast cancer.

I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Thank you, Mr. TIERNEY. I want to just, first of all, begin by recognizing your leadership and, particularly, GEORGE MILLER's leadership back in 2007 when we passed the College Cost Reduction Act which reduced an interest rate of 6.8 percent, which was set as a result of a Republican Congress in 2002 which passed a Budget Reconciliation Act locking in that higher rate.

The College Cost Reduction Act has saved 15 million students in this country higher debt levels because we cut that rate to 3.4 percent. Sadly, the Speaker of the House, JOHN BOEHNER, voted against that measure. Sadly, my good friend from Minnesota, the chairman of the House Education and Workforce Committee, voted against that measure in 2007.

It was well understood that it had a 5-year sunset, like a lot of programs and tax policies in this Congress. People were complaining about the cliff we created.

Well, how about the Bush tax cuts? That's got a $4 trillion cliff on December 31 because the majority party, when they enacted the Bush tax cuts, sunset that measure.

So here we are today, 64 days away from the rates doubling, and we're now suddenly seeing the majority party get religion on this subject. As Mr. MILLER pointed out a minute-or-so ago, in fact, the Ryan budget, which the Republicans lined up as a party to pass two or three weeks ago, locked in the higher rate at 6.8 percent for 2013. That was built into the Ryan budget.

In addition, it doubled down on higher education affordability by cutting the Pell Grant award from $6,000 to $5,000. That is the Republican higher education platform.

But, thankfully, we have a President who stood on that platform on January 24 and challenged this Congress to protect that lower rate. And because we did not get a hearing, we didn't get a bill, we didn't get a markup, we got no flicker of action by the leadership of this Chamber, he went on the road and talked to the people of this country, like Presidents before him, like Harry Truman and others, because that was the only way you were going to turn this body around was with external pressure to make sure that middle class families knew what the heck was going on, which was nothing.

I started this countdown clock at 110 days when we were waiting for this debt level to go up, and there was a reason for that, because 130,000 petition signatures were dropped off at the Speaker's office at day 110, and we heard nothing from that date when, again, overwhelming college campus signatures arrived at this Congress. And now today we're down to day 64. They're feeling the political heat.

Good for you, Mr. President, for raising this issue and forcing this body to address one of the biggest challenges our Nation faces. And yet they come up with a pay-for that is a disgraceful, grotesque pay-for that goes after women and children in the name of protecting student loans.

As Mr. MILLER said, thank goodness the student leaders who have been leading the fight to protect this lower rate have stood up and said no way.

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

Mr. TIERNEY. I yield the gentleman another 15 seconds.

Mr. COURTNEY. Thank you, that's all I need.

And I would just say that the President responded to that call a few minutes ago by indicating that this measure is dead. It will be vetoed. It's not going anywhere.

Let's get back to work and come up with a real fix and solve this crisis for the American people.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to remind the gentleman from Connecticut that he was one of 147 Members on that side of the aisle voting for taking money out of the privatization protection for health care.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE), our esteemed chairman of the Education Committee.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlelady for yielding the time, and for introducing this legislation.

I rise in support of H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act. We seem to be in pretty strong agreement on both sides of the aisle that we've got an economy in shambles. We've got an unemployment rate above 8 percent now for over 3 years. We've got college graduates who graduate from college and can't get a job—half of them can't get a job or get the right job. They're underemployed or unemployed.

And we've got, by law, the interest rate on subsidized Stafford student loans going from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent, by law, a law drafted, crafted, passed by my friends on the other side of the aisle.

It was entirely predictable when this was passed in 2007 that this was going to happen. We were going to get to the point where interest rates were going to double. Nevertheless, it's the law.

And so what do we do about it?

It seems to me—and I think that we get some agreement on this—we ought to have a long-term fix so we're not doing this again next year and the next year and the next year, making a political decision. We need a long-term fix.

□ 1040

So, today, we're trying to step up and address the immediate concerns of our students, our graduates, as they go into this shaky economy. So we're moving the interest rate in this legislation, keeping it at 3.4 percent for 1 more year.

I look at this as the opportunity for us to then get together and make a long-term fix, a fix that is much more driven by the market rather than the politics of the day or by an election year. We need a long-term fix. This is going to give us the opportunity to do that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS of New Hampshire). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. KLINE. There has been a lot of discussion here about the pay-for, and the words ''cynical'' and ''cynicism'' have been used. We have got proposals from the other side of the aisle, from our friends in the Senate that want to tax small businesses, the job creators, at the very time when our economy is in such trouble. Then there are other proposals that say let's tax oil companies, let's drive up the price of gas.

You can talk about cynicism. What we're talking about is using a slush fund that is provided to the Secretary to spend as she sees fit, and that is perceived as an attack somehow on women. What a surprise in this election year.

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. KLINE. There are multiple sources of funding of programs that can address women's needs. I think it is cynical to suggest that we are somehow attacking women and their health by going at a slush fund that has no control, no oversight, irresponsibly given.

The President himself has already proposed taking $4 billion from the slush fund. This is the way to go. Let's address the immediate needs of our students and then work together on a long-term solution.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, the Republicans' long-term fix, of course, was voted on a couple of weeks ago in their budget which allowed for the rates to go up to 6.8 percent and took away the in-school subsidy for interest rates, driving students' costs even further up. That's why we're here today.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

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

Mr. ANDREWS. A college student sits in the financial aid office worried about her interest rate doubling on July 1. A woman sits in the waiting room of the health clinic waiting to get a cancer screening. A corporate executive sits in a boardroom of an oil company waiting to get his tax break from the Federal Government.

Everybody here today says they want to help the college student avoid the loan increase. The bill says the way we'll pay for avoiding the interest rate increase is to send the woman home from the health clinic and deny her the cancer screening. We say the way to do it is to go to the corporate executive in the oil company boardroom and deny him his tax giveaway from the Federal Treasury.

The way to pay for this assistance for students is not to shut down health for the women of this country. The way to pay for it is to shut down the giveaway of taxpayer dollars to the oil industry of this country. That's the way to fix the problem, and that's the way we eventually will.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. BUERKLE).

Ms. BUERKLE. Mr. Speaker, today we have an opportunity to vote on a bipartisan initiative that will save our country's future leaders billions of dollars. Economists have resoundingly predicted that a student loan crisis may soon send America's fragile economic sector into shambles if it is not soon addressed.

The New York Federal Reserve has reported that student loans are the leading cause of this debt, with $870 billion last month alone. This tops even credit card debt.

My friend in Illinois has proposed a commonsense solution to halt an increase in Federal loan rates that everyone agrees is needless.

But, Mr. Speaker, I must say to you, I was stunned to hear that leaders on the other side of our aisle, our good friends on the other side, were attempting to take this issue hostage.

Our sons' and daughters' pursuits have been hijacked for political gamesmanship.

Let me be clear, Mr. Speaker, the fund which is offsetting this looming rate hike is nothing more than a slush fund. The HHS Secretary has authority to use it without congressional discretion. It was yet another allowance given to an unelected, unaccountable bureaucrat to be used on things such as bike paths, jungle gyms, and worse yet, lobbying efforts.

I am a woman who has worked for years as a women's health care practitioner, and on behalf of women's health care patients, I will tell you, for the other side, Mr. Speaker, to manipulate this issue does nothing to advance women's interests, but in fact demeans the accomplishments made in women's health over the past decades.

Mr. Speaker, I implore my colleagues who are playing games with this critical issue to grow up. This is not kindergarten. This is the reality of crushing college costs. This bill will help our future by making colleges more affordable by leaving them with a country that is not inundated in debt.

Mr. TIERNEY. Before yielding further, I'm going to take 15 seconds and yield that to myself.

Mr. Speaker, this supposed slush fund the people are talking about is a fund identified and given Appropriations Committee authority to designate where it would be spent. That authority was advocated by our friends on the other side, and the Secretary has in fact specified every year where the money be spent: $326,000 in screenings for breast cancer; $284,000 for cervical cancer screenings; $10,000 for breast and cervical cancer; and so on down the line.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the minority leader of the House from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank him for his leadership in presenting a commonsense piece of legislation to ensure that the interest on student loans is not doubled in July, and to pay for that by cutting the subsidies to Big Oil instead of, as the Republicans do, continuing their all-out assault on women's health.

So much of the time that we spend on this floor seems completely irrelevant to America's working families as they're struggling to make ends meet. Imagine them around their kitchen tables as we talk about this, that, and the other thing that seems disconnected from their emergency and urgent needs. What we're talking about today directly relates to what keeps people up at night: their economic security, the education of their children, the health of their families. The list goes on. Some of those are addressed in this legislation.

I think we all agree that the greatest thing the country can do and that a family can do is to invest in the education of the next generation, the education of our children.

Imagine if we're sitting around that kitchen table as a family, as we are, and we say as a family, in order for you to go to college, we're not going to be able to immunize your little brother or sister, we're not going to be able to have preventative care in terms of screening for breast cancer, cervical cancer—the list goes on and on—for your mom or any other preventative care for men and women in your family. It just would be wrong.

Who are we as a Nation, if that's a statement of our values, to choose between the education of your children and the health of your family? It is just not right. Especially when you have a situation where we had this fight over and over again.

But let me put it in context. In 2007, the Democratic majority in the House, working in a bipartisan fashion with our Republican colleagues, passed a bill that ratcheted down the interest rate to 3.4 percent. We were very proud of that legislation passing with 77 members of the Republican Party voting with the Democratic majority. The bill was signed by then-President George W. Bush, and we all celebrated that legislation.

□ 1050

That is expiring in July, and if no action is taken, those interest rates of 3.4 will go back to the level of 6.8 percent. We had been making that argument over and over again, which is that in our budgeting we must provide for the education of our children in a way that enables them to acquire a higher education should they desire and be qualified to do so and if that is in their interests and in their families' priorities.

Republicans have grown impatient, they've said, with hearing about student loans—don't look at us—until the President went to the public and clearly spelled out the public policy debate that was going on here, which is that in the Republican budget—the Ryan-Republican-Tea Party budget—it enabled the doubling of the interest rates. In the House Democratic budget, we provided for keeping it at 3.4 percent—a big difference if you're sitting at that kitchen table and if you have a college-aged child.

It's about the children and the debts they incur. It's about the families and the parents and the debts that their families incur. Because the President took the issue to the American people, he made the issue too hot to handle, so the Republicans this week are doing an about-face for what they did last week, to vote overwhelmingly for their budget, which now has enabled the interest rates on student loans, the Stafford loans, to double. An about-face.

But what did they do? They said, Okay, we won't allow it to double, but we're going to take the money from women's health.

It should be no surprise to anyone because they have an ongoing assault on women's health. This is in their budget, and this is just a continuation of that; but I think it's important to note the following: that they not only in their bill call for taking the amount of money that would cover the cost of keeping the interest rates at 3.4 percent; they say, while we're at it, let's eliminate the entire fund. Let's eliminate the entire fund for the prevention, for the immunization, for the screening, and for the rest—for the CDC to do its public health work. Let's eliminate it.

So that should tell you something about where their priorities are if they're saying, We stand here, once again, handmaidens of the oil industry, protecting subsidies for Big Oil, and instead we want Mom and the children to pay the price with their health. It's just not right. It's just not right. The President made it clear to the public the difference in our approaches on the student loan issue. Now he has made it clear that he will veto this bill if it contains this pay-for.

Unfortunately, rather than finding common ground in a way to pay for this critical policy, the Statement of Administration Policy says:

> This bill includes an attempt to repeal the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which was created to help prevent disease, detect it early, and manage conditions before they become severe. Women, in particular, will benefit from this prevention fund, which would provide for hundreds of thousands of screenings for breast and cervical cancer.

This is already happening. This would have to stop under this bill. So let's back up for a moment and say we all want the most educated population in our country so people can reach their self-fulfillments, whatever they decide those are; so we can be competitive in the world market; so we can have an informed electorate in the spirit of the GI Bill, which educated our soldiers when they came home and created a middle class in our country, which is the backbone of our democracy. In a global economy, it is even more necessary for us to be able to have the skills and trained workforce to compete.

Let's also recognize that nothing brings more money to the Treasury than the education of the American people. Whether it's early childhood, K–12, higher education, postgrad, lifetime learning—nothing brings more money to the Treasury. So it would be a false economy to deter people from seeking more education. It's also adding insult to injury to say, now that we've finally had to fold on the issue and agree with the Democrats that we should keep the interest rates at 3.4 instead of doubling them to 6.8, we're going to put women and children first as those who will pay for that. It's just not right.

I congratulate the President for his message to the American people and for the message of his administration in his Statement of Administration Policy that a veto would be recommended. I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL).

Mr. WOODALL. I thank the chairwoman, and I thank the chairman of the committee, Mr. KLINE.

I rise in reluctant opposition to this bill, but in strong support of the committee and the work that they're doing.

We got caught up in politics again today. It makes me so angry. I'm so angry I could spit. I'm trying to bring my blood pressure down over here as a freshman, remember, because I came here for results. I am the keynote speaker tonight for the Georgia College Republicans' statewide convention, and I'm going to go down there and proudly tell them that I voted ''no'' on this bill today that is pandering to their interests, not because I don't like young people in education, but because I love young people in education.

Every time we come to this floor and talk about how proud we are that we're paying for a piece of legislation, every oil industry tax you want to raise and every millionaire tax you rant to raise, those could be paying down the deficit that we're borrowing from these young people that you purport to support here today. With every new piece of ObamaCare that we want to abolish and that should be abolished, we could put that money towards reducing the over $1 trillion a year we're borrowing and asking our young people to pay back.

But let me tell you, as a conservative Republican, I am not embarrassed of what we do to serve our young people. Congratulations on our subsidies for our young people. We've now driven our student loan debt higher than the credit card debt in this country. Congratulations. Congratulations that we now have a 3.4 percent interest rate so that the one out of two young people who comes out of college and can't find a job can default on those loans at a lower rate instead of at a higher rate. Congratulations. What about focusing on the jobs? What about focusing on our children's futures? What about focusing on the better tomorrow that we owe to these young people?

There is a choice of two futures here. The committee, as everyone in this House knows, is working on a permanent solution. We subsidize student loans today with a Federal Government guarantee for below-market interest rates; 6.8, that's a below-market interest rate. We subsidize student loans today with an above-the-line deduction on the 1040. Everybody can take that today, already today; and here we are in the midst of the largest economic crisis in our Nation's history, saying, once again, let's spend the money instead of putting the money towards these children's futures.

There is no free lunch in this town. Every single penny that we spend we're spending from them. You're not subsidizing these people. You're asking them to pay more with interest in their futures. In graduating from college, one out of two kids can't find a job. Student loans are higher than credit card loans for the first time in American history. Are we headed in the right direction, or are we headed in the wrong direction?

I say focus on what this Committee on Education and the Workforce is doing. Look at what they are doing for a permanent fix to provide certainty. This is another short-term fix. I know my colleagues on the left and on the right are trying their best to do what they believe in their hearts is going to serve our young people, but short-term fixes are not the answer. There is a better answer, and it's coming from the committee later on this year. I hope my colleagues will oppose this bill today and will support that bill coming forward.

Mr. TIERNEY. Before I yield, I do want to correct the gentleman. There is somebody around here who gets a free lunch under your bill, and that would be the oil companies, which made $80 billion in profits last year.

I yield for the purpose of making a unanimous consent request to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to robbing health and education to pay for oil.

Baron Henry Brougham once said, "Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern but impossible to enslave." Education is at the cornerstone of our democracy, and college access and success are fundamental stepping stones toward economic security and global competitiveness. As policymakers, it is imperative that we support students in making college affordable so that our citizens can prosper. We face an immediate crisis in college costs. Without congressional action, interest rates will get out of the box pushing students and families in deeper debt.

Yet, rather than setting forth a bipartisan solution to address the impending interest rate hike, the Republican leadership insists on waging a partisan war on the health of our nation by cutting six billion dollars from the Prevention and Public Health Fund. The Prevention and Public Health Fund invests in state and local public health entities to address critical public health problems effectively from the front end, lowering health costs and benefitting over one hundred million Americans. I have been a strong proponent of prevention my entire adult life given its proven ability to improve the quality of life for citizens with minimal financial investment. Indeed, proven community-based prevention programs yield an estimated return of $5.60 for every dollar invested. Since 2010, the state of Illinois has received $31 million from the Prevention Fund. I cannot support the loss of these funds.

I do not understand the Republican position that decreasing access to women's health exams, children's immunizations, obesity programs, smoking cessation, and other proven health promotion programs by slashing prevention funding is better public policy than stopping billions of dollars in taxpayer subsidies for oil companies with record profits. One policy approach benefits our society; the other benefits a handful of privileged corporations. Why should Republicans demand that the wealthiest oil companies that make tens of billions of dollars in profit receive billions of dollars in taxpayer subsidies? With the price of a barrel of oil so high, there is no need to incentivize oil companies to produce oil. The billions of dollars of profit are incentive enough. Further, leading Senate Republicans have acknowledge that Big Oil doesn't need this incentive.

I stand with the nearly 800 public health, prevention and other health and wellness advocates that strongly oppose repeal of this fund. Helping our nation's low and middle-income-students avoid deeper debt should not be contingent on eliminating funding for childhood immunizations and screening programs for breast and cervical cancer and birth defects. I support the extension of the interest rate reduction for student loans, but not at the expense of the health of our nation.

Mr. TIERNEY. With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to the majority's faulty attempt to extend current student loan interest rates.

The Ryan budget, which most of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle voted for, allowed those interest rates to expire. It was only when they started getting criticized by the press did they decide to offer an alternative to our proposal.

□ 1100

Even then, they took yet another shot at the health care law while keeping Big Oil subsidies intact.

Mr. Speaker, this year, a mammogram has saved my wife's life. They have chosen the wrong priority. At the end of the day, the American people cannot afford to see their interest rates double on their student loans.

I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us in offering a legitimate source of funding that doesn't put anyone's health in jeopardy. This Congress needs to find an equitable solution to this problem before July 1.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE of Texas. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, banks offer car loans at a 3.99 percent interest rate. Banks also offer 30-year fixed mortgages on homes with an interest rate of 3.8 percent. Student loans are currently at 3.4 percent, but if we don't do something, it's going to jump to 6.8 percent.

It seems to me Congress can handle this and do something about it. Recent reports show that 50 percent of recent graduates from college are unemployed or underemployed.

I received an email from a Kingwood Park High School student today named Derek encouraging Congress to do a commonsense thing: to put the student loan rate at 3.4 percent. Why don't we do that?

The student loan debt has reached a trillion dollars. Why would we want to strap students going into college with more debt by increasing the student loan rate in this current economic climate?

You can get a car loan rate very low. In fact, you can get some car loans with 0 percent, but not so with students. Why is that? We should maintain low interest rates for student loans.

Cars and homes are important, but students going to college are an investment in our future. Education is an important tool for our young people to be able to contribute to America's competitiveness worldwide. Also, the bill is paid for. Some of the money that's coming out of this unconstitutional health care mandate will go to deficit reduction.

We need to support our students and encourage young people to go to college, not discourage them by increasing their student loan rates because of politics. This is a commonsense idea. Extend the student loan low interest rate, and we should do it today.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I just note that it was common sense about 2 weeks ago and almost the entire Republican Party voted to let the rate go to 6.8 percent. It's nice to see that they've found some reality here.

At this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Following up on my friend from Texas, I served on the Labor and Health Committee for 23 years. Bill Natcher from Kentucky used to say this: If you take care of the health of your people and invest in the education of your young people, you will continue to be the strongest and best Nation on the face of the Earth.

I agreed with the gentleman from Kentucky then, and I agree with him now.

Everybody says on this floor, although everybody didn't vote that way—Mr. BOEHNER voted against this reduction in interest rates; Mr. CANTOR voted against this reduction in interest rates; and Mr. KLINE voted in 2007 against this reduction in interest rates. What we are saying is we need to invest.

We talk about subsidies. This isn't a subsidy. This is an investment in a better, stronger, more growing America. That's what this is. But what do we say? Natcher said, remember, if we take care of the health of our people. This undermines the health of our people. It takes away preventive assistance so that women, families, and children can get preventive care, which so many Republicans have said is a more efficient and effective cost-saving way to address the health of our country.

Bill Natcher was right. Bill Natcher was a conservative Democrat from Kentucky who said, if you take care of the health of your people and educate your young people, you will be the strongest Nation on Earth.

This bill goes in the wrong direction trying to do the right thing. Let us reject this bill, and if, in fact, you are for investing in our young people and bringing these interest rates down—which is so absolutely essential—then bring back a bill you know will pass, because you know this bill will not pass.

The President has issued a statement of administration policy that says they will veto this bill because they do not want to undermine the health of women, family, and children while, at the same time, they want to invest in the college education for our country's young people and our future.

Reject this bill. Bring back a new bill, the Courtney bill, which does, in fact, invest in our children and take care of the health of our people.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, as we've noted before, in February, Congress took action to stop a payroll tax increase on millions of working families and to ensure that the tax increase did not add to the deficit. The legislation cut $5 billion from the prevention fund, and the bill received the support of 149 House Democrats, including Democrat leaders such as Ms. PELOSI, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. COURTNEY. I guess that the Democrats were in favor of raiding the slush fund before they were against it.

With that, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Mrs. ROBY), a member of the Education and the Workforce Committee.

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act.

I had a nice prepared speech, but in sitting here listening to the debate, I really want to focus in on one specific issue. American students should not be fearful to attend college due to the crushing weight of student loans weighing them down after their graduation.

But as is suggested by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that this preventive care fund reduction would deny access to individuals for these health care screenings, I had the privilege, Mr. Speaker, just yesterday to have a conversation with Secretary Sebelius directly as it relates to this fund. I asked her specifically: Madam Secretary, will the reduction in the preventive fund cause a child to be denied access to a health screening? And by her own admission, she said, ''Absolutely not.''

As I listen to this debate and I hear the comments from my friends on the other side of the aisle, I'm actually dismayed to hear some of the things that are being said that, quite frankly, by the Secretary's own admission just, quite frankly, aren't true.

I stand today in support of this bill.

I want to also point out that by the Secretary's own admission as well, she acknowledged that, in fact, the President of the United States himself, in his own budget, put reductions to this fund.

The Interest Rate Reduction Act will repeal the slush fund. The $5.9 billion will be used to offset the cost of maintaining the 1-year extension as we move towards a meaningful response to our young people.

Congress must put Washington politics aside and take action. And it is time to stop piecing together temporary solutions to the problems that exist in our student aid programs.

I fully support the Interest Rate Reduction Act, and I courage my colleagues to join me.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I note that I was at that education meeting and heard the Secretary say very quite clearly that no child who gets an immunization under this program will get an immunization under this program if the fund is eliminated. Mrs. BIGGERT, of course, analyzed the taking a little bit of the money and equating that with taking and wiping out the entire fund.

With that said, Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN).

Mr. WAXMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The cynicism of the debate today is why Congress is held in such low repute.

We hear Republicans saying that a public health fund is a slush fund. This is a fund set up to keep us healthy, prevent diseases as long as possible, immunize our kids, provide mammography and PAP smears, services to women in need, to find birth defects early on, to help stop smoking, and they call this a slush fund. They're not trying to reduce this fund; their proposal is to eliminate it. The argument from the other side of the aisle is we'll still get those services.

I don't know where we're going to get those services if the fund is eliminated and appropriations are being squeezed down. They call this a slush fund, but they are using it as a slush fund because they took the elimination of this fund to pay for this extension of student loan interest rates.

□ 1110

Then they eliminated this fund so they could use it for their reconciliation to the budget in order to make sure defense is adequately funded, to make sure that their tax cuts are kept in place. They're using it as a slush fund, and they're using the student loan issue to drive their agenda.

I find that very cynical. I find that, in fact, quite repulsive, and I hope we will reject this bill. We're all for, according to the debate, making sure that we maintain the current interest rate for the 7.4 million students depending on these loans, but I don't find much sincerity when we see a proposal coming from the Republican majority to pay for that by cutting out preventive services.

There's got to be a better way to do it. They're not looking for a better way; they're just looking for a way to cover their rear ends.

I urge people to vote against this bill.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

Mr. STEARNS. I thank my distinguished colleague, and let me just say to the gentleman from California, who is just getting ready to leave the floor, when he mentioned that Republicans are going to prevent tobacco prevention of our youth today, he and I both know there is a separate program in CDC just for tobacco prevention and, in fact, in this so-called PPHF, which all of us have called a slush fund, which is the prevention and public health fund, there is, right now, $191.685 million for this spending for tobacco prevention. After this bill passes, there would be $109 million still remaining in this for that smoking and health component of CDC.

I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts and Mr. HOYER of Maryland, I mean, you're yelling fire and there's no fire. I mean, I can go through all these things to show you that your arguments are wrong. The fact that Sebelius, the head of the Health and Human Services, has said publicly—as the gentlelady from Alabama so eloquently pointed out—she, in fact, pointed out that this so-called slush fund is not going to impact what Mr. HOYER says, dealing with women, families, and children.

They bring up Rep. Wiliam Natcher. Well, Mr. Natcher says it's very noble, very good, and you constantly use that.

But I'm just going to take you through these different areas where you say that it's going to be unable to provide support for families and women and children.

Cancer prevention and control, which includes breast and cervical cancer screening, it's funded at $205 million in the FY 2012 budget. The FY13 budget goes up to $261 million. It goes up almost $60 million. No prevention funds are being used for free cancer screening, and they will not be affected.

Let's take birth defects and developmental disabilities. In FY 2012, the CDC birth defects program was $138 million. It's now going to be $125 million. Again, these funds would continue to receive discretionary funding. Nutrition, physical activity and obesity activities, again, will continue to receive funding, viral hepatitis screening, CDC health care statistics and surveillance, and, lastly, prevention and research center. All of these things, I say to the folks on this side, are going to continue to receive base discretionary funding.

I challenge you, the gentleman from Massachusetts, to point out where in each of the ones I have talked about, all these programs are going to remain in existence.

So how in the world can you come down to the floor and constantly say——

Mr. TIERNEY. Will the gentleman yield? That is an empty challenge.

Mr. STEARNS. But the point is that you folks are not accurately portraying what this bill does, so I support H.R. 4628. I agree with Secretary Sebelius, the slush fund will not affect women, families, and children.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). The time of the gentleman has expired.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to others in the second person.

Mr. TIERNEY. Well, Mr. Speaker, I would have addressed my remarks to the Chair and taken the challenge if it had been anything other than an empty challenge and would have noted that Secretary Sebelius and the administration know clearly that those funds would have been diminished and that thousands of screenings for breast cancer and cervical cancer would have been passed by, hundreds of thousands, in the administration's own analysis on that.

With that, I ask the Chair for the time remaining on both sides, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 13 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from Illinois has 5¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. I thank the gentleman, who is a pleasure to work with on the Education Committee.

Think of the great moments of American public policy—creation of land grant colleges, the GI Bill, providing student loans—all directed toward increasing access to higher education.

Four years ago, we, the Democrats, lowered interest rates for students to 3.4 percent, saving today's typical student borrower a couple thousand dollars. So 2 days ago, the Speaker, cornered by student outrage, says, well, the majority always intended to keep these rates low.

Well, if the Republicans really cared about keeping student interest rates low, why did their budget double those rates? They voted twice this year, clearly, explicitly, twice, to let rates double and collect $166 billion more from students so they could preserve tax giveaways for Big Oil.

Now they come and propose canceling preventive health care funding, not preventing cervical cancer, not preventing tobacco-related diseases, not preventing type 2 diabetes, eviscerating the Centers for Disease Control to preserve tax giveaways for Big Oil.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. First, let me thank Congressman TIERNEY for yielding and for your tireless leadership on this important issue.

It's clear to me the Republicans are not serious about addressing the student loan interest rate hikes with the so-called Interest Rate Reduction Act. Their bill is a wolf in sheep's clothing and would permanently end the prevention and public health fund established by the Affordable Care Act.

This prevention fund is the first mandatory funding stream dedicated to improving public health. It is extremely important in our fight to prevent chronic diseases, HIV, AIDS, and for women's health. This is such a sad and sinister ploy. Instead of pitting student loan relief for middle- and low-income families against critical preventive health services for middle- and low-income families, we should be working towards real solutions.

Instead of paying for subsidies to Big Oil, we should invest in our students, who are our future. This bill jeopardizes, mind you, jeopardizes the health of our Nation. It uses our students as pawns, and it is morally wrong.

I hope we defeat this insincere proposal.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

Ms. DELAURO. The Republican majority in this House is involved in a political shell game on this issue. They have voted to eliminate the prevention and public health fund. They voted 2 days ago to end it. Today they want to tell you they are going to take money from it to pay for student loans. You can't end a fund and then talk about taking money to use it.

In addition to that, the gentleman from California a moment ago talked about money in the appropriations bills for these health care programs.

What he doesn't tell you is that the majority in the committees is voting to cut the money for the Centers for Disease Control, for screenings for breast and cervical cancer, for all of these efforts. They are talking out of both sides of their mouths.

This majority passed a budget that has asked families to pay for tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans, slashes Pell Grants for nearly 10 million college students, allows interest rates on student loans to double in July. After there was an outpouring of concern about the doubling of interest rates, they switched course. This apparent moment of conscience was too good to be true.

□ 1120

Instead of ending oil subsidies and closing corporate tax loopholes, what they now have done is they eliminate—eliminate—the prevention and public health fund. What that fund does is provide crucial health services to all Americans, including women and children.

Women, I'll be brief in this: it is about providing screenings for breast and cervical cancer. My friends, 4,000 women die every year from cervical cancer. Isn't it worth trying to prevent

cervical cancer and not eliminate it? It works to prevent coronary heart disease, the leading killer of women in America. It has the potential to mitigate osteoporosis, arthritis, and mental illness, all conditions which disproportionately affect the women in this Nation.

This fund is about the giving of life. There is a level of hypocrisy on this floor that is staggering. Instead of taking the money from health care for education, a false choice, vote against this bill.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

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

Mr. LEVIN. The Republicans have taken a 180-degree turn on helping with student loans. The Republican budget said ''no,'' and in February, Governor Mitt Romney said this:

> The right course for America is to make sure that we provide loans to the extent we possibly can at an interest rate that doesn't have the taxpayers having to subsidize people who want to go to school.

Now he and the Republicans here have shifted—shifty indeed. How they are doing so is not only politically expedient, but extremely harmful. They hit health care—health care. They refuse to end a tax break for Big Oil that never should have been given in the first place, even though the Big Five oil companies made more than $32 billion in the fourth quarter of last year alone. This bill is shameless, and it is shameful. Vote ''no.''

Mrs. BIGGERT. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, in my dictionary, a ''slush fund'' is defined as ''a fund for bribing public officials or carrying on corruptive propaganda.'' Yet, the Speaker of the House used that term, and the chair of the Education and Labor Committee used that term ''slush fund,'' to describe the prevention and public health fund, which saves lives by paying for childhood immunizations and screenings for cervical cancer and birth defects.

We are the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world. I refuse to accept the idea that to solve one problem, we have to create another.

The Democrats proposed righting the Ryan Republican budget wrong by taxing oil company profits. Therefore, their suggestion that we go from 3.4 percent interest to 6.8 can be paid for out of the wealth of oil companies that benefit from our country so tremendously.

Mr. Speaker, I reject the blackmail inherent in H.R. 4628. I don't want anybody to know that it's okay to pit one group against another, and we cannot undermine health care to pay for education. We have to do the right thing. We have to choose both.

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

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS).

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, unless Congress acts, Stafford loan rates will double. I spoke to some students at San Diego State University just the other day who are worried about their day-to-day needs, and they asked us not to play politics with this issue.

New grads should have increased opportunities, not bills they can't pay. A college degree should invite calls from job recruiters, not from collection agencies.

I'm glad that the majority has abruptly changed course by agreeing to stop this interest rate hike. But it is unacceptable that this bill proposes to pay for this by repealing the prevention fund.

The bill creates a choice between funding cancer screenings for a mother or making college more affordable for her daughter. Would you want to be that mother? That sends the wrong message to the American people about our priorities.

I urge my colleagues to support a more equitable solution that promotes the health of the American families and the future of our bright minds.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I would ask the gentleman how many speakers does he have?

Mr. TIERNEY. I have at least five more speakers.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I would continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CLARKE).

Mr. CLARKE of Michigan. I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) for yielding me time.

We've talked about the cost of capping student loan interest rates. Well, I think we should extend the cap for longer than a year, and we don't need to cut people's health care screenings in order to do it. Let's create jobs. That's how we can create the economic revenue.

One of the best ways for us to create jobs is to allow student loan borrowers the ability to pay down on their loans according to their income for 10 years and then making them eligible to have the balance of their student loans, if they owe any, be forgiven.

That's the best economic stimulus. These loans are not just for the benefit of the borrower. It also makes our country stronger. The more our people are trained and educated, we can sell the best products overseas and create the best technology. That creates jobs for this country.

It's in our national interest to help pay down these debts and forgive certain student loans. Let's redirect some of our money from Afghanistan and Iraq and use the savings to forgive student loans.

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

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Well, once again, the Republican leadership has shown that it's more interested in playing political games than it is in getting things done.

We're talking about student loans here. We should be putting our heads together and coming up with a better way to pay for lowering student loan rates, not eviscerating health care prevention. This is nothing more than a cynical ploy.

The American people want us to work together. We have an opportunity to do this. This is what we really should be doing. There are lots of loopholes that we could close. My colleagues have mentioned Big Oil and Big Gas. We could close those loopholes. We have corporations making lots of money. We could close those loopholes. But what do the Republicans decide to do? They decide to hurt health benefits. They decide to hurt prevention benefits.

This is not the way we should be going. We need to put our heads together and help these students. The Democrats have said time and time again that this is our priority. We have voted against Republican budgets that raise the amount that students have to pay in loans. Stop playing your cynical games, and let's get to work for the American people. Let's put our heads together, let's help these students, and let's not eviscerate health prevention.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I'd like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. PETERS).

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4628, a misguided, deeply partisan bill which would cut $6 billion from the prevention and public health fund. For months, I have been proud to help lead the charge to prevent student loan rates from doubling on July 1. So please excuse my surprise when I hear the majority talk about their strong support for keeping college loans affordable. This is a position that they have repeatedly rejected.

Apparently, Republicans have no interest in trying to prevent serious diseases. Surely, if Republicans can ram a $46 billion tax cut to millionaires and billionaires, they can find a way to pay for both education and health care.

I urge my colleagues to vote for defeat of this bill, stop protecting tax giveaways to Big Oil, and pass a responsible bill to stop the doubling of student loan rates.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to enter into the RECORD several documents. One is from

the American Council on Education, representing 37 education associations. They say:

Education has never been as important to America's economic health as it is now. That is why we are encouraged by the proposals we have seen. The administration and both parties have expressed their strong support for keeping the interest rate at 3.4 percent without cutting other forms of student aid.

Another one is from Lewis University in Illinois, saying that:

Doubling the interest in the subsidized Stafford loans will discourage students in need who are striving to continue their degree studies during these difficult economic times. Thank you for your support for these students.

□ 1130

Finally, from Joliet Junior College, saying that the college serves a population of seven counties in Illinois.

In the 2010–2011 school year, JJC students were awarded over $23 million in total financial aid. Because of this, the institution supports H.R. 4628, legislation that would prevent the scheduled rate hike.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

APRIL 27, 2012.

KELLY ROHDER,
Director of Communications and External Relations, Joliet Junior College, Joliet, IL.

Joliet Junior College is a comprehensive community college that not only helps students transfer to complete their bachelor's degrees, but provides occupational education leading directly to employment, adult education and literacy programs, and workforce development services.

We serve the populations of seven counties that cover a 1,442-square-mile district. While the principal mission of a community college is to be a resource to the populations it serves, access to quality education is equally important. In the 2010–2011 school year, JJC students were awarded over $23 million in total financial aid. Because of this, the institution supports H.R. 4628, legislation that would prevent the scheduled rate hike on certain federal student loans and extend lower rates for an additional year. It is our goal to help students—whatever their educational goals are—be successful in achieving them.

DEBRA S. DANIELS, Ed.D.,
President,
Joliet Junior College.

LEWIS UNIVERSITY,
Romeoville, IL, April 26, 2012.

Hon. JUDY BIGGERT,
Willowbrook, IL.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN BIGGERT: I am writing today to support your efforts to avert the automatic doubling of interest rates on subsidized Stafford loans that will occur on July 1, 2012 as the expiration date approaches for legislation that was approved in 2007 to fix the interest rate on these loans through June 30, 2012. You are to be commended for taking action to extend the rate through June 30, 2013 to protect students from another increase in costs that might discourage some from pursuing higher education. If the 2007 legislation is allowed to expire, the interest rate will increase from 3.4% to 6.8%, an increase that seems unconscionable in today's struggling economy.

You are to be commended for your leadership in promoting affordability and access to higher education throughout your career in the U.S. House of Representatives. Much appreciation for your leadership in introducing House Bill 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act, to extend the 3.4% rate for one more year. According to news reports, President Barack Obama supports freezing the interest rate for an additional year and the likely Republican nominee in this year's Presidential election, Governor Mitt Romney, also opposes an increase for the interest rate.

An educated workforce is essential in current efforts to restore and maintain economic stability and assure a bright future for our nation. You have been far-sighted in your support of students at public and private colleges and universities across the country. Doubling the interest in the subsidized Stafford loans will discourage students in need who are striving to continue their degree studies during these difficult economic times. Thank you for your support for these students. I appreciate your efforts, your leadership and your continuing support for quality higher education.

Sincerely,
BROTHER JAMES GAFFNEY, FSC,
President.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2012.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I write on behalf of the higher education associations listed below to express our strong support for enacting legislation to maintain the subsidized Stafford student loan interest rate at 3.4 percent. Allowing this rate to double, as it is scheduled to do on July 1st, would impose significant additional costs on more than 7.4 million students and their families.

We are very encouraged by the bipartisan interest in preventing the rate from rising to 6.8 percent in just over two months time. With interest rates on many consumer loans available at rates below 3.4 percent, raising student loan interest rates to 6.8 percent in this environment makes little sense and would create considerable hardship for students and their families. We particularly appreciate the effort made by Democrats and Republicans in both chambers to seek offsets from outside of student financial aid. In recent years, a number of benefits within the student loan programs have been eliminated in order to pay for other programs or to contribute to deficit reduction. Through a combination of reductions or eliminations of other student aid programs, we have witnessed an increased financial burden on our students.

Education has never been as important to America's economic health as it is now. That is why we are encouraged by the proposals we have seen. The administration and both parties have expressed their strong support for keeping the interest rate at 3.4 percent without cutting other forms of student aid. We urge Congress to continue their work and produce a final bill with bipartisan support.

Sincerely,
MOLLY CORBETT BROAD,
President.

On behalf of:
ACPA—College Student Educators International
ACT, Inc.
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
American Association of Colleges of Nursing
American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers
American Association of Community Colleges
American Association of State Colleges and Universities
American Association of University Professors
American Dental Education Association
American Indian Higher Education Consortium
APPA, ''Leadership in Educational Facilities''
Association of American Colleges and Universities
Association of American Law Schools
Association of American Universities
Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities
Association of Community College Trustees
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges
Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities
Association of Public and Land-grant Universities
Association of Research Libraries
College Board
Council for Christian Colleges & Universities
Council for Opportunity in Education
Council of Graduate Schools
Council of Independent Colleges
Educational Testing Service
Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities
NAFSA: Association of International Educators
NASPA—Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education
National Association for College Admission Counseling
National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education
National Association of College and University Business Officers
National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators
National Collegiate Athletic Association
Thurgood Marshall College Fund
UNCF
University Professional & Continuing Education Association

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, last week, the Republican majority was adamantly opposed to this legislation. This week, we're rushing it through on the floor today. You know what? That's a good thing. We're on the same page. The majority and the minority want to preserve student loan interest rates at 3.4 percent, not let them double to 6.8 percent.

So if that is the case, why are we selecting mutually unacceptable ways to pay for this? It's as though we're resorting to the trick bags: you raid the health fund that's so important to us; we present the oil company provision that is so unacceptable to you.

What we should do is find a way to put some limits, some incentives to keep tuition increases at or below the rate of inflation. They were up, 8.4 percent. If we work together, that would be a double win for students and parents. We could keep those interest rates low, and we could start bringing down the escalation in tuition increases that are unacceptable.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. I'd like to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding, and for his outstanding leadership on this issue and so many other issues in education.

Mr. Speaker, we obviously absolutely cannot allow the interest rate on student loans to more than double. I rise in opposition to H.R. 4628.

While Congress must prevent the Stafford loan interest rate from doubling to 6.8 percent, it is unconscionable that the Republican leadership is forcing us to choose between education and health care. Too many students face unnecessary barriers to pursuing a college degree, and it is our responsibility to empower them by investing in their education and health.

Republicans are putting us in the untenable position of paying for this measure by gutting the prevention and public health fund, the sole purpose of which is to reduce chronic conditions that are driving up the cost of health care in the first place.

Now, instead of sacrificing our public health to score political points, we need to work together to ensure our students can pursue their dreams without the burdens of unnecessary costs and debt.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

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

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield the remaining time on this side to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN).

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I thank my friend from Massachusetts.

Just a few weeks ago on this very floor, our Republican colleagues voted for the Republican budget that called for a doubling of interest rates on student loans on 7 million American students, and they voted against the Democratic alternative budget, which would have prevented that increase in student loan interest rates.

So what's happened over the last couple weeks? Well, President Obama has gone to the country. He has gone to students and he's told the story about what the Republican budget would do, and so we are here today.

But make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, our Republican colleagues haven't changed their minds about this; they've changed their tactics. If they really wanted to prevent student loans from increasing, they wouldn't seek to cover the costs by cutting funds for cervical cancer screening, by cutting funds for breast cancer screening, by cutting other women's health care measures. They wouldn't push a measure the President has already said he would veto.

Mr. Speaker, we have a proposal. Let's cover the cost by getting rid of the subsidies for Big Oil companies. That's the real slush fund around here. The big taxpayer subsidies go for that purpose. Let's get the job done, and let's not play political games.

Unfortunately, what we're seeing here, Mr. Speaker, is an effort to seek political cover. Let's get the job done for real.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

It seems like we came in, and I think the first thing that I talked about here is how I hoped that we would be able to work together on a bipartisan basis. It just seems like this is so hard to do in this political time. I really think that, in major legislation, we really have to work together to find the solutions, but it seems like the other side is always ready to tell us what we think and what we are doing and why we are doing it. We are doing this because we really want to have our students have the ability to have a quality education, and it just seems like we're so different on the pay-fors.

I know that everybody agrees on the program itself and how we have to do it, but we can't seem to do anything without giving us a cynical view, and it bothers me. It seems like when we were talking about the pay-fors, the other side of the aisle's first reaction is to raise taxes for everything and ours has always been to reduce spending, and we think that this is the way to go. I think we have just got to find a way to get together.

I had said in my opening statement that I hoped that we would be able to get together and work together, and also the Senate. I hope that when this bill goes over to the Senate that there is a negotiation, that there is a conference so that we really can iron this out and make sure that there is not a raising to the 6.8 percent.

It kind of makes you wonder. It just seems like the political maneuvering certainly is continuing on the student loan issue. I guess today when we have this vote, we'll see what happens. But I really hope that we get to the Senate so that we have the opportunity to do this.

I just want to go back a little bit to what happened in the Education Committee yesterday that Mrs. ROBY talked about and so did Mr. TIERNEY. I think Secretary Sebelius did say that there were services outside the prevention and public health fund that will remain available to individuals who seek preventive care, such as cancer prevention and care, including breast and cervical cancer screenings, screenings for birth defects and developmental disabilities, tobacco prevention at the CDC, and efforts that promote healthy nutrition and physical activity to prevent obesity.

□ 1140

So I think that this really is a lot that we believe in for prevention. And we heard from Mr. STEARNS all of the appropriations and how that takes care of a lot of the prevention issues.

I think that the American people are really very knowledgeable now about prevention and what they need to do and have the ability to do this on their own as well.

This political bickering is not what the bill is all about. What the bill is all about is to reduce to 3.4 percent interest rates on the subsidized Stafford loans. And I hope that this bill will pass. I urge my colleagues to vote for it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, House Republicans have demonstrated their complete disregard and contempt for women's health and the plight of students by forcing a choice between the elimination of funding for the Prevention and Public Health Find or relief for students who are saddled with student loan debt.

That is a choice that we shouldn't and don't have make. It is cruel and destructive, it is anti-family, it is not smart economically, and it is completely unnecessary.

As a mother and a grandmother, I simply cannot understand why Congressional Republicans continue their assault on women's health. I cannot understand why they prefer to reduce access to cancer screenings and immunizations rather than asking Big Oil to give up their subsidies. I cannot understand why they are trying to force us to choose between keeping moms healthy or sending their children to college.

If we want to revitalize our economy and unburden Americans who are saddled with student loan debt, we must enact policies that help to cut that debt. Democrats have been demanding action on student loans for months—and finally, Republicans have agreed to do something.

But at what cost? By putting the health of women and children at risk. The Prevention and Public Health Fund supports proven prevention activities like breast and cervical cancer screenings. It helps provide immunizations for children. It will save lives and keep women well. Republicans are telling us that we have to choose between protecting women's and children's health or letting student loan rates double.

Republicans are trying to label the Prevention Fund as a slush fund. Americans know that mammograms and Pap smears are not "slush"—they are basic, routine—and often life-saving—services for women. Prevention is fundamental. It is the key to reducing health care costs and creating a long-term path to a healthier and economically sound America. Cutting prevention programs like breast and cervical cancer screening now will only lead to increased health costs down the road.

In fact, the data proves that we should be increasing our investment in early detection through screening and working to increase awareness about these diseases. The National Health Interview Survey from 2010 found that women are getting screened for breast and cervical cancers at rates below national standards.

The breast cancer screening rate was 72 percent in 2010, below the federal health target of 81 percent. The cervical cancer screening rates were 83 percent, below the 93 percent goal. The screening rates for both cancers were significantly lower among Asian and Hispanic and women, as well as those without health insurance or no usual source of health care.

In the United States in 2012, it is estimated that there will be 226,870 new cases of invasive breast cancer, and nearly 40,000

women will die from the disease; an estimated 12,000 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer, and over 4,000 women will die from cervical cancer.

Earlier this week, Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee approved over $97 billion in cuts to public health programs to insulate the Department of Defense from spending cuts triggered by the failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction. Among the suggested cuts was the complete elimination of funding for the Prevention and Public Health Fund. I offered an amendment to preserve support under the Fund for breast and cervical cancer screening programs and other women's health preventive services. My amendment was defeated along party lines.

Republicans could ask millionaires and billionaires, oil and gas companies making record profits, and corporations that shift jobs and profits overseas to help offset the cost of reducing student loan interest rates. Instead, they have decided to continue with their repeated war on women's health by eliminating funding for the public health programs that benefit women—to reduce the costs for their sons and daughters to attend college.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in opposition to H.R. 4628. This bill forces an unnecessary and immoral choice between students' education and the health care of women, children, and seniors.

Since January, President Obama and the Democratic Members of Congress have urged Republicans to address the pending increase in student loan interest rates. Over the last month, many Republicans have stated that they had no qualms about the additional borrowing costs. In fact, they spoke loudly with their votes in support of the Ryan Budget just last month, which would double student loan interest rates.

Republicans are not working in good faith to help students and their families, but are rather using this situation to continue their efforts to defund programs that provide critical illness prevention and wellness screening. Cutting the Prevention and Public Health Fund will have a disproportionate impact on America's women and children. Defunding this program means stripping away vital funding for cancer detection, childhood immunizations, and screening newborns for birth defects. The GOP repeal of the Prevention and Public Health Fund is opposed by nearly 800 organizations, including the American Lung Association, American Heart Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, and Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs.

In 2007, Democrats in Congress provided relief to students from high interest rates on need-based loans. We passed the College Cost Reduction and Access Act that lowered interest rates on subsidized Stafford Loans each year until they reached a low of 3.4 percent this past year. Since then, 15 million students have benefitted from lower rates. Unfortunately, without Republican action in the House and action in the Senate, those rates are set to double on July 1st from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent.

The doubling of loan rates will hit students at a time when they can least afford it. In the current weak economy, young Americans have the highest unemployment rate of any other group. Two-thirds of the Class of 2010 graduated with an average of student loan debt of $25,000.

Congress should not be building more hurdles for young people to get the education and the skills needed to succeed. We should be facilitating the ability of students to pursue higher education and training. Every year Congress does not act, it will cost a student borrower $1,000 in additional repayment costs, and failure to act now will add $6.3 billion to students' debt burden in one year alone.

Mr. Speaker, it is stop playing politics with American's students and the health care of women, children, and seniors. I urge the passage legislation maintaining the current student loan rate that does not undermine the access to health care that would affect millions of Americans.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this sham Republican bill that would eliminate a vital component of ObamaCare—the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)—in a blatantly political attempt to avoid being blamed for allowing interest rates on student loans to double on 7 million Americans.

Just one month ago, nearly the entire Republican caucus voted for the Ryan Budget. This budget included a provision allowing the current 3.4 percent interest rate on federal student loans to double on July 1. Now, in response to intense political pressure, Republicans have done a complete 180 and claim they do not want to cost college students and their families an extra $1,000 a year by letting the rate hike take effect. While I welcome them to the party, the Republican bill, hastily rushed to the floor under a completely closed process, contains a poison pill. In order to pay for this legislation, they are continuing their assault on health reform in general and women's health in particular. The PPHF has already been used to improve prevention services in low-income and underserved communities, including vaccinating children and intervening to prevent chronic diseases such as diabetes. Eliminating this fund will also mean that hundreds of thousands of women will loss access to screenings for breast and cervical cancers. This will cost lives and is completely unacceptable.

There is a better way. Earlier this week, I helped to introduce the Stop the Rate Hike Act. This bill would keep interest rates on student loans low. However, it would pay for the fix, not by taking away health care, but by ending egregious tax breaks for big oil companies. The Democratic bill would not only keep college within reach for millions of middle class families, it would also restore some sanity to our tax code. That is the bill we should be voting on today. I urge all of my colleges to vote to protect our nation's health and oppose the sham "Interest Rate Reduction Act."

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 3826, a bill that would prevent a sharp increase in interest rates on Direct Stafford Student loans beginning in July, I am very much opposed to playing politics with this important issue.

I do not believe we need to choose between cutting funds that provide much needed preventive health services and making college more affordable. I cannot understand the mentality that flirts with the idea of raising college costs and limiting access to health care for working middle-class families, while instinctively recoiling at the idea of closing tax loopholes for multinational conglomerates and the wealthiest Americans.

This is exactly what infuriates the American public and why Congressional approval ratings are at record lows. I understand it's an election year and each side wants to score points at the other side's expense but every time we get into one of these debates with competing proposals we know will split the Congress and lead to gridlock, it chips away at the credibility of the institution. We must find a way to summon the will to get beyond the temptation to take cheap shots at the other side and put the interests of the American people first.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I submit the attached letters of opposition to H.R. 4628.

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION,
April 26, 2012.

Tomorrow, Friday, April 27, your Representative will cast a vote that will impact the future of programs that improve public health and prevent diabetes.

Take action now to protect vital public health and prevention programs!

The Prevention and Public Health Fund was established in 2010 as a national investment in prevention and public health programs over ten years. It is from this fund that the National Diabetes Prevention Program received its initial funding. But Members of Congress will be voting tomorrow on whether to fully repeal this vital fund, gutting efforts to prevent diabetes and improve our nation's overall health!

We need to make sure diabetes programs and prevention efforts don't get slashed. Tell your legislators RIGHT NOW to oppose HR 4628!

Nearly 26 million Americans have diabetes and another 79 million are on the brink of developing the disease. Prediabetes, diabetes and its complications already cost the nation an estimated $218 billion annually and this cost is expected to grow. If current trends continue, by the year 2050 one in three American adults will have diabetes. Diabetes prevention is an example of an effort that can save both lives and money. If brought to scale, it is estimated that the NDPP will save $191 billion in health care costs over ten years! The Prevention and Public Health Fund is a critical source of potential funding for the NDPP.

Take this chance to make your voice heard and tell your Representative to oppose any efforts to eliminate the Prevention and Public Health Fund!

Sincerely,

L. HUNTER LIMBAUGH,
Chair of the Board,
American Diabetes Association.

NATIONAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR WOMEN & FAMILIES,
April 26, 2012.

Hon. ROSA DELAURO,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DELAURO: We are writing to strongly urge you to protect women's access to important preventive health benefits by opposing H.R. 4628. This legislation would eliminate the Prevention and Public Health Trust Fund and rescind all unobligated funds. The National Partnership for Women & Families represents women across the country—and in your district—who are counting on critical prevention services that would be lost if this funding were eliminated.

The Prevention and Public Health Trust Fund (PPHTF) was created by the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to ensure adequate funding for preventive health initiatives. These initiatives help to improve the health of lower

and middle income women and families and, by improving health, also help to lower health care spending over time. And what makes the PPHTF so unique is that it works in partnership with states and communities. Already there are several key initiatives funded by the Prevention and Public Health Trust Fund that are benefitting women including:

Chronic Disease Prevention: to enable communities to use evidence-based interventions to reduce chronic conditions and prevent heart attacks, diabetes, strokes, cancer, and other conditions that impact women.

Obesity Prevention and Fitness: to improve nutrition and increase physical activity to reduce obesity-related conditions and health care costs. Reducing obesity rates (BMI) by 5% nation-wide could save almost $30 billion in health costs within 5 years.

Expanded Immunization Services: to provide critical immunizations. Every dollar spent on childhood immunizations saves $16 in costs to treat preventable illness.

Behavioral Health Screening and Integration with Primary Health: to help communities integrate primary care services into publicly funded community mental health and other community-based behavioral health settings and expand suicide prevention activities and screenings for substance use disorders.

HIV/AIDS Prevention: to focus on HIV prevention in high risk populations and communities by increasing HIV testing opportunities, linking HIV-infected women with needed services including preventing maternal child transmission, and filling critical gaps in data and understanding of the HIV epidemic to better target prevention, care, and treatment.

Women in communities across the country are already beginning to benefit from the initiatives funded by the Prevention Trust Fund.

To eliminate funding for programs that not only improve the health and lives of millions of women but also have the potential for improving population health and lowering health care spending over time is not fiscally prudent.

We strongly urge you to support the women and families in your district and oppose H.R. 4628.

Sincerely,

DEBRA L. NESS,
President.

NEMOURS,
April 23, 2012.

Hon. HENRY WAXMAN,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Energy & Commerce, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR RANKING MEMBER WAXMAN: As the House votes on H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act, Nemours—an integrated child health system in the Delaware Valley and Florida—would like to express its opposition to the repeal of, or any additional cuts to, the Prevention and Public Health Fund (Fund). While Nemours has no objection to extending student loan interest rates, we oppose offsetting this provision with the Prevention and Public Health Fund. Further cuts to the Fund will only hurt investments already made in wellness, prevention, and public health programs. We need to stop continually sacrificing the Fund for other priorities.

Experts have warned that this could be the first generation of children who live shorter, less healthy lives than their parents. As a foundation operating an integrated health system, we have a unique perspective on the threat that preventable chronic diseases are posing to the health of America's children. We believe our country has the opportunity to invest in our children by promoting health and disease prevention through the Fund. Already, the Fund has made important investments in obesity prevention, tobacco control, and other health priorities. Every attempt to diminish the Fund compromises our ability to protect and promote the health of our children, which is our mission at Nemours.

With Americans spending more each year on health care, the Fund represents an important investment in a slower cost growth for our health care system and America's economy overall. By partaking in preventive and wellness initiatives early in their lives, more Americans will be able to remain healthy, preventing unnecessary hospitalizations later in life. However, in order to do this, our nation needs to fundamentally realign its health care spending. We need to invest more at the front end to maintain people's health, as opposed to focusing our scarce resources on treatment at the back end. The Fund helps to achieve this goal, and any attempt to diminish the Fund will compromise our ability to ensure the health and well-being of our nation and economy.

We urge you to stand with our nation's children and fight to safeguard the Prevention and Public Health Fund and oppose all efforts to siphon away this investment.

Sincerely,

DEBBIE I. CHANG,
VICE PRESIDENT,
Policy and Prevention.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit the attached letters of opposition to H.R. 4628.

CONGRESS MUST NOT ELIMINATE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON.—Some in Congress are trying to force the nation to choose between health and education. The House of Representatives is poised to vote on a measure to eliminate the lifesaving Prevention and Public Health Fund to pay for keeping student loan rates down. The American Lung Association fiercely opposes any attempts to divert or cut the Prevention Fund. The Affordable Care Act established the Prevention Fund to promote wellness, to prevent disease, and to protect against public health emergencies.

America should not have to choose between protecting the health of its citizens and making higher education more affordable. Congress must reject this ill-conceived approach. The student loan interest rate issue can and must be resolved without undermining the health of millions of Americans.

The Prevention Fund is already helping Americans across the country to make healthier choices and to take responsibility for their own health and the health of their families. Because of the Prevention Fund, states and communities are now able to help more people quit smoking through cessation programs and improve lung health by preventing and treating lung diseases, including COPD, lung cancer, and asthma. It is also allowing states and communities to monitor outbreaks of infectious diseases, such as influenza, and enhance prevention services in low-income and underserved communities.

Quitting smoking is the single most important thing a smoker can do to improve their health status. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Tips from Former Smokers media campaign, which was underwritten by the Prevention Fund, has already resulted in tens of thousands of additional calls to 1–800–QUIT NOW by smokers seeking help with quitting. This is tangible evidence of the Prevention Fund having a positive impact.

Prevention programs work. Prevention save lives and helps keep people healthy. Congress must not play politics with our nation's health. The American Lung Association strongly urges Congress to reject this absurd choice.

ERIKA SWARD,
Director, National Advocacy.

APRIL 27, 2012.

Hon. GEORGE MILLER,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MILLER: Interest rates on new subsidized Stafford student loans will double to 6.8 percent beginning July 1 unless Congress extends a cap that has helped make the loans more affordable for millions of Americans. This cap was enacted through bipartisan legislation approved by Congress in 2007.

As the House votes today on legislation to extend this cap for one year, we are grateful that the issue is getting attention and support from members of both parties.

Many students and parents are struggling to keep up with the runaway costs of paying for college. This is not the time to pile thousands of dollars in additional debt on their backs by allowing student loan interest rates to double.

If Congress fails to extend the cap, an estimated 7.4 million borrowers will face higher interest rates. Two-thirds of all college students now graduate with student loan debt, compared to just one-third a decade ago. On average, these students graduate with $25,000 in debt. At over $1 trillion, student loan debt now tops what Americans owe on their credit cards.

As a consumer organization, we are deeply troubled by the idea of paying for this extension by cutting funds from a prevention and public health fund that is designed to help consumers get life-saving cancer screenings and child immunizations. The alternative proposal to cut federal subsidies for oil and gas companies, which have collected record-breaking profits, appears to be a more equitable solution.

We urge lawmakers to come together to develop a path forward on the funding mechanism so that students can afford the education they need to stay competitive in today's tough job market. Congress should invest in our future by extending the interest rate cap.

Sincerely,

PAMELA BANKS,
Senior Policy Counsel, Consumers Union.
IOANA RUSU,
Regulatory Counsel, Consumers Union.

CONGRESS MUST FIND A TRULY BIPARTISAN SOLUTION TO KEEP STUDENT LOAN RATE FROM DOUBLING

WASHINGTON, DC.—Today, Campus Progress Action is calling on Congress to set aside its partisan differences, come together, and stop the interest rate on the subsidized Stafford student loans from doubling July 1.

Anne Johnson, director of Campus Progress Action, said: ''While we are pleased that the Republican leadership in the House has moved swiftly to bring a bill to a vote, their proposal to pay for the extension of the current interest rate by cutting preventive health care is destructive and shows a lack of serious leadership. This is not a bipartisan solution.''

''If Congress fails to act'' Johnson continued, ''being able to afford college will be even harder for millions of American families. An extra $1,000 will add to the burden of already skyrocketing tuition. That money could be used to help a young graduate move out, pay rent, buy food, pay for a car, and other important expenses.''

Campus Progress Action is urging members to vote no on H.R. 4628 and work to find a bipartisan way to pay for maintaining low interest rates for students without impacting other vital programs.

The nearly 7.5 million students who will be impacted if Congress does not take action are hard at work on campuses around the country as they earn their degrees. Congress should be working just as hard to make sure we don't let them down.

TRUST FOR AMERICA'S HEALTH,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2012.

DEAR MEMBER OF CONGRESS: On behalf of the Trust for America's Health, I urge you to oppose the use of the Prevention and Public Health Fund (Fund) as an offset for the Interest Rate Reduction Act (H.R. 4628). Repealing the Fund, which has already suffered a significant cut, would compromise our ability to make progress on cost containment, public health modernization, and wellness promotion. Please oppose this measure and instead look to a solution that will not penalize middle-class Americans.

Two years ago, in creating the Fund, the federal government made a historic investment in the future by focusing on keeping soaring health care costs under control, while at the same time, helping those who wanted to be healthy get or stay healthy. The Fund is our first sustained national investment in prevention, and is essential to efforts to reduce the growth of chronic diseases such as obesity, heart disease, and diabetes, which are the primary drivers in the increase in health costs.

To date, the Fund has provided resources to support evidence-based strategies at the community level that help people get healthy and achieve significant gains such as reducing average body mass index (BMI). A recent TFAH study finds that if the country ignores the obesity epidemic, obesity rates could be expected to grow from 32 percent to 50–51 percent for men and from 35 percent to 45–52 percent for women by 2030. In under two decades, the majority of our country could be not just overweight but obese. Yet, according to the same TFAH analysis, if we reduce the average BMI by just five percent, the county could save nearly $30 billion in health care savings in just five years.

However, if the country keeps using investments in the future to cover these short-term ''fixes,'' our children will continue to be penalized and, for the first time ever, there's a significant chance that a generation will live shorter and less healthy lives than the previous generation.

The Fund was designed to invest in innovative programs that will help make healthy choices the easy choices for Americans, and help curtail rising health care costs. It has received wide backing since it was created: 760 national, state and local organizations, representing a broad spectrum of sectors, have pledged their support for the Fund. Any cuts to the Prevention Fund guarantee the country will now be paying more for obesity-related health costs over the next ten years and Americans will be less healthy, productive and happy.

Prevention is the key to lowering health care costs and creating a long-term path to a healthier and economically sound America, and the Prevention Fund is an essential part in bringing communities together on innovative projects that will help us reverse the obesity epidemic and realize these cost savings. I urge you to reject any proposal to repeal or cut the Prevention and Public Health Fund.

Sincerely,

JEFFREY LEVI, PH.D.,
Executive Director.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit the attached letters of opposition to H.R. 4628.

HOUSE GOP STUDENT INTEREST RATE BILL OFFERS YOUNG ADULTS A CHOICE: YOUR HEALTH OR AN AFFORDABLE EDUCATION?

Yesterday, House Republicans announced support for preventing interest rate hikes on subsidized Stafford Loans from doubling on July 1st, joining the Administration and House and Senate Democrats who have already stated a commitment to keeping rates down. On Friday, the House Republicans will call for a vote on their bill introduced yesterday to extend the lower interest rates. However, the bill pays for this extension by eliminating a multi-billion dollar health care prevention fund for life-saving cancer screenings and child immunizations. These cuts would have a negative impact on the health of children, young adults, and families. ''Keeping interest rates from doubling is a priority, and we are thrilled to see policymakers from both sides of the aisle support college affordability and take steps to keep student debt from increasing even further,'' said Jennifer Mishory, deputy director of Young Invincibles. ''However, pitting the interest rate freeze against health care prevention calls for a false choice between staying healthy and getting a shot at an affordable education.'' The House Republican bill would cut the Public Health and Prevention Fund, which next year is set to provide funding for childhood immunizations and cancer control programs, including breast and cervical cancer screening. Mishory added, ''About 15% of young adults have a chronic disease. Since when does this generation have to choose between a stable economic future and a healthy one?'' Effective cancer screening and early and sustained treatment could reduce the cancer death rate by 29%. Moreover, just as 92 percent of young Democrats and 78 percent of young Republicans say that making college loans affordable will help the economy, sufficient investment in prevention has positive economic impact. Research shows that every dollar spent on immunizations could save $5.30 on direct health care costs and $16.50 on total societal costs. You can view a recent Young Invincibles report on the Stafford interest rate issue at the link below: *http://younginvincibles.org/News/releases/student*__loan__interest__rates.pdf.

For background on the cost of college and the rise in student debt, please visit: *http://www.younginvincibles.org/News/releases/student*__debt__onepager__april2012.pdf.

DON'T PLAY POLITICS WITH STUDENT LOAN HIKE

WASHINGTON, DC.—Victor Sanchez, President of the United States Student Association, issued the following statement on the recent flood of legislation to address the fast approaching student interest rate hike.

''Students respond to Republican lip service with a unified response: 'Don't play politics with my student loans.' ''

''We are thrilled to see President Obama and Congressional leaders of both parties working to prevent 7.4 million students from taking on an additional $1000 of debt for each new student loan they borrow,'' said Victor Sanchez, President of the United States Student Association.''

''This week House and Senate members from both parties introduced contrasting proposals to pay for legislation that will keep student loan interest rates from doubling to 6.8% on July 1st. Amongst the proposals, House Speaker Boehner announced a vote this Friday on Rep. Biggert's bill, which would cut funding for the Prevention and Public Health Fund in the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to pay for the investment.''

''Speaker Boehner believes that the best way to pay for the extension of the 3.4% interest rate on subsidized Stafford loans is by taking funding from an important program that supports efforts to prevent disease and protect against health emergencies in the ACA. In contrast Democrats, who have led on this critical issue, put forth a plan that closes tax loopholes that allow wealthy individuals to avoid paying the same income taxes that middle-class Americans pay.''

''The United States Student Association is happy that both parties have prioritized extending the current student loan interest rate, but students know that the fight to make education affordable and attainable has not yet been won. Students should not have to choose between their health care and an affordable education, which is what Speaker Boehner's proposal would force them to do.''

''Over the past few months students have been organizing tremendously to put student loan debt and the subsidized Stafford loan hike at the forefront of the national dialogue by coordinating national days of actions and confronting members of Congress on the issue. Students cannot allow this important investment in our education to become the victim of Washington partisan gridlock.''

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY,
CANCER ACTION NETWORK,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2012.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN) strongly opposes any legislation that would cut prevention and public health funding for any purpose, including offsetting the cost of student loan programs. Reducing funding intended for prevention of disease makes no sense from a public health standpoint and furthermore will increase overall health care expenditures in the long run.

Half of the estimated 577,000 deaths that will occur from cancer this year could have been prevented by eliminating tobacco use, encouraging better diet and exercise, and giving all Americans access to cancer screening and preventive medicine. Tobacco use alone kills half a million Americans every year. Another 188,000 deaths from cancer are due to poor nutrition, physical inactivity, and obesity-related disease.

Prevention is predicated on the commonsense reality that we as a nation should take steps to resolve health care crises before they begin. It is a fact that diseases we have conquered in the past—polio, smallpox, tuberculosis and others—no longer present the public health risk they once did because of the work we still do to prevent them from occurring. In much the same way, prevention is the real cure for cancer.

Today, the Prevention and Public Health Fund is being used to save lives by addressing the greatest modifiable cancer risk factors: tobacco use, poor nutrition, physical inactivity, and obesity. For example, in Alabama, funding is being used to educate and help women access life-saving preventive services such as mammograms and Pap tests. In New York state, funding is being used to achieve four strategic objectives: tobacco-free living; active and healthy eating; high-impact evidence-based clinical and other preventive services; and creating healthy and safe physical environments. In Texas, funding is being used to improve the health care workforce and ensure that residents have access to evidence-based services including tobacco quitlines and cancer screenings. Dollars provided by the fund are supporting projects like these in each of the 50 states. This is the kind of work that will transform our health system, allowing the nation to control costs and improve health outcomes—something we all want to accomplish.

Voting to cut prevention funding is a vote in support of more chronic disease. Accordingly, we urge you not to cut the Prevention and Public Health Fund further, and help to save lives in the process. Thank you so much for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER W. HANSEN,
President.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I submit the attached letters of opposition to H.R. 4628.

A UNION OF PROFESSIONALS,
April 26, 2012.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the more than 1.5 million members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), I urge you to vote ''no'' on H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act.

As you know, on July 1, interest rates on federal subsidized Stafford student loans will double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent. This increase will affect 7.4 million low- and middle-income students, having a lasting impact on the long-term costs of their loans and on their future life decisions, like buying a home, owning a business or starting a family.

College students are graduating with record levels of debt. In fact, national student debt has surpassed our nation's credit card debt, and with the high levels of unemployment and underemployment for graduates, there could hardly be a worse time for the interest rate on Stafford loans to double.

We are pleased that both parties in the House have now finally acknowledged the need to prevent interest rates from doubling in July. However, there is a right way and a wrong way to pay for the cost of keeping the rates low for one year. Under H.R. 4628, the majority proposes to take billions of dollars from the prevention and public health fund in the Affordable Care Act. This fund helps ensure that women receive affordable and critical preventive healthcare, like breast cancer and cervical cancer screenings that can save their lives and reduce unnecessary medical costs to them and to taxpayers. And the fund supports community health centers, provides child immunizations and helps children with birth defects. Alternatively, the minority supports ending unfair tax loopholes that benefit wealthy individuals and corporations, and then using these savings to prevent loan rates from doubling.

Congress should not rob Peter to pay Paul by using a funding stream geared to help public health and provide preventive healthcare to pay for the loan rate extension. It is unconscionable, when other options are available, to propose that the student loan problem be solved by undercutting the healthcare available to women, children and others most in need of assistance. Instead, the majority should be supporting other ways to pay for this proposal, such as requiring wealthy individuals and corporations to pay their fair share of taxes.

Again, I urge you to vote ''no'' on H.R. 4628. The House must stop playing politics with students' debt and put forth a serious proposal with responsible and fair offsets.

Thank you for considering our views on this important matter.

Sincerely,

KRISTOR W. COWAN,
Director, Legislation.

ASTHO AND NACCHO,
April 26, 2012.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER AND LEADER PELOSI: We are writing today to oppose efforts to pay for changes in interest rates on student loans using funds from the Prevention and Public Health Fund (the Fund). Tens of millions of Americans suffer from preventable diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes, and cancer, and today's children are in danger of becoming the first generation to live shorter, less healthy lives than their parents. In order to support the nation's public health system and reduce rising health care treatment costs, the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) strongly support the Prevention and Public Health Fund and oppose any effort to reduce or eliminate the Fund.

As you know, the Fund is a dedicated investment in community prevention and state and local public health capacity and workforce and is a much-needed down payment on the health and economic well-being of all Americans. Federal investment from the Fund has already begun to address improvements in the nation's health status by supporting essential and proven prevention activities, such as immunization and tobacco cessation. Additionally, through the National Public Health Improvement Initiative which is supported through the Fund, states and localities are working to improve the delivery of necessary public health services by accelerating the ability for public health agencies to achieve national performance standards. Public health capacity will be improved and made more efficient through this investment.

Of the more than $1.7 trillion in healthcare spent nationally every year, less than four cents out of every dollar are spent on prevention and public health. Half of American adults have at least one preventable chronic illness, such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, or arthritis. This has a resounding effect on the productivity of our nation and is taking a huge toll on our economy. Additionally, chronic disease accounts for nearly 70 percent of all U.S. deaths and costs the nation approximately $1.8 trillion each year in lost productivity and healthcare expenditures. More than 60 percent of American adults are overweight or obese, and this epidemic costs the U.S. $147 billion annually. Investing in prevention and public health not only saves lives, but it also yields a significant return on investment.

The Fund not only provides innovative ways to fight preventable diseases, it also supports core public health programs such as the Section 317 Immunization program which provides essential immunizations for the nation's under and uninsured children. Significantly reducing the Fund would also cripple state and local health departments' ability to inspect food, prepare for and respond to deadly tornadoes or floods, or track and isolate a disease outbreak. On top of losing programs, state and local health departments have already seen a loss of over 52,000 public health jobs (17 percent of state workforce and 22 percent of local workforce). Due to cuts at the state and local levels, health departments cannot make up for these lost dollars; this puts all Americans' health at risk.

The Fund has already faced a steep reduction this year, losing $6.25 billion in budget authority to offset the cost of freezing the Medicare sustainable growth rate formula. Further reducing the Fund now would only exacerbate the strain state and local public health departments are facing. Additionally, unlike the mandatory funds for Medicare and Medicaid, the law creating the Fund explicitly reserves the right of Congress to allocate spending. This provision was purposefully inserted into the law to preserve the ability of the Congress to exercise its judgment in making funding decisions while maintaining this important fiscal commitment to prevention.

Once again, we urge you to oppose efforts to eliminate or reduce the Prevention and Public Health Fund. The nation's comparatively poor health has a high cost in both human and economic terms. Our nation's health department officials strongly oppose any efforts to decrease the federal commitment to prevention and public health.

Sincerely,

PAUL E. JARRIS, MD, MBA,
STHO Executive Director.

ROBERT M. PESTRONK, MPH,
NACCHO Executive Director.

CAMPAIGN FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

DEAR FRIEND: Here's the real debt crisis: student loan debt. Today, the average student graduates from college with a diploma and an anchor—$25,000 of debt.

And if Congress doesn't act, student loan interest rates will double on July 1.

Don't let Congress kick new graduates in the teeth. Click here to demand your representatives in Congress stop the student loan rate increase.

President Obama supports keeping the current Stafford Loan interest rate at a low 3.4% rate. His opponent Mitt Romney just reversed his position and said he agrees. This should not be a partisan issue.

Yet the House bill to stop the scheduled rate increase has no Republican sponsors.

The Republican chair of the House education committee says he has ''serious concerns'' about the bill. And the Republican budget—championed by Paul Ryan and embraced as ''marvelous'' by Mitt Romney—both calls for deep cuts in Pell grants and assumes that the interest rates on government sponsored student loans will double.

Stop the stonewalling! Click here to demand your representatives in Congress stop the student loan rate increase.

What are the Republican ''concerns''? They claim to be opposed to the $6 billion cost of keeping the rate low.

But jacking up the rate simply shifts that $6 billion cost onto the next generation of students who are already crushed by debt.

And House Republicans didn't have a problem last week passing a bill with yet another tax break for the rich that would add $46 billion to the national debt.

It gets worse, the key Republican subcommittee chair recently revealed her ignorance about today's high cost of college. Rep. Virginia Foxx declared she had ''very little tolerance'' for students with major debt because there is ''no reason'' to take out big student loans.

Why? Because she worked her way through college 50 years ago . . . when the cost of college was about three times cheaper.

They are playing politics with the futures of our students. It must stop.

Students are not political Pawns! Click here to demand your representatives in Congress stop the student loan rate increase.

Conservatives routinely claim we need severe austerity to save the next generation from massive debt. Yet here they are, about to dump more debt on them right now.

Instead of kicking students when they are down, we should end the student debt crisis. The Federal Reserve lends money to banks

at rates near 0%, why not lend to students at similar rates? Unlike banks, graduates won't use the money to blow up the economy.

We need bold ideas to make college affordable and give every child the tools to thrive in the modern economy.

For example, estimates on what it would cost to give every student free tuition at public colleges are LESS than the cost of Ryan and Romney's pledge to eliminate the estate tax on multi-million dollar fortunes.

Surely it makes more sense to insure that every qualified student can afford the education that he or she has earned than it does to guarantee that the heirs of the wealthy need never work another day in their lives.

We cannot simply protect the status quo. But the absolute last thing our college graduates need right now is to add to the burden of their school debts.

We need to win this fight against the loan rate increase today, and build momentum to win big progressive reforms tomorrow.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. BOROSAGE,
Co-director,
Campaign for America's Future.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the attached letters of opposition to H.R. 4628.

CAMPAIGN FOR TOBACCO-FREE KIDS,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2012.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER AND MINORITY LEADER PELOSI: We are writing to express our opposition to eliminating the Prevention and Public Health Fund, a provision in H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act. Eliminating this funding for evidence-based prevention programs is an unwise choice for an offset for this legislation. Only by investing in prevention can the nation reduce the burden that preventable diseases are placing on our families, health care system, and government budgets.

The Prevention and Public Health Fund was created to transform our nation's health system into one that values prevention of disease as highly as treatment of disease. It was intended to provide a stable source of funding for prevention programs, which have been chronically underfunded despite their capacity to avert disease, save lives, and restrain the rate of growth of health care costs.

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. More than 400,000 people die each year because of tobacco use, and more than 8 million Americans are currently living with a tobacco-caused disease. Tobacco use is responsible for nearly $100 billion in health care costs each year. Reducing tobacco use would reduce premature deaths and the costs of treating tobacco-caused cancers, heart disease, and respiratory disease.

Fortunately, there are proven programs and policies to reduce tobacco use, such as telephone-based quitlines that provide counseling and cessation products to people who want to quit, public education media campaigns that educate about the dangers of tobacco use, and state and community-based programs that involve community organizations and businesses in prevention efforts. Investing in comprehensive tobacco control programs pays dividends. The state of Washington's tobacco control program saved more than $5 for every $1 it spent between 2000 and 2009 by reducing hospitalizations for heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and cancer caused by tobacco use.

In March, the CDC used the Prevention and Public Health Fund to launch the government's first-ever, paid, nationwide media campaign to encourage smokers to quit and prevent children from starting to smoke. Public health authorities such as the Surgeon General, the National Cancer Institute, and the Institute of Medicine have all concluded that media campaigns work. The first results of the new CDC media campaign are promising: calls to state quitlines more than doubled during the two weeks after the ads began running.

We urge you to oppose H.R. 4628 and its elimination of the Prevention and Public Health Fund. The Prevention Fund was already cut by more than $6 billion by Congress earlier this year. Cutting prevention funding is penny wise and pound foolish. Not investing in prevention now will mean higher medical bills later. We urge you to protect the Prevention and Public Health Fund.

Sincerely,

MATTHEW L. MYERS,
President.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2012.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the AFL–CIO, I am writing to urge you to vote against the Interest Rate Reduction Act (H.R. 4628), which would eliminate the Prevent and Public Health Fund in order to offset the cost of capping student loan costs, and instead support an alternative that would cap the interest rate on needs-based student loans at 3.4% without slashing important disease prevention programs. H.R. 4628 is little more than a ploy to score political points by pitting one worthy legislative objective against another.

We believe that a college education should be available to every student who is willing to work for it, and keeping the cost of student loans within reach is critical to achieving that goal. Congress must act before July 1 to keep interest rates from doubling for more than 7 million students, which would cost them an average of $1,000 in additional repayment costs. But Congress must act without causing harm to another group of Americans who will benefit from the Prevention and Public Health Fund, created by the Affordable Care Act.

The Prevention Fund is already helping states and communities promote wellness, prevent disease, and protect against public health emergencies. Since the ACA was enacted in 2010, HHS has awarded over $1 billion in Prevention Fund Grants to tackle the leading causes of chronic disease and mortality. Seven out of 10 deaths in America every year are from chronic diseases, and about 50 percent of all adults suffer from one. Programs supported by the Prevention Fund use evidence-based interventions to prevent heart attacks, strokes, cancer, and other illnesses by curbing tobacco use, eliminating obesity, and reducing health disparities. The fund also builds the capacity of our public health infrastructure and workforce to address the spread of infectious diseases and expand access to services in medically underserved communities. Repealing the Prevention Fund would result in higher mortality due to chronic illnesses and significantly higher costs for our health care system.

We urge you to vote against H.R. 4628 because it would inappropriately and gratuitously eliminate the Prevention and Public Health Fund. It is hard to believe that the House Republican leadership could not identify a more appropriate offset. For example, it could have chosen legislation to implement the Buffett Rule, which would ensure that people who make more than $1 million per year pay an effective federal income tax rate at least 30 percent. We urge the House to approve the Senate's Stop the Student Loan Interest Hike Act (S. 2343), which does include a more appropriate offset to forestall a spike in student loan costs.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM SAMUEL,
Director, Government Affairs Department.

AFSCME,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2012.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the 1.6 million members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), I urge you to support responsible legislation to help students and families afford a college education by stopping the interest rate on student loans from doubling on July 1, 2012. However, the Interest Rate Reduction Act (H.R. 4628) is the wrong approach to this real problem, and AFSCME strongly urges you to vote no.

What H.R. 4628 gives with one hand, it takes away with the other. The bill would pay for the interest rate reduction by eliminating funding for public health activities such as breast and cervical cancer screenings, child immunizations, newborn screenings, protection of our food supplies and responding to disease outbreaks, bioterrorism and natural disasters. By gutting the Prevention and Public Health Fund, the bill would undermine efforts to refocus our health care system on wellness and to restrain the costs driven by the prevalence of chronic disease.

American families should not be forced to choose between access to an affordable college education and their health. There are far better options for funding the interest rate reduction, including an end to wasteful taxpayer subsidies for big oil and gas companies, as provided by the Stop the Rate Hike Act of 2012 (H.R. 4618).

We urge you to support a responsible fix to the student loan problem that does not compromise the health and well-being of American families. H.R. 4628 is clearly not the way to go.

Sincerely,

CHARLES M. LOVELESS,
Director of Federal Government Affairs.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I submit the attached letters of opposition to H.R. 4628.

APRIL 26, 2012.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the American Public Health Association, the oldest and most diverse organization of public health professionals and advocates in the world, I write to urge you to reject the latest attack on the Prevention and Public Health Fund that will be considered on the House floor on Friday, April 27. This proposed legislation would cut $6 billion from the fund to pay for student loans. This irresponsible legislation marks the second time this week that the House has considered legislation to raid the fund. On April 25, the House Energy and Commerce Committee voted to eliminate the fund as part of its proposed budget reconciliation legislation.

The Prevention and Public Health Fund represents a critical investment in public health and a historic commitment to changing our health system from one that focuses on treating the sick to one that focuses on keeping people healthy. Chronic disease spending makes up a significant majority of our skyrocketing health care costs and the fund presents an opportunity to rein in our health care spending by reducing the rate of many leading chronic diseases. The fund's mandatory nature demonstrates an ongoing

commitment to preventing disease and improving the health of our nation.

Already, the fund is being used to control the obesity epidemic, reduce tobacco use, modernize vaccination systems and for other important interventions that will improve the health of the nation's children and research has show will ultimately improve student achievement. Additionally the fund is increasing training for the public health workforce, preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and expanding our public health departments' abilities to prevent and respond to infectious disease outbreaks. Eliminating or reducing this funding would leave American families less healthy and at higher risk in the event of a public health emergency.

Public health funding, including the Prevention and Public Health Fund, has already seen significant reductions in recent years. We urge you to end the ongoing attacks on the Prevention and Public Health Fund and to reject any efforts to eliminate or reduce this critical public health funding.

Sincerely,

GEORGES C. BENJAMIN,
MD, FACP, FACEP (E),
Executive Director.

SERVICE EMPLOYEES
INTERNATIONAL UNION,
Washington, DC, April 26, 2012.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE, On behalf of the more than 2.1 million members of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), I urge you to oppose H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act, which would force Americans to choose between preventive health care and paying more for college, rather than asking millionaires and corporations to pay their fair share. This bill cuts investments to improve preventive health care in order to pay to stop the student loan interest rate hike—once again protecting corporations like Big Oil instead of fighting for the middle class.

If Congress fails to take sensible action by July, the interest rate on need-based student loans will double for more than 7 million students, costing them $1,000 in additional repayment costs. However, instead of closing loopholes that subsidize oil and gas companies, H.R. 4628 would take billions of dollars from investments in preventive health care in order to reduce student loan rates for low- and middle-income college students. This is a trade-off—between affordable health care and investments in preventive health—that need not and should not be made.

Students are already paying much more than their fair share. New graduates average more than $25,000 in debt and collectively, Americans owe more than $1 trillion dollars in student loans. Furthermore, the main reason why student debt has skyrocketed is because states dramatically decreased funding for higher education and universities passed the cost to students. State funding for public higher education dropped 26 percent over the past 20 years, resulting in a 116 percent increase in tuition. Students have to borrow more and pay back more.

During a time of dramatic income inequality and persistent unemployment, we should be focused on helping struggling families and creating good jobs. Congress should prevent this student loan rate hike to help pave the way to the middle class, but should not be cutting investments in preventive health care to pay for it.

I urge you to vote against H.R. 4628, and to pass a bill that does not force Americans to make a choice between keeping student loan interest rates low and compromising critical health care investments. If you have any questions about this bill, please contact Steph Sterling, Legislative Director, at 202–730–7232, or *steph.sterling@seiu.org*.

Sincerely,

MARY KAY HENRY,
International President.

NEMOURS,
April 23, 2012.

Hon. HENRY WAXMAN
Ranking Member, House Committee on Energy & Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR RANKING MEMBER WAXMAN: As the House votes on H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act, Nemours—an integrated child health system in the Delaware Valley and Florida—would like to express its opposition to the repeal of, or any additional cuts to, the Prevention and Public Health Fund (Fund). While Nemours has no objection to extending student loan interest rates, we oppose offsetting this provision with the Prevention and Public Health Fund. Further cuts to the Fund will only hurt investments already made in wellness, prevention, and public health programs. We need to stop continually sacrificing the Fund for other priorities.

Experts have warned that this could be the first generation of children who live shorter, less healthy lives than their parents. As a foundation operating an integrated health system, we have a unique perspective on the threat that preventable chronic diseases are posing to the health of America's children. We believe our country has the opportunity to invest in our children by promoting health and disease prevention through the Fund. Already, the Fund has made important investments in obesity prevention, tobacco control, and other health priorities. Every attempt to diminish the Fund compromises our ability to protect and promote the health of our children, which is our mission at Nemours.

With Americans spending more each year on health care, the Fund represents an important investment in a slower cost growth for our health care system and America's economy overall. By partaking in preventive and wellness initiatives early in their lives, more Americans will be able to remain healthy preventing, unnecessary hospitalizations later in life. However, in order to do this, our nation needs to fundamentally realign its health care spending. We need to invest more at the front end to maintain people's health, as opposed to focusing our scarce resources on treatment at the back end. The Fund helps to achieve this goal, and any attempt to diminish the Fund will compromise our ability to ensure the health and well-being of our nation and economy.

We urge you to stand with our nation's children and fight to safeguard the Prevention and Public Health Fund and oppose all efforts to siphon away this investment.

Sincerely,

DEBBIE I. CHANG,
Vice President, Policy and Prevention.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4628, the Interest Reduction Act. At a time when 7.4 million low- and middle-income students are counting on Congress to extend the current interest rate on federal student loans, the majority has brought to the floor a partisan bill that would take billions of dollars away from the Prevention and Public Health Fund in the Affordable Care Act.

Mr. Speaker, the Prevention and Public Health Fund is a critical part of health care reform. Since the enactment of the Affordable Care Act, the Fund has already been used to:

Improve prevention services in low-income and underserved communities;

Expand mental health programs, including suicide prevention efforts;

Invest in public health workforce development;

Provide vaccines to underserved and underinsured children and adults, and provide support for state and local systems to promote and track immunization; and

Promote healthy diets and active lifestyles.

The GOP bill to extend the current interest rate on federal student loans would permanently end this vital program—cutting off basic preventative care services to millions of Americans.

We must extend the current interest rate on federal student loans, but not on the backs of women and children who will benefit from the prevention fund. This bill takes a short-sighted and misguided approach to solving the issue at hand.

If this body fails to act responsibly to extend the current interest rate on student loans, students who take out the maximum $23,000 in subsidized student loans will see their interest increase an additional $5,200 over a 10-year repayment period and $11,300 over a 20-year repayment period.

By extending the current interest rate, we are making an investment in our country's future—our economy depends on an educated citizenry to out-compete and out-innovate the rest of the world. Maintaining access to a quality and affordable education is central to preserving America's status as a center for academic research and technological innovation.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this politically-motivated legislation that will threaten the long-term well-being of women and children, and request that a more serious alternative be considered.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, a previous commitment has prevented me from voting today, but if I had the opportunity, I would have voted against the legislation. It is abundantly clear that Congress needs to do something to keep student interest rates from doubling for more than 7 million college students in the coming year. Ensuring that education is widely accessible is vital to growing the U.S. economy and to expanding opportunities for all Americans. The growing burden of higher education costs is an issue that everyone should be concerned about and threatens to limit future economic growth. We must not burden graduates with unmanageable college debt as they seek to launch a career or a business, start a family, or buy a house.

That's why Democrats have been pushing Republicans for weeks to do something to provide students and families with certainty as they look ahead to the 2012–2013 school year.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 3826, which would permanently keep interest rates for student Stafford loans at 3.4 percent. Taking action to stop the doubling of these rates will save students $1,000, on average, over the life of their loans. There is a clear national interest in enacting this legislation and broad support from my constituents.

That's why it's particularly frustrating that Republicans have chosen to link their legislation, which provides students with only one year of reprieve before interest rates go up again, with a controversial offset that ensures the legislation won't actually pass. The chosen

offset for this bill removes funding for health prevention services, forcing Americans to choose between preventive health care and paying more for college. For instance, Republicans have used this legislation to remove funding for breast and cervical cancer prevention and control efforts ($143 million), programs to address birth defects and developmental disabilities such as newborn screening for hearing loss and prevention of congenital heart defects ($107 million), and vaccinations for underserved children and adults ($72 million).

Both student aid and public health are core governmental functions and basic investments in our country's future. While providing student aid is very important, we have to make sure that children are healthy enough to go to college in the first place. Why are Republicans wasting America's time with political games when there is a clear path forward to solving the problem in a permanent, bipartisan fashion?

Unfortunately a long-standing engagement out of town means that I will have to miss the vote on this legislation. Due to my concern over the offset for the program, I would have voted no. I hope that my colleagues can draft a new bill that protects our students without taking money away from important preventative health services.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 4628. While I fully support extending the Subsidized Stafford student loan interest rate of 3.4 percent, the cost of it should not defund efforts to reduce health disparities, especially for America's women and children. I am glad the Majority in the House recognizes the need to extend the interest rate but they are toying with students by tying the extension to the elimination of the Prevention and Public Health Fund. Already this Fund has awarded more than $62 million to New York State to combat obesity and tobacco use, prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, and train the State's public health workforce to meet modern health care needs. These and other critical services, including screenings for breast and cervical cancer, are being offered all across the country.

I am committed to the House Minority's effort to prevent the student loan rate from doubling for millions of Americans. My Congressional district is home to numerous colleges and universities, and I know the amount of debt that students incur by attending these schools. Federal loan and aid opportunities are critical to giving students the opportunity to pursue higher education. In his 2012 State of the Union, President Obama called on the Congress to advance new reforms to address the rising costs of college so that the American workforce is prepared for 21st century jobs. Now is the time to work to make college accessible and affordable. I urge my colleagues to support the Minority's legislation that would extend the lower interest rate for students without hurting the health of our nation.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, the House of Representatives missed an opportunity to do right by millions of American students.

This was an opportunity for us all to come together in a bipartisan way and ensure that college students would not see their student loan interest rates double in just a few months.

But instead, Republicans chose to give our students a lesson in Partisan Politics 101.

For all the rhetoric we heard about their desire to stop these rate hikes, they just couldn't pass up the chance to use one of their favorite tactics—dismantling the Affordable Care Act.

They did this knowing full well that this proposal would never get the support it needs to become law.

They made the calculation that they would try to score political points rather than help ensure that students can access an affordable college education.

But these political tactics are not going to help families shoulder the cost of paying for college.

They are not going to give more students the opportunity to achieve the American dream.

And they are not going to help keep our country competitive in a global economy by training the best and the brightest in needed fields.

What this maneuver would achieve is fewer disease screenings, weakened community health programs, and worse health for us all.

Is that the country we want to be?

We shouldn't have to choose between educating our next generation and making sure they're healthy.

And if this was really about ''fiscal responsibility,'' then the Republicans wouldn't have chosen to eliminate—again—a program that actually saves money by preventing more costly disease.

I went to the House floor hoping to be able to vote for legislation that would make a responsible effort to stop this interest rate hike.

We could cover the cost by putting an end to unnecessary tax breaks for oil companies raking in profits.

But instead, Republicans were intent on making this a political ploy at the expense of American families.

I refuse to play these games with the well-being of hard-working Americans at stake, and I voted no on this legislation so that we can bring a better bill up for a vote.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation, which would deprive women in need of vital health services. All of us—on both sides of the aisle—recognize the need to prevent student loan interest rates from doubling to 6.8 percent. But this bill tackles this problem in exactly the wrong way—depriving women of preventative care aimed at stopping cervical cancer and stopping low income children from receiving life saving vaccinations.

For the working families of New York, this legislation robs them of access to quality health care. With this bill, we are saying that for a young person from a working family to afford college, his or her mother must also forego vital medical care.

Preventing a rise in student loan rates is critical for our young people. With millions of students graduating into a difficult job market now is the time for serious solutions that keep these loans affordable—not the time to use this problem as a political football.

The President has said this bill is dead on arrival, so why are we wasting time debating it? We can and must find a better solution that keeps these rates low without harming working families.

Let us reject this bill and craft legislation that has a chance of being signed into law.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this bill.

I firmly believe that we need to make college more affordable. We should not double interest rates after we worked so hard to keep them down while the Democrats controlled Congress. However, by funding the interest rate extension with cuts to the Prevention and Public Health Fund, the Republicans are expanding a war on students into a war on women and a war on health.

As my colleague from California, LOIS CAPPS noted, this fund supports critical women's health screenings—600,000 screenings will be cut with the repeal of this fund. This is essential to women's health. Moreover, the fund targets widespread chronic diseases like diabetes, stroke, and heart disease. The fund ensures that our children have access to necessary vaccines, and supports programs to prevent birth defects and screen for autism.

Students and their families do not need to be asked to choose between preventive health and affordable schooling. I call on the Republicans who set the agenda to get serious and work on solving this problem in a sensible, bipartisan way.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of hard working students and their families. Ensuring that all Americans have access to high quality education is one of my top priorities. I have worked to provide students with opportunities for higher education by fighting to strengthen financial aid, increase the maximum amount for Pell Grants, and lower student loan repayment interest rates.

At a time when many Americans are struggling to make ends meet, we must do all we can to keep post-secondary education affordable. Accordingly, I urge my fellow Representatives to take action to prevent student loan interest rates from rising this summer. If we do nothing, the interest rate on need-based student loans will double this July and will increase student loan repayment costs by over $1,000 for more than seven million students.

While my Republican colleagues have reversed their opinion on this issue and now claim to support our Nation's students—despite their continued support for the Ryan Budget, which slashes funding for education by 45 percent—they have put forward a misguided and radical bill that hurts low-income and middle-income families. Instead of ending tax subsidies for oil and gas companies, the Tea Party Republicans have proposed slashing billions of dollars in funding from vital health care programs for women and children, including childhood immunizations and cancer screening programs.

The Republicans want you to believe that we must choose between supporting our students and providing vital health services to women and children. However, this is clearly not the case. My fellow Democrats and I have been fighting to expand health care coverage and promote affordable education for years. Since 2007, Democrats have lowered the cost of education by cutting the student loan interest rate in half, saving billions of dollars for millions of students while returning billions of dollars in bank subsidies to students in the form of higher Pell Grants, income-based repayment programs, and loan forgiveness for students entering public service.

Unlike my Republican colleagues, I remain committed to creating jobs, expanding health

care coverage, and promoting affordable, high quality education for all Americans. I urge my colleagues to do the same by voicing their opposition to the Republicans' damaging student loan proposal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 631, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 4628 is postponed.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2096) to advance cybersecurity research, development, and technical standards, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 10, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 193]

YEAS—395

Ackerman
Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amodei
Andrews
Austria
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baldwin
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Benishek
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Calvert
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Castor (FL)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cohen
Cole
Conaway
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Heinrich
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Kucinich
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Lynch
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Olver
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascrell
Paulsen
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schilling
Schmidt
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuler
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southerland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stivers
Stutzman
Sullivan
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden
Walz (MN)
Waters
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—10

Amash
Broun (GA)
Duncan (TN)
Flake
Graves (GA)
Griffith (VA)
Labrador
Mulvaney
Sensenbrenner
Walsh (IL)

NOT VOTING—26

Blumenauer
Camp
Canseco
Cardoza
Cassidy
Critz
Davis (KY)
Farr
Filner
Gohmert
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Jenkins
Kingston
Marino
McHenry
Nunes
Pastor (AZ)
Paul
Rangel
Sires
Slaughter
Towns
Wasserman Schultz
Watt

□ 1204

Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. FOXX, Messrs. JOHNSON of Georgia and COHEN changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 193, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 193, due to business in my office I was delayed. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

INTEREST RATE REDUCTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4628) to extend student loan interest rates for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Yes, I am opposed to this bill in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Capps moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4628 to the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment: Add at the end of the bill the following new section:

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION AGAINST CUTS IN HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Nothing in this Act shall endorse, promote, or result in a reduction of, or increased costs for, benefits in health insurance coverage offered by health insurance companies for women and children, including benefits for commonly prescribed contraception, mammograms, cervical cancer screenings, childhood immunizations, and health screenings for newborns.

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, this is the final—it's the only—amendment to this bill. It will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. Instead, if the House adopts this amendment, it will immediately move to final passage.

It appears that we now all agree that we cannot let student loan rates double

come this July—that's good—but I wish we were also looking for a bipartisan solution to funding the continuation of low rates on student loans. Instead, the majority is engaging in another partisan attack on public health funding, funding that improves the lives of Americans and the productivity of our workforce.

I strongly oppose this position and the proposed cuts to the prevention fund, funds that will make women and children healthier, and that's why I've offered this straightforward amendment. It would ensure that poor policy decisions made here in Congress, namely, to get rid of the only dedicated funding we have for public health and prevention, do not give insurance companies an excuse to cut benefits or to increase the costs of preventative services for women and children. These services include critical access to contraception, mammograms, cancer screenings, and immunizations.

Whatever our strong disagreements are about the underlying bill, we surely can agree that no insurance company should use this as an excuse to hinder access to basic preventative services. The Public Health and Prevention Fund is a critical investment in both our Nation's health and our economic future, especially for women and children.

□ 1210

Its value cannot be understated. A healthy mother is better able to raise a child; a healthy child will be ready and able to learn in school; and a healthy worker is more productive for American businesses.

Moreover, this fund is critical to bringing down health care costs. It targets the most prevalent and preventable of chronic diseases like diabetes and heart disease. The fund has been used to ensure that our children have the vaccines they need to avoid painful and expensive childhood illnesses. It supports programs to prevent birth defects and autism surveillance. And the fund supports critical women's health screenings. There will be 600,000 screenings cut with the repeal of this fund.

These are not frivolous programs. As mothers and grandmothers, we know the importance of preventing birth defects and having access to vaccines, knowing we're doing everything we possibly can to ensure that our children have a healthy start. As a nurse, I know the importance of preventing chronic diseases and catching cancer early. As a taxpayer, I surely know that we cannot afford to keep ignoring the cost benefit of prevention, programs that have a 5-to-1 return on our smart investments. States and counties all over the country are realizing the importance of prevention programs. That's why they've all embraced the prevention fund that this bill wipes out, and it wipes it out completely. In fact, 760 nonpartisan groups across the country have signed on in support of the prevention fund.

I would like to insert this list of organizations for the public record, 760 nonpartisan groups. This investment in public health has been a long time coming. To abolish it now will send us back to square one, just when we can least afford to do that.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the women of this country are watching. They're watching us here today. They have watched as countless bills and budget proposals have moved through this House attacking and zeroing out programs that keep women healthy, their children fed, and families above water.

Now is the time to stand up for women. Vote for this final amendment to this bill to show the women of America that we support them and we support their families and we support the services that they need to lead a happier and healthier life.

I yield back the balance of my time.

GROUPS SUPPORTING THE PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND

[Total count: 760 (3/26/2012)]

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

317 Coalition; A World Fit for Kids; AARP; AcademyHealth; Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics; Action for Healthy Schools; Active Network; Adapted Physical Activity Council; Adult Congenital Heart Association; Adventist HealthCare, Inc.; Advocates for Better Children's Diets; AIDS Alliance for Children Youth & Families; AIDS Foundation of Chicago; AIDS United; Alliance for a Just Society; Alzheimer's Foundation of America; American Academy of Family Physicians; American Academy of HIV Medicine; American Academy of Pediatrics; American Academy of Physician Assistants.

American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance; American Art Therapy Association; American Association for Health Education; American Association for International Aging; American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases; American Association of Colleges of Nursing; American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; American Association of People With Disabilities; American Association of Poison Control Centers; American Association of School Administrators; American Association on Health and Disability; American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network; American College of Cardiology; American College of Clinical Pharmacy; American College of Gastroenterology; American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine; American College of Preventive Medicine; American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; American Council on Exercise.

American Counseling Association; American Dental Education Association; American Diabetes Association; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; American Federation of Teachers; American Foundation for Suicide Prevention; American Health Planning Association; American Heart Association/American Stroke Association; American Hiking Society; American Journal of Health Promotion; American Kidney Fund; American Liver Foundation; American Lung Association; American Medical Student Association; American Muslim Health Professionals; American Nurses Association; American Organization of Nurse Executives.

American Physical Therapy Association; American Psychiatric Association; American Psychological Association; American Public Health Association; American Sleep Apnea Association; American Social Health Association; American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy; American Society of Clinical Oncology; American Thoracic Society; amfAR, the Foundation for AIDS Research; Aniz, Inc.; Applied Research Center; Arthritis Foundation; Ascension Health; Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum; Association for Prevention Teaching and Research; Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology, Inc.

Association of American Medical Colleges; Association of Black Cardiologists; Association of Community Health Nursing Educators; Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs; Association of Public Health Laboratories; Association of Population Centers; Association of Schools of Public Health; Association of State & Territorial Health Officials; Association of State & Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors; Association of State and Territorial Dental Directors; Association of State and Territorial Directors of Nursing; Association of University Centers on Disabilities; Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses; Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America.

AVAC: Global Advocacy for HIV Prevention; Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law; Building Healthier America; Campaign for Community Change; Campaign for Public Health Foundation; Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids; Campaign to End Obesity Action Fund; Caring Ambassadors Program; C-Change; Center for Adolescent Health & the Law; Center for Biosecurity, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center; Center for Health Improvement; Center for Science in the Public Interest; Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder; Children Now; Children's Dental Health Project; Children's Health Fund.

Coalition for Health Funding; Coalition for Health Services Research; Colon Cancer Alliance; Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health; Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S. Public Health Service; CommonHealth ACTION; Community Access National Network; Community Action Partnership; Community Catalyst; Community Food Security Coalition; Community Organizations in Action; Consortium of Academic Health Centers for Integrative Medicine; Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists; Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America.

DC Breastfeeding Coalition, Inc.; Defeat Diabetes Foundation; Defeat Diabetes Fund; Dialysis Patient Citizens; Digestive Disease National Coalition; Directors of Health Promotion and Education; Disability Policy Consortium; Doctors for America; Epilepsy Foundation; Every Child By Two—Carter/Bumpers Champions for Immunizations; Faces & Voices of Recovery; Families USA; Family Violence Prevention Fund; Family Voices; Federation of Associations in Behavioral & Brain Sciences; Fight Colorectal Cancer; Friends of AHRQ.

Friends of NCHS; Friends of SAMHSA; Global AIDS Alliance; Grassroots Organizing; Health Care for America Now; Health Promotion Advocates; Health Rights Organizing Project; Healthcare Leadership Council; HealthHIV; Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights; Hep C Connection; Hepatitis B Foundation; Hepatitis B Initiative of Washington, D.C. (HBI–DC); Hepatitis Foundation International; HIV Medicine Association; HIV Prevention Justice Alliance; Immunization Action Coalition; Infectious Diseases Society of America.

INSPIREHealth.org.; Institute for Alternative Futures; Institute for Public Health Innovation; Institute of Social Medicine and Community Health; Integrated Healthcare

Policy Consortium; International Association for Indigenous Aging; International Certification and Reciprocity Consortium (IC&RC); International Health, Racquet & Sportsclub Association; Interstitial Cystitis Association; Iron Disorders Institute; Laotian American National Alliance; League of United Latin American Citizens; Lung Cancer Alliance.

Lymphoma Foundation of America; Main Street Alliance; March of Dimes Foundation; Media Policy Center; MedImmune; MEND Foundation; Mended Little Hearts; Mental Health America; Metropolitan Community Churches; National Alliance of Multi-ethnic Behavioral Health Associations; National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors; National Asian American Pacific Islander Mental Health Association; National Assembly on School-Based Health Care; National Assoc. of Area Agencies on Aging (n4a); National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems; National Association for Sport and Physical Education; National Association of Chain Drug Stores.

National Association of Children's Hospitals; National Association of Chronic Disease Directors; National Association of Community Health Centers, Inc.; National Association of Counties; National Association of County and City Health Officials; National Association of County Behavioral Health & Developmental Disability Directors; National Association of Hepatitis Task Forces; National Association of Local Boards of Health; National Association of People with AIDS; National Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems; National Association of School Nurses; National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors; National Association of State Head Injury Administrators; National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors; National Athletic Trainers' Association; National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS; National Business Coalition on Health.

National Center for Healthy Housing; National Coalition for LGBT Health; National Coalition for Promoting Physical Activity; National Coalition of STD Directors; National Coalition on Health Care; National Committee for Quality Assurance; National Council for Community Behavioral Healthcare; National Council of Asian Pacific Islander Physicians; National Council of Jewish Women; National Council of La Raza; National Council on Aging; National Education Association; National Environmental Health Association; National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association.

National Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health; National Forum for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention; National Health Council; National Health Equity Coalition; National Indian Project Center; National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Quality; National Kidney Foundation; National Korean American Service and Education Consortium; National Latino AIDS Action Network; National Latino Tobacco Control Network (NLTCN); National League of Cities; National Minority AIDS Council; National MS Society; National Network of Public Health Institutes; National Nursing Centers Consortium; National Nursing Network Organization; National Patient Advocate Foundation.

National Physicians Alliance; National Psoriasis Foundation; National REACH Coalition; National Recreation and Park Association; National Rural Health Association; National Viral Hepatitis Roundtable; National WIC Association; National Women and AIDS Collective (VT); Nemours; North American Management; North American Quitline Consortium; Northeast Business Group on Health; Northwest Federation of Community Organizations; Novo Nordisk; OCA; Oncology Nursing Society.

Out of Many, One; Pacific Business Group on Health; Partnership for Prevention; Pediatric Pharmacy Advocacy Group; Pew Children's Dental Campaign; Physician Assistant Education Association; Physicians for Social Responsibility; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; PolicyLink; Population Association of America; Prevent Blindness America; Prevent Cancer Foundation; Prevention and Public Health Fund; Prevention Connections.

Prevention Institute; Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association; Professional Association of Social Workers in HIV and AIDS; Project Inform; Public Health Foundation; Public Health Institute; Public Health Law and Policy; Public Health Management Corporation; Public Health Solutions; Pulmonary Hypertension Association; Rails-to-Trails Conservancy; Raising Women's Voices for the Health Care We Need; Rescue Social Change Group; Research Institute for Independent Living; RWJF Center for Health Policy; Safe Kids USA; Safe Routes to School National Partnership; Safe States Alliance.

Samuels and Associates; Service Employees International Union; Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S.; Small Business Majority; Society Against STI's & HIV; Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine; Society for Advancement of Violence and Injury Research; Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America; Society for Public Health Education; Society for Vascular Surgery; Society of General Internal Medicine; State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors Association; State Associations of Addiction Services; Strategic Health Concepts; Sudden Cardiac Arrest Association; Summit Health Institute for Research and Education, Inc.; Tethys Bioscience, Inc.; The AIDS Institute; The Arc of the United States; The Center for HIV Law and Policy. The Corporate Hepatitis Alliance; The Global Justice Institute; The National Alliance to Advance Adolescent Health; The National LGBT Cancer Project—Out With Cancer; Treatment Access Expansion Project (MA); Trust for America's Health; U.S. PIRG; United Church of Christ, Justice and Witness Ministries; United Fresh Produce Association; United Ostomy Associations of America; United States Breastfeeding Committee; United States Conference of Mayors; United Way Worldwide; Up2Us; Upstream Public Health; Urban Coalition for HIV/AIDS Prevention Services; U.S. Soccer Foundation; Voices for America's Children; VSP Vision Care; WomenHeart: The National Coalition for Women with Heart Disease. YMCA of the USA.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama

AIDS Alabama; Alabama Public Health Association; American Lung Association in Alabama; Birmingham AIDS Outreach; Southern AIDS Coalition, Inc.

Alaska

Alaska Public Health Association; American Lung Association in Alaska.

Arizona

American Academy of Pediatrics—AZ Chapter; American Lung Association in Arizona; Arizona Public Health Association; Maricopa County Dept of Public Health.

Arkansas

American Lung Association in Arkansas; Community Health Centers of Arkansas, Arkansas Primary Care Association; The Living Affected Corporation; University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences.

California

ACCESS Women's Health Justice; AIDS Project Los Angeles; All Saints Home Care And Referral Services; American Academy of Pediatrics—California Chapter 4; American Lung Association in California; Asian & Pacific Islander Wellness Center; Asian and Pacific AIDS Intervention Team; Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations; Beach Cities Health District; Berkeley Media Studies Group; Bienestar Human Services; Breastfeeding Task Force of Greater Los Angeles; California Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors; California Center for Public Health Advocacy; California Conference of Local Health Department Nursing Directors; California Conference of Local Health Officers; California Food Policy Advocates.

California Foundation for the Advancement of Addiction Professionals; California Hepatitis C Task Force; California Immigrant Policy Center; California Newsreel; California Pan-Ethnic Health Network; California Partnership; California Primary Care Association; California Public Health Association; California School Health Centers Association; California WIC Association; Children's Hospital and Research Center Oakland; Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of LA; Community Health Councils; County Health Executives Association of California; County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health; County of Santa Clara, California; County of Sonoma, California; Desert AIDS Project; First 5; First 5 LA; Having Our Say Coalition.

Health Justice Network; Health Officers Association of California; Hep B Free Long Beach; JWCH Institute, Inc.; Korean Resource Center; Latino Coalition for a Healthy California; Libreria del Pueblo Inc.; North County Health Services; Prochilo Health, Inc.; Redwood AIDS Information Network & Services; Regional Asthma Management & Prevention; Senior Moments; Solano County Health and Social Services Department; South Bay Coalition; Special Services for Groups, Inc.—PALS for Health; STOP AIDS Project; Thai Health and Information Services, Inc.; The California Hepatitis Alliance; The Friends of AIDS Foundation; The Greenlining Institute; United Cambodian Community.

Colorado

American Lung Association in Colorado; Boulder County Public Health; Colorado AIDS Project; Colorado Association of Local Public Health Officials; Colorado Community Health Network; Colorado Progressive Coalition; Colorado Public Health Association; Community Health Association of Mountain/Plains States; LiveWell Colorado; Northern Colorado AIDS Project.

Connecticut

American Academy of Pediatrics—CT Chapter; American Lung Association in Connecticut; Connecticut Association of Directors of Health; Connecticut Certification Board; Connecticut Citizen Action Group; United Action Connecticut; Khmer Health Advocates, Inc.

Delaware

American Academy of Pediatrics—Delaware Chapter; American Lung Association in Delaware; Delaware Center for Health Promotion; Delaware Public Health Association; Health Education Network of Delaware; Nemours Health and Prevention Services; The Ministry of Caring, Inc.

District of Columbia

American Lung Association in the District of Columbia.

Florida

AIDS Service Association of Pinellas; ALERT Health, Inc.; American Lung Association in Florida; DYNS Services, Inc.; Florida Health Care Coalition; Florida Public Health Association; ISAIAH; Nemours Florida Prevention Initiative; NOFLAweb.org; Okaloosa AIDS Support and Informational Services, Inc.; Riverfund, Inc. (The River Fund); Youth Education Services.

Georgia

American Lung Association in Georgia; Atlanta Regional Health Forum; Bryan County Health Department; Camden County Health Department; Center for Pan Asian Community Services, Inc; Chatham County Health Department; Effingham County Health Department; Georgia AIDS Coalition; Georgia Equality; Georgia Public Health Association; Glynn County Health Department; Grady Health System Infectious Disease Program; HIV Dental Alliance; Institute for Health and Productivity Studies, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University; Institute of Public Health, Georgia State University; Long County Health Department; Liberty County Health Department; McIntosh County Health Department; The Youth Becoming Healthy Project, Inc.

Hawaii

American Academy of Pediatrics—Hawaii Chapter; American Lung Association in Hawaii; CHOW Project; Faith Action for Community Equity; Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation; Hawai'i Primary Care Association; Hawaii Public Health Association; Malama Pono Health Services; Papa Ola Lokahi.

Idaho

Allies Linked for the Prevention of HIV & AIDS; American Lung Association in Idaho; Idaho Community Action Network; Idaho Public Health Association.

Illinois

AIDS Foundation of Chicago; American Academy of Pediatrics, Illinois Chapter; American Heart Association—Midwest Affiliate; American Lung Association in Illinois; Asian Health Coalition; Chicago Department of Public Health; Chicago House and Social Service Agency; Children's Heart Foundation; Consortium to Lower Obesity in Chicago Children; Cook County Department of Public Health; David Ostrow & Associates, LLC; Employers Coalition on Health; Illinois Alliance to Prevent Obesity; Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators; Illinois Maternal and Child Health Coalition; Illinois Primary Health Care Association; Illinois Public Health Association; Illinois Public Health Institute; Lee County Health Department; Midwest Business Group on Health; Northern Illinois Public Health Consortium; Open Door Clinic; Project VIDA; Springfield Harm Reduction Initiative; The Phoenix Center; Total Health Awareness Team.

Indiana

American Lung Association in Indiana; Indiana Association of Public Health Physicians and Local Health Departments Organization, Inc.; Indiana Association of School Nurses; Indiana Primary Health Care Association; Indiana Public Health Association; State of Indiana, State Personnel Department.

Iowa

AIDS Project of Central Iowa; American Lung Association in Iowa; Community HIV/Hepatitis Advocates of Iowa Network; Iowa Counties Public Health Association; Iowa Public Health Association; Wilson Resource Center.

Kansas

American Lung Association in Kansas; Kansas Association for the Medically Underserved; Kansas Association of Local Health Departments; Kansas Public Health Association.

Kentucky

AIDS Interfaith Ministries of Kentuckiana, Inc; American Lung Association in Kentucky; Christian County Health Department; Kentucky Health Departments Association; Kentucky Public Health Association; Kentucky Voices for Health.

Louisiana

American Academy of Pediatrics—Louisiana Chapter; American Lung Association in Louisiana; Health Law Advocates of Louisiana, Inc.; Louisiana Primary Care Association; Louisiana Public Health Institute.

Maine

American Lung Association in Maine; Maine Primary Care Association; Maine Public Health Association; Maine People's Alliance.

Maryland

AIDS Action Baltimore; American Lung Association in Maryland; CASA de Maryland; Johns Hopkins AIDS Education and Training Center; Maryland Association of County Health Officers; Maryland Partnership for Prevention; Moveable Feast; Older Women Embracing Life; South Asian Americans Leading Together; Trans-United.

Massachusetts

American Lung Association in Massachusetts; Boston Public Health Commission; Health Resources in Action, Inc.; Immigrant Service Providers Group/Health; Massachusetts Healthy Communities System; Massachusetts League of Community Health Centers; Massachusetts Public Health Association; New England AIDS Education and Training Center; Plymouth AIDS Support Services; Victory Programs, Inc.; Western Massachusetts Center for Healthy Communities.

Michigan

American Academy of Pediatrics—Michigan Chapter; American Lung Association in Michigan; Huron County Health Department; Michigan Association for Local Public Health; Michigan Association of School Nurses; Michigan Positive Action Coalition; Michigan Primary Care Association; Michigan Public Health Association; Monroe County Public Health Department; Public Health-Monroe County; Tuscola County Health Department; United Health Organization.

Minnesota

American Lung Association in Minnesota; Local Public Health Association of Minnesota; Minnesota AIDS Project; Minnesota Association of Community Health Center; Minnesota Public Health Association; TakeAction Minnesota.

Mississippi

American Lung Association in Mississippi; Mississippi Primary Health Care Association.

Missouri

American Lung Association in Missouri; Doorways Interfaith Housing; Missouri Association of Local Public Health Agencies; Missouri Hepatitis C Alliance; Missouri Primary Care Association; Missouri Public Health Association.

Montana

American Lung Association in Montana; Indian People's Action; Montana Organizing Project; Montana Public Health Association; RiverStone Health.

Nebraska

American Lung Association in Nebraska; CityMatCH; Nebraska AIDS Project; Nebraska Appleseed; Nebraska Cancer Coalition; Nebraska Public Health Association; Nebraska State Association of County & City Health Officials; Nebraska Urban Indian Health Coalition; Public Health Association of Nebraska.

Nevada

American Lung Association in Nevada; Nevada Public Health Association; Partners for a Healthy Nevada; Progressive Leadership Association of Nevada.

New Hampshire

American Academy of Pediatrics—New Hampshire Pediatric Society (State Chapter); American Lung Association in New Hampshire; Bi-State Primary Care Association; Community Health Institute; Granite State Organizing Project; New Hampshire Public Health Association.

New Jersey

American Lung Association in New Jersey; Hepatitis C Association; Hyacinth AIDS Foundation; MAAT Center; New Jersey Association of County Health Officers; New Jersey Association of Mental Health and Addiction Agencies, Inc.; New Jersey Health Officers Association; New Jersey Primary Care Association; New Jersey Public Health Association; New Jersey Public Health Institute; New Jersey Women and AIDS Network.

New Mexico

American Lung Association in New Mexico; First Nations Community HealthSource; New Mexico Hepatitis C Alliance Alliance; New Mexico Primary Care Association; New Mexico Public Health Association.

New York

African Services Committee; American Academy of Pediatrics—New York 1 Chapter; American Academy of Pediatrics—New York 3 Chapter; American Academy of Pediatrics—New York 2 Chapter; American Lung Association in New York; Amethyst Women's Project; B Free CEED Coalition; Be Active New York State; Black Women's Blueprint; Brooklyn Perinatal Network, Inc.; CEO Services; Community Health Care Association of New York State.

FamilyCook Productions; Gay Men of African Descent; HIV Law Project; Harm Reduction Coalition; Harlem United Community AIDS Center, Inc.; Hepatitis Outreach Network; Liberty Research Group; Latino Commission on AIDS; Love Alive International; Lower East Side Harm Reduction Center; Make the Road New York; NYC Hepatitis B Coalition; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Harm Reduction Educators, Inc.

New York Immigration Coalition; New York Public Health Association; New York Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy; New York State Association of County Health Officials; NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; NYU Langone Medical Center; Status C Unknown; The Amos Project; The Community Heart Health Coalition of Ulster County; The Hepatitis C Mentor & Support Group, Inc.; The Wellness Institute of Greater Buffalo; The Women's Center; VillageCare; Visual AIDS for the Arts, Inc.

North Carolina

American Academy of Pediatrics—NC Chapter; American Lung Association in North Carolina; Asthma Alliance of North Carolina; Nia's Ark; North Carolina Alliance for Health; North Carolina Association of Local Health Directors; North Carolina Community Health Center Association; North Carolina Fair Share; North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition; North Carolina Public Health Association; Pitt County Memorial Hospital Pediatric Asthma Services.

North Dakota

American Lung Association in North Dakota; Ehrens Consulting; North Dakota Association for the Education of Young Children; North Dakota Dietetic Association;

North Dakota Medical Association; North Dakota Public Health Association; Young People's Healthy Heart Program.

Ohio

American Lung Association in Ohio; Association of Nurses in AIDS Care; Association of Ohio Health Commissioners; Cerebral Palsy Association of Ohio; Mahoning Valley Organizing Collaborative; Miami Valley Positives for Positives; Northeast Ohio Alliance for Hope; Ohio AIDS Coalition; Ohio Alliance for Retired Americans; Ohio Association of Community Health Centers; Ohio Public Health Association; Progress Ohio; UHCAN Ohio; The MetroHealth System; Toledo Area Jobs with Justice.

Oklahoma

American Lung Association in Oklahoma; Oklahoma Public Health Association; Tulsa Health Department.

Oregon

American Academy of Pediatrics—Oregon Pediatric Society (Oregon Chapter); American Lung Association in Oregon; Multnomah County; Oregon Action; Oregon Coalition of Health Care Purchasers; Oregon Coalition of Local Health Officials; Oregon Primary Care Association; Oregon Public Health Association; Oregon Public Health Institute; Tobacco-Free Coalition of Oregon.

Pennsylvania

Action AIDS; Adult Congenital Heart Association; Alder Health Services; American Academy of Pediatrics—Pennsylvania Chapter; American Lung Association in Pennsylvania; City of Philadelphia Department of Public Health; OraSure Technologies, Inc.; Pennsylvania Public Health Association; Reading Risk Reduction; The Food Trust.

Rhode Island

American Lung Association in Rhode Island; Ocean State Action; Rhode Island Public Health Association.

South Carolina

American Lung Association in South Carolina; Palmetto AIDS Life Support Services, Inc.; REACH U.S. Southeastern African American Center of Excellence in the Elimination of Disparities in Diabetes (REACH U.S. SEA-CEED); South Carolina Eat Smart Move More Coalition; South Carolina Fair Share; South Carolina Primary Health Care Association; South Carolina Tobacco Collaborative.

South Dakota

American Lung Association in South Dakota; South Dakota Public Health Association; West South Dakota Native American Organizing Project.

Tennessee

American Lung Association in Tennessee; Nashville CARES; Positive East Tennesseans; Tennessee Association of People With AIDS; Tennessee Public Health Association.

Texas

American Lung Association in Texas; Healthy Family Initiatives; La Fe Policy Research and Education Center; Texas Association of Local Health Officials; Texas Public Health Association.

Utah

American Academy of Pediatrics—Utah Chapter; American Lung Association in Utah; Association for Utah Community Health; Utah Public Health Association.

Vermont

American Lung Association in Vermont; Center for Health and Learning; Ottauquechee Community Partnership; Vermont Public Health Association.

Virginia

American Lung Association in Virginia; K.I. Services, Inc.; Tenants and Workers United; Virginia Organizing Project; Virginia Public Health Association.

Washington

American Lung Association in Washington; Childhood Obesity Prevention Coalition; Comprehensive Health Education Foundation; King County Board of Health; Public Health—Seattle and King County; School Nurse Organization of Washington; Snohomish Health District; Thurston County Board of Health; Washington Association of Local Public Health Officials; Washington Health Foundation- Healthiest State in the Nation Campaign; Washington Public Health Association; YWCA of Seattle—King County—Snohomish County, Seattle WA.

West Virginia

American Lung Association in West Virginia; Covenant House, Inc. West Virginia; Kanawha-Charleston Health Department; West Virginia Primary Care Association.

Wisconsin

American Lung Association in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Association of Local Health Departments and Boards; Wisconsin Primary Health Care Association; Wisconsin Public Health Association.

Wyoming

American Lung Association in Wyoming.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition.

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

Mr. BOEHNER. How in the world did we ever get here?

Think about this. This is a fight being picked over an issue that everyone knew was going to be resolved. It's a fight being picked over an issue that there is no fight over. Five years ago, the Democrats put this clip in the law that would require student loan interest rates to more than double on July 1. I don't know why they did it, but they did it. Nobody wants to see student loan interest rates go up, especially when you have recent college graduates of which 50 percent are either unemployed or underemployed as a result of the President's economic policies.

We've had Democrats and Republicans for months who have been talking about trying to fix this problem. While we don't yet have the long-term solution to this problem—the chairman is continuing to work on it—we believe that we shouldn't put students at risk and that we ought to make sure that their interest rates don't go up. So we developed this short-term policy to solve this problem for the next year while the committee has time to look at a long-term solution to this problem.

But why do people insist that we have to have a political fight on something where there is no fight? There is absolutely no fight. People want to politicize this because it's an election year. But my God, do we have to fight about everything? Now we're going to have to fight over women's health. Give me a break.

This is the latest plank in the so-called ''war on women,'' entirely created by my colleagues across the aisle for political gain. Let's review the facts. The President in his budget called for reductions in spending in this slush fund that's given to the Secretary of HHS. The President called for a reduction in spending. You may have already forgotten that several months ago you all voted to cut $4 billion out of this slush fund while they passed the payroll tax credit bill. To accuse us of wanting to gut women's health is absolutely not true.

Ladies and gentlemen, this is beneath us. This is beneath the dignity of this House and the dignity of the public trust that we enjoy from our constituents. They expect us to come here and to be honest with each other, to work out these issues. To pick this big political fight where there is no fight is just silly. Give me a break.

Vote ''no'' on this motion to recommit. Vote ''yes'' on the final bill. Let's send it over to the Senate now.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered, and the motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 3834, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 178, noes 231, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 194]

AYES—178

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
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)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
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
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz (MN)
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Woolsey
Yarmuth

NOES—231

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
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
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
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
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCotter
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
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 (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—22

Blumenauer
Camp
Canseco
Cardoza
Cassidy
Davis (KY)
Doggett
Farr
Filner
Hinojosa
Hirono
Holden
Jenkins
Kingston
Marino
McHenry
Nunes
Paul
Rangel
Sires
Slaughter
Towns

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1232

Mr. MARKEY changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 194, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye.''

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 215, noes 195, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 195]

AYES—215

Adams
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Amodei
Austria
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boren
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Granger
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Hochul
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Johnson (IL)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel E.
Mack
Manzullo
Marchant
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McCotter
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Myrick
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Pence
Peterson
Petri
Pitts
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
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
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 (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walden
Walz (MN)
Webster
West
Whitfield
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NOES—195

Ackerman
Altmire
Amash
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Black
Bonamici
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Deutch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duncan (SC)
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Fattah
Fincher
Flake
Foxx
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Fudge
Garamendi
Garrett
Gonzalez
Gosar
Gowdy
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Himes
Hinchey
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kildee
Kind
Kucinich
Labrador
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Loebsack
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Olver
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quayle
Quigley
Rahall
Reyes
Richardson
Richmond
Ross (AR)
Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell
Sherman
Shuler
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stark
Sutton
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walsh (IL)

Wasserman Schultz	Waxman	Wilson (SC)
Waters	Welch	Woodall
Watt	Westmoreland	Woolsey
	Wilson (FL)	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—22

Blumenauer	Filner	Nunes
Camp	Hinojosa	Paul
Canseco	Hirono	Rangel
Cardoza	Holden	Sires
Cassidy	Jenkins	Slaughter
Costa	Kingston	Towns
Davis (KY)	Marino	
Farr	McHenry	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. ROBY) (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1245

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 195, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 195, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote Nos. 193, 194, and 195. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote Nos. 193 and 194. I would have voted "no" on rollcall vote No. 195.

ADVANCING AMERICA'S NETWORKING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 3834) to amend the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 to authorize activities for support of networking and information technology research, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1250

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1588

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as cosponsor of H.R. 1588.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 4849, SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS BACKCOUNTRY ACCESS ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 4849, the Clerk be authorized to make the change that I have placed at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

In Section 2(b)(1), strike ''C 90–4621'' and insert instead ''C 09–4621''.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS 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. 43

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, April 26, 2012, through Sunday, May 6, 2012, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, May 7, 2012, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on any legislative day through Friday, May 4, 2012, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, May 7, 2012, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POPEYE—SPINACH—EPA

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Popeye the sailor has advocated for 80 years that spinach gives energy. Now the EPA wants to use this food as green energy. But does that idea make any sense?

After the administration spent hundreds of millions of dollars of taxpayer money on other failed green initiatives, the EPA awarded $90,000 to a group of students who designed a solar panel that uses spinach to produce a very slight energy charge. A slight electrical charge is not enough to supply the United States with even a fraction of our energy needs, nor will it leave Bluto shaking in his boots.

Meanwhile, the shovels that were ready for the Keystone XL pipeline are idle, the Gulf of Mexico sits waiting for more oil and gas lease sales and permits, and the procedural hurdles in place have slowed drilling on public lands to a halt.

What we need are real solutions to bring down the price of gasoline and decrease our dependence on foreign oil. We don't need more taxpayer spinach subsidies. Leave spinach for Popeye and the supper table.

And that's just the way it is.

A REALLY DUMB QUESTION

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

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the question before the House today was whether we were going to take money for preventive services for women and children and give it to college students. That's a really dumb question.

It's not dumb because of the recipient of the money. We need, right now, to make a change here in this Congress so that millions of college students all across the country don't see a dramatic increase in the cost of college. My wife and I are amongst those that are paying back our student loans today, and we know what those college students know: that $5,000 over the next 10 years could break the bank.

No, it was a dumb question because there was another question that we could have asked. We could have asked whether we should take billions in tax subsidies for oil companies and instead turn those dollars around to needy college students. That is a smart question, a smart question with a pretty easy answer.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DICK CLARK

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

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, Dick Clark is a name that is synonymous with the American spirit. He was an entrepreneur, an entertainer, and a patriot. For decades, Americans of all stripes welcomed him into their living rooms to hear new music, to be entertained, and to ring in the new year.

Dick had that uniquely American ability to be forward-thinking while

grounded in tradition. He had a passion for the universal appeal of music and understood that it could unite people across barriers of both age and race.

He knew this country to be a land of opportunity, and he, in turn, created opportunity for countless others. In fact, he was such a tremendous mentor to so many that spending time with Dick came to be known as attending ''Clark University.''

In 2004, he suffered a stroke, but the indomitable Dick Clark never slowed down. Thousands of Americans found yet another reason to draw inspiration from America's oldest teenager. He continued to work hard and take pleasure in every single day.

I remember thinking on the last night I spent with him, shortly before he died, that Dick would live to be 100. Sadly, I was wrong.

Within hours of his unexpected passing, the White House called and asked that I convey the condolences of President and Mrs. Obama to Dick's wife, Kari, and his children, Rac, Duane, and Cindy, and their families.

Dick Clark enriched the lives of millions and leaves a legacy that will, no doubt, touch generations to come.

CELEBRATING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF JULIAN BOND

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, Julian Bond was and is a great civil rights leader. He founded SNCC in the sixties and fought for civil rights in this country. He was a Georgia State senator for 20 years, and had to fight and go to the Supreme Court for First Amendment rights.

He was the chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, for many years. He's also been a professor of civil rights history at the University of Virginia for the last 20 years, and he'll be retiring on May 1.

On May 2, there will be a dinner in New York at the Plaza Hotel to raise money for the Julian Bond Civil Rights History Chair at the University of Virginia, an opportunity for people to see that civil rights history is taught at the University of Virginia for time immemorial. After Julian retires, civil rights history will continue to be taught at the University of Virginia, as it should be taught at every school, and not just in February, Black History Month.

I commend Julian Bond, and I commend the University of Virginia for having hired him to teach the course and for having a chair in his honor, and encourage all to support such May 2, New York City.

Thank you, Mr. Bond.

□ 1300

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

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

Mr. LANKFORD. July of 1843, a new painting was hung in the old rotunda of the United States Capitol under the old wooden dome. It was a painting by Robert Weir of the Embarkation of the Pilgrims. It depicted the beginning of our Nation as a small group of Puritans set sail in 1620 under the sail of God With Us. The most prominent feature of the painting is the depiction of the people gathered on the deck of that ship in prayer. That painting still hangs in the rotunda, and it still reminds our Nation that we began as a people of prayer, and we will only succeed as we continue as a Nation that prays.

In a day when families are falling apart, when drug use is rampant, when pornography is rampant, when the economy is failing, and when debt is at an all-time high and people have lost hope in government, they move from disappointment to frustration to anger to fear to apathy. We will be wise to remember next week, May 3 of this year, the National Day of Prayer, for our Nation to stop and hesitate again and remember our hope does not come from Washington.

Maybe this is a good moment to read again Luke 22:46 when Jesus admonished the disciples and said: Why are you sleeping? Get up and pray that you will not fall into temptation.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to move as quickly as possible to pass the Violence Against Women Act, legislation that I was happy to be an early supporter of in the early stages of my honor of serving in this House.

I remember as a young member of the House Judiciary Committee standing alongside of Chairman Henry Hyde, a Republican, as we stood in the Senate to push for the passage of the Violence Against Women Act.

Over the years, we have seen the saving of women's lives. Now it is important that we not stall and take the Senate act which, in fact, has broadened its coverage of Native American women, immigrant women, and women of different lifestyles because it includes everyone.

Do we have to wait, while in Texas on a holiday, where a man goes in and kills his wife and children? Violence. Or the man who is charged with killing Jennifer Hudson's family, looking for his ex-wife. Violence that must stop.

Pass the Violence Against Women Act now. Take the Senate bill that was bipartisan and save the lives of women and men who are subject to violence in their lives.

America, you can do better.

A TRULY ORWELLIAN MEASURE

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

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, under the Fourth Amendment, if the government wants to snoop through a person's email, it must first convince a judge that there's probable cause to believe that person has committed a crime, and it must specify the documents it believes are relevant to that charge.

Yesterday, the House passed a measure that makes a mockery of this cherished protection. Under the guise of cybersecurity, it allows the government to pressure and cajole Internet providers to turn over their subscribers' data and for the government to then use that data without the consent or even the knowledge of the individuals affected for a wide variety of vague purposes unrelated to cybersecurity, all without a warrant.

This is a truly Orwellian measure that our Bill of Rights was specifically written to prevent. I hope the House will have second thoughts as it reflects on the ramifications of this act.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 USC 6431 note) as amended, and the order of the House of January 5, 2011, of the following member on the part of the House to the Commission on International Religious Freedom for a term ending May 14, 2014:

Mr. Samuel Gejdenson, Branford, Connecticut

TAXATION

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

Mr. WEST. Mr. Speaker, as we end our congressional session for the month of April, I think it's very important to have an honest conversation about taxation in America.

The United States Constitution clearly states in article 1, section 8, that:

> The Congress shall have the 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.

Unlike in Great Britain, the Framers bestowed this power to a Congress directly representative of the people. Men, religious men like Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, were taught the ideals that all men and women are created equal and that there is no divine right of a King's rule.

Moreover, our Framers believed in the social contract, an intellectual device used to explain the appropriate relationship between individuals and their government. The social contract our Framers envisioned was one in which a legitimate government was defined by government operated and derived from the consent of the governed. In other words, the government envisioned by our Framers would be answerable to those that elected them through regular elections.

One of the most famous social contract thinkers, John Locke, believed if a government were to abuse that relationship, the governed had the natural right to overthrow their leaders.

Our Framers lived under the rule of King George III, a ''man of a small mind,'' according to one British historian, at a time when ''republicanism,'' defined as the protection of liberty through the rule of law, was sweeping across the British Empire. The British Empire, extending to the Americas, ruled by King George was one where high taxes without representation was the rule of law and where dissension was met with a noose.

Following on the heels of the Molasses Act, where a tax was imposed on all molasses sold within the Colonies, set to expire in 1763, the British Parliament passed the Sugar Act in April of 1764. The following year, Parliament passed the Stamp Act, stating that all printed materials within the Colonies needed to be on taxed and stamped paper from London.

In response to the Stamp Act, the American Colonials formed the Stamp Act Congress, held in New York. In 1765, this assembly was seen as the first true collective dissension shown towards the British Crown in colonial history.

What followed throughout the rest of the century, Mr. Speaker, that was a lesson in the early beginnings of American exceptionalism.

Learning from their lesson of taxation without representation, a viewing gallery was built in our first House of Representatives so that any citizen may bear witness to the decisions made on their behalf.

Following the American Revolution, very few taxes were enacted and imposed on the American people, such as modest taxes on alcohol, sugar, and tobacco to pay for the simple workings and infrastructure of government.

The War of 1812 brought on new taxes on luxury goods, such as gold and jewelry. After on-again, off-again taxes for the next half century, Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1862, under the tutelage of President Abraham Lincoln.

□ 1310

In 1913, the 16th Amendment replaced a large excise tax from alcohol that was repealed after Prohibition and that provided the government with revenue to fund the First World War, thus making a Federal income tax permanent. But after the war was over and Prohibition was repealed, was this tax still necessary? Did the creation of a permanent income tax contradict the previous taxes we saw in our early history?

At the time, a very controversial amendment, the 16th Amendment, had been cited in multiple Supreme Court cases, most significantly in Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad and in Stanton v. Baltic Mining Company. The Court ruled it was never the intent of Congress to place a direct tax on the American people. Mr. Speaker, that's a decision we now see being debated again in the Supreme Court with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

These direct taxes, such as a direct tax on property ownership, were seen to be apportioned for the States to decide. Since its induction, we have seen a mass exploitation of the income tax. No longer is the Tax Code used simply to pay for the workings of government. Today, we see tax dollars wasted on such egregious projects as $150,000 to the Institute of the Museum and Library Services funds for an American Museum of Magic in Marshall, Michigan; $175,000 in National Institutes of Health funds for the University of Kentucky to study how cocaine enhances the sex drive of Japanese quail; and a National Science Foundation grant of $198,000 to the University of California at Riverside for research on whether using social media makes one happy.

But, Mr. Speaker, why are we here today?

We are here because millions of Americans have just filed their Federal taxes. I wonder how many of those Americans actually understand their taxes. How many of those Americans have to pay someone hundreds of dollars who can understand the seemingly unending wail in thousands of pages of Tax Code? As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the American people know that even some of our colleagues here on Capitol Hill, in this very body, have had some issues with the Tax Code, to include our own Secretary of the Treasury. Most alarming might be the fact that the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, Mr. Shulman, has claimed that he uses a tax preparer.

This is simply ridiculous. There are serious ramifications of a Tax Code that is over 67,000 pages. How many small and large business owners are not hiring because they are constantly being told they're not paying their fair share of taxes and cannot predict how much they will pay in the future? Mr. Speaker, I reject this progressive mantra that we need to raise taxes so that the government can waste more hard-earned American taxpayer dollars. So now is an absolutely important time to go back and examine our Tax Code, move away from the progressive Tax Code system and simplify it for the American people. Milton Friedman famously quipped:

> If you put the Federal Government in charge of the Sahara Desert, in 5 years there would be a shortage of sand.

President Obama has increasingly upped his rhetoric of class envy by suggesting that higher-income taxpayers are avoiding their responsibility in not paying their fair share. Instead of resorting to manipulative rhetoric, pitting one working American against another, the President and Congress should work together to enact pro-growth economic policies to help put Americans back to work.

One of the biggest reasons our economy continues to struggle is that employers, both large and small, are filled with uncertainty. They look to Washington only to see more government spending, the desire for more taxes, and more government regulations on the horizon. Washington spending has been out of control for years, Mr. Speaker—and Republicans and Democrats certainly could have done more in the past to stop it—but the spending binge that has occurred under President Obama is truly unprecedented. President Obama's proposed tax hikes that are buried in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, increasing regulation, government intervention into the private sector, and skyrocketing debt have created economic uncertainty, thus freezing investment and hiring.

The solution for reviving our economy is straightforward: cut wasteful government spending and remove the unnecessary tax and regulatory barriers that cause the uncertainty that prevents employers from hiring Americans. Understand that you cannot help the job seeker by punishing the job creator with higher taxes. Job creators know that historic debt levels will lead to historic job-destroying tax increases. If we raise taxes on the very people that we need to grow and invest in our economy and hire new workers, our economy will continue to spiral. If we do not have economic growth, we will never balance the budget.

Nearly 75 percent of America's small businesses, the economic engine of growth, pay their taxes through their owners' personal individual incomes. Half of those small businesses would suffer from a higher tax burden under the President's proposed tax increases. Those proposed tax increases will limit their ability to hire more workers and invest. Raising taxes on small businesses, where a majority of Americans go to work every day, will not put American families back to work. Instead, these tax increases will hamper the ability of these job creators to keep workers on their payrolls, expand their businesses, hire new employees, and invest. These tax increases will hurt economic recovery and growth because they suppress incentives to save and invest at a time when investments and capital are desperately needed to recover our economy.

Mr. Speaker, since moving into the White House just over 3 years ago,

President Obama has been spending millions of dollars campaigning around this great Nation, pushing a so-called Buffett rule. The President claimed that the Buffett rule would stabilize our debt and deficits for the next decade. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know why the President continues to mislead the American people. The bipartisan Joint Committee on Taxation stated that the Buffett rule would only raise $46.7 billion over the next 10 years, reducing our deficit by less than .4 percent. In other words, the so-called Buffett rule would only raise enough revenue to keep the Federal Government's lights on for 11 days.

Just a couple of weeks ago, the President was in the congressional district that I represent, touting his political divide-and-rule gimmick that would collect almost $47 billion through the year 2022; but when you look at the comparison of the $7 trillion in Federal budget deficits that will come in that exact same period, we are not making progress. Clearly, we have a spending problem in Washington, D.C. and not a revenue problem.

Mr. Speaker, the President should stop trying to score these cheap political points and should work towards solutions that will actually solve our Nation's debt crisis. His claim that the Buffett rule is something that will get us moving in the right direction toward fairness would be more convincing if he took other steps in that direction, too. Three years into his Presidency, President Obama has not introduced a plan for comprehensive tax reform, arguably the most important vehicle for fixing the Nation's finances and for boosting long-term economic growth.

When you look at the progressive Tax Code system that we have in the United States of America, we hear a lot of talk today about fairness, fair share, economic equality, and shared sacrifice. Well, one of the things that we must understand is that the top 1 percent of wage earners in the United States of America are paying close to 40 percent of Federal income taxes. The top 5 percent of wage earners in the United States of America pay close to 58 percent of Federal income taxes. The top 25 percent of wage earners in the United States of America pay 86 percent of Federal income taxes. Mr. Speaker, to make matters worse, a large percentage of wage-earning households—about 47 percent—are paying absolutely nothing in Federal income taxes.

I would also like to speak to the other side of that equation, which is how we are using the Tax Code as a weapon for behavior modification.

One of the things we have to be very concerned about is all of the new taxes that will kick in with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act from January of 2013 out to January of 2018.

□ 1320

One of those taxes even includes a real estate tax, as well as an insidious tanning tax. At a time when the housing market is still in free-fall, why would the President tax people for purchasing or selling their homes? It is not only unfair, but it is immoral to leave these types of policies as our legacy to our children and grandchildren.

Also within this new government takeover of health care is the federalization of student loans, and we just voted about keeping those loan rates for our college students at 3.4 percent, not realizing that the Federal Government has now taken over the management of college loans. This completely cuts out any competition to help lower student loan interest rates. The federalization of these loans has done nothing but drive up interest rates on our young people. President Obama himself even said that this will do nothing to help solve the problem of ever-increasing college tuition costs.

This equates to a tax on the American Dream of higher education, which is so crucial to success. Unfortunately, the economy and job market that the Obama administration is fostering is just pouring salt on an open wound, Mr. Speaker. Not only will recent graduates see themselves paying higher interest rates on their loans, they will also enter a job market that is seeing some of the highest unemployment rates for recent graduates in our history. Nearly half of all recent college graduates cannot find jobs after graduation.

Mr. Speaker, at the rate we're going, our children will be the first generation to not live a better life than their parents. This is simply unacceptable. What is the President's response to this crisis? He introduces his fiscal year 2013 budget that would spend an incredibly obscene $47 trillion over the next ten years; higher taxes on individuals to pay for increased government spending; higher taxes on small businesses that will stifle new jobs; and higher taxes on investors to ensure our innovation lags behind the rest of the world.

The President's planned tax increases seem designed to demonize the so-called ''rich'' and use them as a propaganda tool to score political points. But the fact is next year, unless changes are made to the Tax Code, Americans will be subject to the largest tax increase in our Nation's history. If the Obama-Bush tax cuts expire, a typical family of four in south Florida with a household income of $50,000 per year would have to pay $2,900 more in taxes each year.

Mr. Speaker, seniors who count on dividends and investments to cover expenses during retirement will have to pay higher tax rates, even if they have a modest income. Children of farmers and small business owners who wish to continue the legacy of their parents will find it increasingly difficult to do so as the death tax exemption will shrink from $5 million to $1 million. Further, inherited assets exceeding that amount will be taxed at a maximum rate of 55 percent, with a 5 percent surcharge on estates over $10 million. Investors will be battered with a capital gains tax increase from 15 percent to a top-level maximum of 25.8 percent. Seniors who rely on those dividend returns will also be hammered. Stock dividends currently at 15 percent will be taxed as ordinary income at a top rate of 43.4 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the President is also going after our military families. If he were to have his way, all military families would see their TRICARE health care fees triple above the current rates that they are already paying, all while leaving civilian unionized health care completely untouched.

Mr. Speaker, why? Why is the President targeting some of the most vulnerable groups in our society like our young people, seniors, and those who have risked their lives to protect our freedoms? This certainly isn't right. This certainly is not fair. It is, Mr. Speaker, downright immoral.

In the last few months, we've heard a lot about this fairness from the President, especially when it comes to the so-called ''rich.'' In President Obama's own message about his proposed budget for fiscal year 2013, he says everyone must shoulder their fair share. But how does the President define fair when 47 percent of wage-earning households paid zero Federal income taxes while the top 25 percent paid 86 percent?

Does President Obama think it's fair that our children and grandchildren will be burdened with debt because of his unprecedented reckless spending, because Washington currently borrows 42 cents of every dollar it spends? Does the President think it's fair to pile another $47,000 of debt onto every household in the United States of America over the last 3 years? Is it fair for every American to have a $50,000 debt obligation on them right now? Does the President think it's fair to use college students as props for these campaign-style rallies, without explaining how his bad policies will leave them in deeper debt? Does the President think it's fair to force hardworking American taxpayers to subsidize a wealthy person's purchase of a hybrid luxury car just because it fits his idea of American energy? Does the President think it's fair to hand out millions of tax dollars to politically correct solar energy companies that then go bankrupt? We've seen five so far. Does the President think it's fair to tell thousands of workers they won't have jobs because he blocked the Keystone XL pipeline to solidify the support of far-left radical environmentalists? How does the President feel about the fact that 3 years of his policies have left us with more people on food stamps, more people in poverty, lower home values, higher gas prices, and higher unemployment? Is this fair, Mr. Speaker? That's why we must simplify this Tax Code.

Mr. Speaker, this great constitutional Republic simply needs a flat tax. A flat tax would dramatically reduce

the ill-effects of our progressive Tax Code. Perhaps more important, it would reduce the Federal Government's power over the lives of taxpayers and get the government out of the business of trying to micromanage the economy.

The major features of a flat tax include a single flat rate. All flat tax proposals have a single rate that is usually less than 20 percent. The low flat rate solves the problem of high marginal tax rates by reducing penalties against productive behavior such as work, risk-taking, and entrepreneurship. It has an elimination of special preferences. A flat tax proposal would eliminate provisions of the Tax Code that give preferential treatment on certain behaviors and activities. Getting rid of deductions, credits, and exemptions also helps to solve the problem of complexity, allowing taxpayers to file their tax returns on a simple form.

There should be no double taxation of saving and investment. Flat tax proposals would eliminate the Tax Code's bias against capital formation by ending the double taxation of income that is saved and invested. This means no death tax, low or perhaps no capital gains tax, no double taxation of savings, and no double taxation on dividends. By taxing income only one time, a flat tax is easier to enforce and more conducive to job creation and capital formation.

There are two principal arguments for a flat tax: growth and fairness. Many economists are attracted to the idea because the current tax system with its higher rates and discriminatory taxation of saving and investment reduces growth, destroys jobs, and lowers incomes. A flat tax would not eliminate the damaging impact of taxes altogether, but by dramatically lowering rates and ending the Tax Code bias against saving and investment, it would boost the economy's performance, especially when compared to the current Tax Code.

Under a flat-tax system, I believe in only three taxable deductions: a child tax credit, a mortgage interest tax deduction, and a charitable contribution deduction.

Mr. Speaker, we want families to have children, and we want children to have homes. Most importantly, we want Americans helping Americans. This system would end the class warfare rhetoric perpetrated by President Obama and eliminate many, if not all, special interest loopholes that have been created over decades of Tax Code manipulation.

Look at other countries around the world that have implemented and are in the process of implementing the flat tax. Economic growth increases, unemployment drops, and we see more compliance with the tax law.

□ 1330

Nations such as Estonia and Slovakia are widely viewed as role models since both have engaged in dramatic reform and are reaping enormous economic benefits. Since instituting the flat tax, Estonia has thrived and become a member of the European Union.

The flat tax was implemented in 1994 at 26 percent and has since fallen to 21 percent of income. From 2001 to 2007, Estonia's economy grew by an average of 9 percent per year, which, as we just saw with our recent GDP growth statistics for the first quarter of 2.2 percent, we are severely lacking. In 2003, its unemployment rate was in excess of 12 percent. Just 5 years later, only 4.5 percent of its population was without jobs. Compare that, Mr. Speaker, to the anemic GDP growth of the economic recovery under President Obama.

I think the most important thing we have to come to understand is that this time in history truly does belong to the American people. The money, the resources belong to the American people.

The liberal, progressive approach that one should give more money to the government in order to better society is a flawed approach and, please, Mr. Speaker, tell me where a social, egalitarian, welfare, nanny state has ever been successful in the world. Thomas Sowell once said:

> Liberals seem to assume that, if you don't believe in their particular political solutions, then you don't really care about the people that they claim to want to help.

I do not believe that I can spend the money of over half a million people I represent in south Florida any better than they can themselves. We should be coming up with ideas of how to keep more money in American pockets to invest in our economy instead of propaganda-esque divisive rhetoric separating the American people for the spoils of politicians.

Let's start treating the American people as adults and find our own integrity and character, Mr. Speaker. The key thing that has to accompany this is that we must reduce the size and scope of government as well because as we start to focus more on Main Street, as we start to focus more on the hard-working American taxpayers and what is truly best for them, then we can have that investment at their level; we can have the growth at their level.

When President Obama talks about increasing investments in government, I must simply inquire: What is the rate of return?

We grew the bureaucracy of education, and the standards of education in the United States of America dropped. We created the Department of Energy, and still we are not energy independent. We bail out private sector industries yet experience the slowest economic recovery in U.S. history.

Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons that I came to the United States Congress is to begin enacting sweeping reforms that show the American people that we are serious about turning this economy around and that we're serious about creating the right type of policies that set the conditions of job creation. We're talking about economic freedom for the American people as opposed to economic dependency upon government. This incredible, exorbitant system that we have is complex to the point where it is causing more pain for the American people and causes them to not have the freedom that they deserve nor faith in any of us.

Mr. Speaker, I reject the notion that fairness comes from wealth redistribution. True fairness rewards merit, creating the conditions for economic success and achieving your goals. That is the American way, to promote individual industrialism to honor the entrepreneurial will and spirit of our countrymen.

Mr. Speaker, a simple question: Why did your ancestors come to this country? Did they come to get a fair system of forced income redistribution?

The government cannot and never will save our country nor our economy. Unless we let our children earn their successes, we will hand them a country in decline, one where they will need to rely on government for their success. It is immoral to pull the ladder of success out from under our children's feet like this.

And how can I explain this to my children, my two daughters, Aubrey and Austen? How would you explain this to your children, Mr. Speaker?

We have never done less with America in our history, and I believe here in Washington, D.C., we need to try doing a lot more with less of the resources of the American people.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let us show the American people that we stand steadfast and loyal to this constitutional Republic and to the preservation of a legacy of liberty, freedom, and democracy for subsequent generations. To all others who would stand contrary to those simple beliefs, well, Mr. Speaker, in the words of the great philosopher, Mr. T, I say that ''I pity the fool.''

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

STUDENT LOANS

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

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, I thought, not to speak personally, but as I listened to the gentleman from Florida, as I have listened to Members as they've taken the floor today, I thought I'd like to share a story with the American people, Mr. Speaker, and it's my own story.

I went to college at Wake Forest University. I remember the day I was accepted, I was so excited. My parents were excited, too, but we knew, as a family with six children, my father having served in the United States Air

Force for 30 years, that they wanted for me what they wanted for all of us, and that was the chance for the American Dream in a different way than they had.

We knew that in order to do that, that it would take a combination of academic scholarships, grants, loans, and savings to put together what it would take to receive a college education, and so that's what we did as a family. I stand here today to say to you, Mr. Speaker, that it gives me great sadness to know that Republicans on the other side of the aisle would have student loan interest rates increase, double, by July 1 without acting in this Congress.

Today, very sadly, what we did was we said to families—and particularly to women, girls who want to go to school—that you have a choice: We'll either double your interest rates to 6.8 percent beginning in the first year of your college loan or you can have preventive health care services. Imagine for the young women across this country that their choice is preventive health care services or the ability to go to school on a student loan, have that loan, the interest rate low, and then pay back that loan over a period of time. What a horrible choice.

Now, we've listened earlier as people talk about building the American Dream and climbing the ladders of opportunity to success, but that ladder has rungs. One of the rungs of that ladder, as my family well knew when I became a freshman in college, is the opportunity to get a college education, to do better than the previous generation. It's what we want for all of our children.

I went to school on student loans, and I went to school on student loans at a time when, between undergraduate school and then law school, I effectively had almost $100,000 in student loans. A quarter of that, about $25,000 of that, was paid out to some bank that made a profit.

Instead, what we have done as Democrats is we, in 2010, passed a package of reforms for student loans, lowered the interest rate of student loans so that it was affordable, made those loan payments affordable and manageable, made sure that when you were coming out of school, if you had a job that didn't pay you as much as you needed or wanted, that your student loans would be able to be managed and at an interest rate that was affordable. That's not what I had, but it's what we were able to give our young people today.

□ 1340

It's what Republicans in this Congress have decided to take away. So, then in 2007, we passed the College Cost Reduction and Access Act. It provided relief to students from high interest rates by lowering those interest rates. When I came out of undergraduate school and law school, I had this array of student loans that had different interest rates. Little did I know that when I tried to consolidate those loans, I actually ended up paying the higher interest rate.

Today, when students are graduating from college under what Democrats did in 2007, we actually, in this Congress, made sure that the interest rates would be affordable, that students would then be able to manage them, and that they would be able to pay their loans back. So I want to tell you something that I'm not really proud of, and that's that I also got in trouble paying my loans back. I didn't make as much as I needed to pay those and to balance my other responsibilities. It was difficult, but over a period of time, because the program, in fact, was affordable, because I knew that we all had—my neighbors—we all had my back, that I could pay those student loans back over a period of time.

Do you know, Mr. Speaker, just 1 month before I was elected to Congress, I paid my last student loan? I can still remember that day in January writing that check to pay the last of my student loans. Do you know how proud I am to have been able to do that? The reason is because I knew that when my son was going to college, we were doing the same things that my parents did when I went to college, collecting the savings and academic scholarships, but also putting together a package of loans that would be affordable for him to go to school.

It's what we do. It's sort of that contract that we have from one generation to the next generation. I borrowed for my student loans; I paid those student loans off. My son borrowed some for his student loans and is now in the process of paying those off.

But let's look at what Republicans would have us do. First of all, we know that if we don't act by July 1 that interest rates will, in fact, double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent for 7 million students across this country. Already, students across our country bear nearly $1 trillion in student loan debt, and they struggle in this difficult economy, as many are struggling, to pay those loans. But think what would happen if the interest rate on those loans was allowed to increase to 6.8 percent, to effectively double that interest rate.

Well, what does that mean for your average student? Well, Mr. Speaker, what it means is that a student on average coming out with $23,000 in debt would have to pay roughly an additional $11,000 over the course of that loan period to make up for that additional interest. This makes no sense whatsoever.

I think that students across the country must be wondering what it is that Republicans are doing here in Congress that would have them double their interest rate, especially when we're talking about a part of our population that's done everything that we've asked of them. They succeeded in high school. They're going on to college. They are coming out with a promise of a hope for a good job and to be able to do better than the previous generation. And we're saying to them—Republicans in this House are saying to them, instead, we want to double your interest rate. We want you to pay not just the $23,000 that you owe, but an additional $11,000 in interest.

More than that, what we've heard from some even on this House floor is that there are many on the other side of the aisle who don't believe that we should have a federally subsidized student loan program at all, education for those who are wealthy who can afford it, but for middle class families, not the ability to get a student loan and to pay that loan back in a manageable way over a period of time.

So we stand united as Democrats and say we are not going to sacrifice middle class families and stack them up against women's health care. We want to make sure that we pay for these lowered student loan interests by ending a corporate tax break. That seems fair enough. Yet, Republicans on the other side of the aisle will simply not be reasonable and agree with what the overwhelming majority of American people agree to, and that is that we should have student loans that are available and accessible to middle class families.

So I'll have more to say on this, Mr. Speaker, but at this time, I would like to recognize the gentlelady from Oregon, new to the Congress, who will join me in this discussion about student loans and student loan interest, Ms. BONAMICI.

Ms. BONAMICI. Thank you to my colleague for yielding. I'm so happy to be here today with my colleagues in support of preventing a drastic hike on student loan interest rates. Education truly is the key to improving our economy and ensuring a strong America for generations to come, but current barriers to higher education jeopardize those goals for too many. Education needs to be accessible to everyone, not just to those who can pay tuition out of their pocket.

I'm proud to be a cosponsor of the Stop the Rate Hike Act, which will prevent a jump in student loan interest rates, but not at the expense of health care for vulnerable populations and women.

Federal student loans play a significant role in improving access to education. If we allow interest rates to double on July 1, this key component of college affordability will become an increased burden on millions of students across the country who currently have student loans. The average amount of loan debt for these students is more than $23,000, and if we don't prevent this hike in interest rates, they will see their debt burden increase by an average of $1,000 just this year.

Now, I'm pleased that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle recognize the importance of preserving affordable interest rates for students, but I'm disappointed in proposals that would guarantee these rates at the expense of other struggling populations. The prevention and public health fund is a

critical tool that decreases costs and improves access to health care for a number of populations, including women and children. If fully funded, in 2013 women and children will have access to many lifesaving screenings and preventive care, like funding for breast and cervical cancer screenings and childhood vaccinations. Without this important fund, many women and children would not be able to access these tests, leading to poorer outcomes and increased costs on our health care system in the future. Now, I'm hopeful that the Senate will act to prevent a jump in loan interest rates and send a bill back to the House that does not cut preventive health care funding.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to improve our education system, create jobs, and continue our economic recovery without reversing the important steps forward we've made to improve access to health care.

Ms. EDWARDS. I thank the gentlelady from Oregon, and I was just reminded as I listened to her that in her State of Oregon, something on the order of 119,000 students will see an increase of about $93 million in interest rates if this takes place on July 1.

In my own home State of Maryland, 103,400 students would see an increase in interest rates if the rate is allowed to go up from 3.4 percent now to double at 6.8 percent, and in Maryland, that would be to the tune of $80 million. These are extraordinary numbers, and that burden would be borne by those to whom we've said, you've done the right thing, you've gone to college, you've paid for your college, and now you're going to be able to repay your loans, but we want you to pay additional student loan interest because the Republicans have refused to act without also taking away preventive health care.

These are really extraordinary numbers, Mr. Speaker, and I think when the American people hear about the danger that is afoot come July 1 with the increase in student loan interest, middle class families all across this country will be completely outraged.

With that, I'd like to yield a few minutes of time to my colleague from New York (Ms. CLARKE).

Ms. CLARKE of New York. I thank the gentlelady for yielding. Today, the House passed H.R. 4628, the Interest Rate Reduction Act, or, as I like to refer to it, the ''take from the poor—give to the poor not in our interest act.''

This Republican-led bill will prevent the student loan interest rate from doubling to 6.8 percent, but in doing so would effectively gut the prevention and public health trust fund, a key component of the Affordable Care Act. When my Republican colleagues finally acknowledged the need to prevent student loan interest rates from rising on July 1, I had a glimmer of hope, hope that somewhere in their hearts remained some small bit of compassion for their fellow Americans. But I was quickly slapped back into reality when I saw that the Republicans intended to pay for this bill, as they usually do, on the backs of middle class families and the poor.

The prevention and public health trust fund was created to ensure adequate funding for preventive health initiatives. These initiatives help to improve the health of poor and middle class families and, by improving health, also help to lower health care costs.

Initiatives supported by this fund are successful because they are community-based, and as such, are uniquely tailored to the needs of targeted communities. Already, there are several key initiatives supported by the fund that benefit Americans. Two of the initiatives which directly benefit the 11th Congressional District of New York are the Chronic Disease Prevention Act, which enables communities to use evidence-based intervention to reduce chronic conditions and prevent heart attacks, diabetes, strokes, and other conditions; and the HIV/AIDS Prevention Act, which focuses on HIV prevention in high-risk populations and communities by increasing HIV testing opportunities, linking HIV positive persons with needed services and filling critical gaps in data collection.

To eliminate funding for programs that improve the health and lives of millions of Americans and lower health care costs is not prudent, which is why this ill-conceived bill is the wrong way to address this crisis. Luckily, there are two ways that this crisis can be averted. Specifically, I ask that Speaker BOEHNER bring to the floor either H.R. 3826, a bill introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative JOE COURTNEY, or H.R. 4816, a bill introduced by another of my Democratic colleagues, JOHN TIERNEY.

While both bills will prevent an increase in the student loan interest rate, H.R. 4816 would also pay for this by decreasing the amount of subsidies given to Big Oil companies. So, as opposed to paying for this interest rate freeze on the backs of the middle class and the poor, the Democratic-sponsored H.R. 4816 would require that Big Oil companies pay their fair share.

□ 1350

So in closing, I'm issuing a call to action to all students, postgraduates, and their families: pick up the phone, email, tweet and send a Facebook message and demand that he immediately either bring H.R. 3826 or H.R. 4816 to the floor for a vote.

So, my colleagues, we have a challenge ahead of us: Do we take from the poor to give to the poor, or do we do what is right by the American people? And that is, to make sure that our students' interest rates do not increase and that we meet the demands for health care in our civil society.

Ms. EDWARDS. I thank the gentlelady from New York. And I just wanted to point out to her, as she well knows from New York, that 422,000 students, if this is allowed to happen on July 1, would see an increase of interest rates from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent. For those 422,000 students in New York, that would mean $340 million in increased interest rates.

So I think we can see all across the country and, just really, Mr. Speaker, would like to urge our students out there and our families to think about what this would mean for them, 7 million students across this country doing exactly what we ask them to and facing a doubling of interest rates on July 1.

I notice that we've been joined today by my colleague from Ohio, who's going to help us understand also what's happening in the State of Ohio—the home of Ohio State, where I know a lot of students must be paying attention to the fact that their interest rates will double on July 1.

Mr. RYAN.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I thank the gentlelady, who is also a graduate of the University of New Hampshire Law School—two proud graduates.

I would just like to chime in and talk a little bit because Ohio is a State that, since the inception of the State into the Union, we have always, in Ohio, made investments into our schools, our colleges, our universities through the land grant system and whatnot, because there was always this deep appreciation for education, knowing that as we move, as this country moved throughout the industrial age into the information age now, how essential it is for our kids to be able to go to school and to be able to go to community college and to be able to go to college and to be able to take a loan out, which many, many years ago they really didn't have to do because the Pell Grant was at a level that they didn't really necessarily need a loan. You could get a part-time job or a summer job or work back in your community throughout the year, over the holidays, and be able to supplement. Your parents could help out a little bit, and you would be able to get an education.

Today, because of the explosion in education costs, many of us believe that there is a responsibility for all of us collectively as a society to do something that we can't do on our own, and that's make investments in education and allow every citizen in this country, if they want to, to go to college. But knowing that not everyone wants to go to college, maybe they want to go to community college, which is fine, but it's about ramping up the education level in the United States of America, and it's about making sure that it's affordable.

This is kind of a divisive issue here in Congress. Today, it came to a head right here on the House floor, where there was one side of the aisle that said we want to make these investments and make sure that the student loan rates don't double to 6.8 percent from 3.4 percent because that will be a burden on middle class families and that

will be a further burden on parents who are cosigning or paying these student loans, or more of a burden for the student who wants to graduate from college and then maybe go out and have a decent start in life without a $20,000 or $30,000 or $40,000-a-year debt hanging over their head. That would do a lot to stimulate the economy. And we have the other side who said, well, we don't want to do that, but the political pressure got so hot that we're going to do that, and we're going to take it out of screenings for poor and middle class women to get cancer screenings.

Now, what I really dislike about what's happened in this country in the last few years, it's come down to either screw the little guy or screw the little guy. We can't do one or the other. We can't ask for the Buffett rule. We can't ask for a little bit more money from Warren Buffett so that we can invest into these kinds of things. We certainly can't ask the oil and gas industry to pay a little bit more and close a loophole so that we can afford to pay for education for all of our citizens. We can't restructure the Tax Code and make investments that are going to yield a huge benefit for early childhood, for example. So what are we doing?

This doesn't make any sense because America hasn't become successful because we failed to invest. We became successful because America always invested. We always put money into education. We always put money into research and development. We always made sure that our education level was to the level of the technology of its time.

□ 1400

And that's what we're talking about here. And in Ohio, we need these investments because the middle class in Ohio has been squeezed, consistently squeezed. For 30 years, wages have been stagnant.

So now, if you're sitting in Ohio, and you're a member of the building and construction trades, plumbers and pipe fitters, or cement masons or electrical workers, now in Ohio, they're trying to pass a right-to-work-for-less legislation too, which means that the average worker in a State that has right-to-work-for-less laws, makes about $1,500 a year less than a State that doesn't have it. Their health insurance is 2.6 percentage points lower in right-to-work States. Your pensions are lower.

So imagine you're this person who's trying to make ends meet in Ohio, and your wages have been stagnant for 30 years. And now they're going to say—the Republican Party is pushing—we'll do right-to-work. So you'll see lower wages, lower health care benefits, and worse pensions.

Then the Republicans in Congress, in the House, are passing a bill saying, oh, by the way, you're only going to make $1,500 a year less. But if you have a student loan that you signed on to for your son or daughter, you're going to have to pay double that interest rate. Or if you get a student loan, you're going to have to pay double the interest rate that it is now.

If you have health care, and maybe your kid was going to stay on it because he's under 26, or she's under 26 years old, the Republicans want to repeal that. So now your kid's got to go out and get health care and pay more on a student loan, while you're making $1,500 a year less, and your pension's going to be less, and your health care's going to be less.

What are we doing? This is not the kind of America that we all believe in. And the student loan issue, I think, cuts right to the heart of it.

Then you have this compounding assault on the American worker, whether it's right-to-work-for-less, or whether it's destroy collective bargaining, as they tried to do in Ohio last year. And now it's the student loans. And now we can't even ask Warren Buffett to help out.

I think it's time for us to all wake up as Americans and say, wait a minute, where's the balance? Where's the fairness? Where's the investments into our future?

Many of us are either sons and daughters or grandsons and granddaughters or great grandsons and great granddaughters of immigrants. And the value placed upon education in those families is because that was the way out. That was the way out. That was the way to have success in America.

And what scares me about this is that this is not the kind of America many of us believe in. This is not the kind of America many of us want, and this is the kind of America that is very, very shortsighted and where we're going to end up.

Let me just say, lastly, and I'll yield back to the gentlelady, do we really think, with 300 million to 400 million people in America, do we really think that we're going to be competitive with 1.3 billion or 1.4 billion people in China, 1.2, 3 or 4 or 5 billion people in India, if we're not making the adequate investments into education?

And so these folks at home who will have to deal with right-to-work, student loans, less pensions, less health care, less this, less that, at the same time the tax burden is going to be pushed onto them. They'll be forced to vote on the local property tax for police and fire. They'll be forced to vote on a local property tax for their local school levies, mental health, the whole nine yards. And it's getting continuously squeezed for the middle class. And this student loan issue, and what's happening with the rates here and the cuts that are being made here are a major part of that.

Ms. EDWARDS. I'd like to thank the gentleman. And I'm reminded as he's speaking that there are middle class families in Ohio and all across this country for whom this isn't just about feeling good about making sure that young people can go to college. It's about making certain that our middle class families aren't just struggling, but they're really surviving in this economy and in the economy going forward.

I was reminded again that in Ohio 379,000 students would see an increase of about $294 million if this increase in student loans is allowed to go forward. And I think about those students at Ohio State University, at Oberlin College, at Xavier. I could name a lot of them.

I remember, as a second grader, living on Wright Patterson Air Force base in Dayton, Ohio, and there was not a moment in second grade that my parents didn't impress on me that one day I would go to college. My mom and dad didn't know how I would go to college, but they knew that I had to go. And at the time I was such a fan of all those great Ohio universities.

But I also knew that were I to go then or to go now, that in addition to our savings and to academic scholarships, and maybe even Pell Grants, I would also need to take out student loans. And that's the situation that students in Ohio and across this country face, in realizing that on July 1, without action by this Congress, Republicans and Democrats owe it to middle class families to make sure that those student loans don't increase. Everything else is increasing. Let's not increase the interest rate on student loans. And I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I think when you're looking at a State like Ohio, and like many States, like Maryland, like Pennsylvania, where you're retooling your economy, you've got to grow scientists, engineers, people involved in technology, in math, and you've got to grow that field so that we can generate the new generation of jobs necessary.

And you've also got to educate the workforce. So no more high school diplomas. Not even a year. But get into these apprenticeship programs that the unions have. Get into the community college so we start lifting up.

If we want to do advanced manufacturing, if we want to sell products globally to the world, and wind and solar and the new renewables, whatever the case may be, batteries, whatever, those workers on the factory floor have to have skills that they're not going to get in high school, and this is all part of that program.

So I want to thank the gentlelady for taking the time to do this Special Order and look forward to continuing to support her and the Democrats as we try to bring some sanity to this place.

Ms. EDWARDS. I thank the gentleman. Yet again, here we are, we're talking about a situation where, since January, the President and congressional Democrats, since January of this year, have been urging Republicans to please act so that we don't see an increase in student loan interest from 3.4 percent, a doubling, to 6.8 percent.

And here we are in April; and April is a time when many families, young people have received their notification that they've been accepted into college. They've received maybe notification of a scholarship opportunity.

They also know that their families may have to dig into their savings, or they'll have to get a job; and then they begin to think too about applying for and receiving that student loan so that it puts together the full package of what's needed to go to college. Those are the decisions that here, in April, families all across this country are making. And they're making those decisions, not knowing whether this Congress is going to fail to act that would result in an increase and a doubling of student loan interests, that would cost students not just the $23,000 in debt that they're likely to graduate college holding on to and needing to repay, but an additional $11,000 over the course of that loan, over the history of that loan and the repayment. I think it's really shameful.

I know that there are some in this country who didn't have to worry about how to pay for college. I know that there are some in this country who didn't have to wake up and know that they had to get into a work-study program, or do like I did, wait tables in addition to going to class, in addition to receiving loans, in addition to receiving scholarships to pay to go to school. But that's the exception in this country; it's not the rule.

The overwhelming majority of students across this country who go to college, who want to do better because their parents want them to do better than they did, have to do a combination of things in order to afford college, whether it's a 4-year institution or community college and getting those skills to put you into the workforce or an apprenticeship program. This is the situation that our students and their families are facing.

With that, I'd like to yield time to my good friend from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

□ 1410

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank my colleague, Ms. EDWARDS, for having this conversation this evening and to say how important it is for me and the residents of my State, the State of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island is, of course, the home of the great Senator Claiborne Pell after whom the Pell Grants were named for his great work in ensuring there was access to affordable higher education. There was a recent report that was done that said from the year 2008 to 2018, it's estimated that there will be 47 million job openings created, and more than 30 million of these jobs will require at least some level of post-secondary education.

So this is really about thinking about the future of the economy of our country and our ability to meet the demands of the new economy of the 21st century. And it's an economic imperative for families that they have the ability to access higher education and to do it in an affordable way.

In my State, this is particularly important where we have very high unemployment. Young adults in 2010 from the ages from 16–24, there is an unemployment rate in Rhode Island of nearly 27 percent, and in 2011, at 22 percent for that same age group. That's between 16,000 and 17,000 young adults without the ability to find work in those 2 years.

This is a very important issue. I have talked to so many of my constituents, both students and families, who are worried about their ability to continue to access education, that are making decisions as they're getting their letters in the mail about where they are going to go to school and thinking about what those costs will be.

What is incredibly disappointing is what we saw today in this Chamber; we've seen this movie before. We saw it during the extension of the payroll tax cut. We saw it in the transportation bill, this idea of a very urgent need that we have to address working in a bipartisan way and at the very final hours, some poison pill is thrown into the bill that is obstructing progress on this issue. Today it was women's health and children's health and cutting nearly $12 billion from an important wellness and prevention fund to do this.

Look, we have got to do this for the sake of young people in this country who are in school, who have school loans, who are thinking about new opportunities. We have got to prevent this increase in interest rates. It's important to families who are struggling in a really difficult economy, but it's also important to the future of our country. We have got to be in the position to ensure the best talent has the ability to access education in this country.

You know, there are so many young people who, without school loans, will never have the opportunity to pursue higher education and to pursue their dream or to make a life for themselves and their family. We have a responsibility to be sure that we keep these rates low, as low as we possibly can so that young people and families are not having to struggle with this additional burden at a time when we want to be encouraging as many young people as possible to be pursuing higher education and the opportunities and careers that come with it.

I come from a State that understands that investing in education is critical to families and critical to economic opportunity. Education still is the best tool to bring people from poverty into the middle class and beyond, and we have got to make sure that it's available to every single American.

I'm very disappointed today that the measure was undertaken in the way that it was, and the President has already indicated an intention to veto this proposal. There are other proposals that we have in this House I'm a cosponsor of that will do this in a responsible way that have bipartisan support in the Senate. We have got to do this for the sake of young people in this country, and we owe it to families to ensure that this rate does not double on July 1.

I thank the gentlelady for her leadership on this, and I am proud to continue to be part of this important fight for the sake of the future of our young people and for the sake of the future for our country.

Ms. EDWARDS. I want to thank the gentleman from Rhode Island and just want to point out to him, as I've pointed out to others of my colleagues here, and thank you so much for your eloquence, not just about what those loans mean to individual families, but what they mean as an economic imperative for the 21st century. As Democrats, we recognize that.

I would note that in the great State of Rhode Island, we have an opportunity for 43,000 students in your State, Mr. CICILLINE, to make sure that students aren't facing an additional $34 million in increase because of what might happen on July 1.

As Republicans and as Democrats, we can do something about this. We don't have to get to a point where we're saying to students for the future that we really don't care about you. We don't care about the fact that we helped you do and be all that you can through high school, but now we're going to dump you when it comes to going to college.

So I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Up until today, the Republican majority has simply refused to acknowledge that this hike would affect millions of students and families, 7 million students across this country. Perhaps today after a reversal by the assumed Republican Presidential nominee, we voted on a bill that would finally address the issue. But it's so sad that they did that at the expense of health care for working families.

No one understands that more than the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia, my friend and my neighbor. I'd like to take a moment to recognize her and her leadership. If I recall, she taught at a law school and understands those students who really struggle to get through and make sure they're doing what they need to do academically, but that they're able to pay for a quality education; and I'd like to recognize the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. I want to thank my very good friend from Maryland, Congresswoman EDWARDS. It's so typical of her to come to the floor on an urgent issue like this.

I have to chuckle when you say about my having been a tenured professor of law at Georgetown, the gentleman from Rhode Island who was one of my students and the gentleman from Detroit was another. So it makes me feel

pretty ancient, but it makes me feel very good, also, to see that my students got elected to the Congress while I was still here.

I can't imagine what the gentleman from Rhode Island went through because I never experienced it, but he probably had college loans coming out of college. Don't even let me talk about tuition at Georgetown Law School. A very good law school, but one of the most expensive in the country.

As a matter of fact, I'm still a tenured professor of law at Georgetown because under the rules of the House, you can teach and still be a Member. So I teach one course there every year. I'm coming to the end of the school year. I go over every other Monday just to keep my brain intact. Sometimes this is a place that gets your brain out of order. It's certainly out of order when it comes to student loans.

The notion that we have to come to the floor today to plead for student loans during a recovery from the great recession, when these great people get out of school, they are not likely to get a job. The very least you would think this Congress could do effortlessly would be to say, Look, you had to take loans; you have to pay interest. We know that means that you're going to be delayed years from doing what all of us did, which was to buy a house pretty early in our careers.

These students will not have the credit to buy a house. First of all, they'll have to pay off their loans. They can't liquidate them in bankruptcy. As with other debts. Now they face the possibility of a doubling of their interest. When Democrats were in power, we adjusted those interest rates. What a cruel hoax, to let them double, particularly since we're just coming out of a recovery.

College students are now beginning to get jobs for the first time. They have started out their careers without any jobs and are faced with humongous loans. I don't know how people go to graduate school like my good friend from Rhode Island.

Of course, if you go to certain kinds of graduate schools, there are stipends but for people in graduate education, there are only loans on top of their undergraduate loans. If you go to law school and medical school, you're really on your own. Those are professional schools. You're going with a huge amount of debt.

In my own district, which, remember, is only one city, the borrowers this year were almost 65,000, and if the interest rates increase, it will bring them to something over $13 billion.

□ 1420

I don't even want to tell my constituents that. They're depending on me to do something about it. And here on the floor we hear nonsense about ''how are you going to pay for it?'' Are you going to pay for it by stripping health care for women, children, for your parents in order to keep your interest rates from going up? Are you going to pay for it by leaving Big Oil alone in order to keep your interest rates from going up? Our values are way off-kilter when we haven't reached a solution by now, when we're this close to a drop-dead date. That's what it will mean for many students.

We haven't come to an understanding, first, that we'll raise it. The President had to go around the country, making it clear that this issue was on the front burner, because it certainly wasn't there until he did so. Now people come forward. For example, Mr. Romney said, he's for making sure these rates don't go up. But does he have an idea about how to make sure they don't go up? Why doesn't he tell our colleagues here in the House how to make sure they don't go up so that they don't hurt one group of citizens in order to help another group of citizens?

So we come to the floor today—I along with the gentlelady from Maryland and the gentleman from Rhode Island—because we don't intend to let this issue go until we, in fact, find a way to pay for the loans we have told young people to take.

We told them, Go to college. Yes, you'll have a little debt, but go to college and you are made. We've already broken that promise because they come out of college now, and they don't have the workforce opportunities that we, ourselves, had. Let's not break another promise—the promise that they will not be stuck with a debt which is much greater than the debt they already pay. The debt they already pay will delay their coming into the same kind of life style that their parents have. Yes, they're going home to live with their parents because, if you've got this student debt, you're hardly able to go out and rent an apartment in Washington, in Maryland, or in Rhode Island. Yes, they're going home. If we want to make sure that they're able to strike out on their own, the one thing we don't want to do is to burden them with a greater debt than they already have, and they have on the average a $25,000 debt.

Even when I got out of school—you know, that was sometime in the 18th century—I cannot imagine what I would have done with a $25,000 debt. Even in real terms today, that's a lot of money, friends. If we care at all about our young people, we will find a way that does not rob Peter to pay Paul in order to relieve them of this debt.

Ms. EDWARDS. I want to thank the gentlewoman and thank her especially for her leadership.

As you were speaking, I was doing a little calculating. I went to undergraduate school at Wake Forest University. I had academic scholarships and some student loans, and I also waited tables in order to pay for my expenses. Had I not been able to get those student loans, having only the combination of academic scholarships and waiting tables, I would not have been able to have afforded to go to school. I came out with student loan debt from undergraduate school, and then I worked for a time, saved a bit, and went to law school. But even out of law school, I still couldn't pay all of my living expenses and all of my tuition without also taking out student loans.

When I finished law school, the combination of my loans from undergraduate school and my loans from law school totaled about $75,000 plus. Over the period of time that I paid that back, I paid back a total of about $100,000 because of the combination of interest rates over the period of time. I paid my last student loan payment almost 1 month to the day before I was elected in my primary election in coming to Congress.

My mother raised six children. We knew almost from the time that we could speak a word that we would go to college. My father was in the United States Air Force. He served for nearly 30 years. We lived all over the country and around the world. They worked really hard, but with six children on a military income and retirement, they knew that they wouldn't be able to fully pay out of savings—what savings with all those mouths to feed?—in order for us to go to college. They wanted their children to go to college. They wanted their children to have the kind of opportunities for the future that they did not have for themselves.

My story, though it happened some time ago, is the story of American families today, whose young people are preparing to graduate from high school. They're preparing for high school graduations over these next couple of months. They want to go to college, and many of those students right now, today, in having received those April notices of college admissions and financial aid determinations, know that through some combination of savings and loans and Pell Grants and work and work study that they will put together the puzzle pieces of a college education so that they can afford it. Parents and students all across the country are making this decision.

For those students who are coming out of high school in this season, July 1 is our deadline. July 1 is our deadline to ensure that interest rates will not double from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent because, by August 1 and late in August, those students will have to pack their trunks and their bags in order to go away to college. We owe them the commitment to know what their obligation is going to be for the repayment of those student loans and to know that they will not be faced with a doubling of interest rates over the course of their period of time in college.

Let's think of what this means to them. What it means is that we're saying to our students, we want you to study engineering and science and math and technology. We want you to come out of school and to be teachers and to be inventors and innovators and entrepreneurs. But we are unwilling to

make sure that you're able to do that by giving you the tools that you need for success.

One of those things for some students across this country—for many students, for 7 million students—is the ability to get student loans that are affordable, and to have some sense that over the period of time that they're in college and they graduate college and the economy is better and they get jobs that they will be able to repay those loans so that some other generation of students can also go to school and do the same thing.

So why am I passionate about this? I am passionate about it because it's my story, and because it's the story of middle class families all across this country who know that they want to do better, who struggle to do better, and who experience the rug being ripped out from under them because we want to ask our middle class families to either double your interest rates or sacrifice your health care. Those are the choices we're asking our middle class families to make. In today's economy, there is not a greater predictor of individual success than a good education. This is a fact. But if it's a fact, then we need to make the investment that makes that fact a reality for our students across this country.

Right now, as many have pointed out on this floor, the unemployment rate for Americans with a college degree or more is about half of the national average. That means that, when you graduate, even if you have student loans that are affordable and can be repaid, you have some opportunity to do that because you will have done better, and you will have had the opportunity to do better than the student who only gets a high school education. The incomes for those who graduate from college are twice as high as those who don't have a high school diploma.

□ 1430

Higher education, whether we're talking about a 4-year institution or a 2-year institution at a community college, is the clearest path that we have to middle class success. If we are going to build a ladder of opportunity for the American people, then one of those rungs has to be student loans and another rung is a Pell Grant; another rung is job training; another rung is to make sure that our families are eating and that our children are immunized. There are many rungs. And this Congress has an obligation to make sure those rungs of that ladder are available to the American people.

Democrats and Republicans both say they want to build a competitive workforce, but let's be clear that it's the Democrats—my colleagues here in the Congress—who time and time again actually stand up for the students with the skills that will be needed to comprise that competitive workforce.

So I look at the things Democrats have done over this period of time. We've increased the maximum Pell Grant from $4,050 in 2006 to $5,550 in 2010. We created the American Opportunity Tax Credit that provides a maximum of $2,500 in a tuition tax credit to eligible families and students. We created income-based repayment to ensure that graduates can manage their loan repayments during stressful economic times.

I remember when I came out of undergraduate school and law school and really wanted to work in the public-interest sector, and I did. But I wasn't paid as much as some of my colleagues who were going into law firms and other kinds of practice. Would that I could have paid my student loans back based on my income.

Well, that's the kind of opportunity that we've provided for students for the future. We've provided loan forgiveness for graduates who actually go into public-interest careers, who go into teaching careers after 10 years of loan payments. We've required schools to have an online calculator so that students and families can estimate their costs based on their family's financial situation. We've supported Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other minority-serving institutions. This is the way that Democrats have supported middle class families and poor families in their ability to achieve the American Dream. I would only ask that my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle do the same.

With that, we have about 5 minutes left to continue our conversation with the American people. So I will yield just a moment to the Congresswoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. I want to thank my friend from Maryland.

I want to add to her list because importantly when our party, the Democrats, took control, the interest rates were where they will go in July. They were at 6.8 percent. We felt the pain, and we lowered those rates to their present 3.4. But the way they were phased in, they would go up again to 6.8. Do you see what we were trying to do in 2007? We recognized this was a major issue and took those rates down, which I'm sure encouraged many people to go to college in the first place.

Now we have young people with an unemployment rate of about 14 percent if you're between 20 and 24. That's terrible when you consider that nationally it's about 8 percent. And I'm very distressed that already there is an almost 15 percent increase delinquency rates in student loans, which will add to the interest rates were talking about and the interest rates that we're trying to keep at least level.

I want to thank you again for leading this Special Order so that America knows before it's too late.

Ms. EDWARDS. I thank the gentlewoman.

Now I would like to recognize for a moment the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I want to thank the gentlelady for yielding.

I want to say that the gentlelady from the District of Columbia is right, Georgetown Law School is very expensive.

I too had student loans to go to law school and worked two jobs also as a waiter to do that. And I didn't know anybody who was in law school with me that wasn't there with some loan. I didn't know anyone that I met that either they or their parents wrote a check for the tuition. That's the experience of millions and millions of families all across this country.

I was listening to the gentlelady recount all of the work that the Democrats have done in investing in education, and it's because we realize it's not about us. It's about the future of our country. These are investments in young people who are going to be the leaders of this country, and access to education is so central to the American Dream.

I really just want to conclude by thanking the gentlelady for leading this conversation. I hope it will help really be a call to action for young people all across this country on Tuesday. I'm having a call-to-action in my district encouraging young people to demand that Congress do the responsible thing, prevent this rise in interest rates, but also continue to make the investments we need to make in education for their sake and for our sake.

I thank the gentlelady for the time.

Ms. EDWARDS. I thank the gentleman, and I thank all of our participants today in calling attention to the fact that Democrats have proposed ending tax subsidies for oil and gas companies so that we can use those savings and actually help to pay for need-based college loans where they are and to help pay down the deficit.

Republicans are cutting taxes for the wealthiest Americans, and they're throwing that debt onto students and families.

To be clear, this is not a partisan issue. It's a student issue; it's a family issue; it's an American issue. It's about our competitiveness in the economy. And I want to call all young people across this Nation of all political persuasions to reach out to their Members of Congress and say, stop the increase on student loans from doubling from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent, costing millions of dollars to students across this country.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE STUDENT LOAN RATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PALAZZO). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it's always an honor to be able to speak here in the House of Representatives.

It has been a good day because here in the House, despite what some may think, we voted overwhelmingly to

leave student loan rates at the same rate they are right now, 3.4 percent. If the government had had to subsidize a rate, if interest rates were higher, that would be more difficult to justify because of how much overspending this administration has had as dictated during the time when Speaker PELOSI and HARRY REID had full control over all of the spending.

But while the President was very busy running around the country condemning Republicans for not caring about student loan rates and the plight of students, we were busy here at work making sure that student loan rates did not increase. While the President was out there telling students that Republicans don't care about you, that they're going to double the interest rates of your student loans, he didn't bother to come check and find out what was happening in Washington. If he had, he would have found out we felt the same way about the student loans.

Let's see which Democrats were as concerned as we were today about the student loan rates going up. This was bill H.R. 4628, and it's basically two pages, not 25 pages or 2,800 pages. It is two pages, and it keeps the rates at the same rate so they won't go up.

One of our clerks just brought the printout of the Democrats that voted with the Republicans to extend the current interest rates, and there were 13 Democrats who voted with Republicans to keep the interest rates where they are. All that's on the printout are the last names: BARROW, BISHOP of New York, BOREN from Oklahoma, DONNELLY, HIGGINS, HOCHUL, KISSELL, LIPINSKI, MATHESON, MCINTYRE, OWENS, PETERSON, and WALZ.

□ 1440

Those are the Democrats that voted today with the Republicans to keep the student loan interest rates the same.

So, Mr. Speaker, it's my great hope that while the President is running around the country condemning Republicans for not caring about the plight of students who have to pay student loans and about the fact that he says Republicans are going to double the student interest rate, I hope that somebody who's not out campaigning—like the President, as he flies around at government expense—I hope somebody down Pennsylvania Avenue, right down the street that way, will get something into the President's teleprompter that advises him, Hey, you may want to back off of that.

The Republicans, with only 13 Democrats voting with them, actually voted to extend the same interest rates. Now, I feel like the Democrats would agree with the fact that we believe that in order to keep from having expenses continue to go out of sight, as they did during the 2 years that Congress was completely controlled by Democrats and they had the White House, they did whatever they want, they passed a rule, pay-as-you-go.

Actually, I broke ranks and voted with them. Others told me they don't really mean this pay-as-you-go thing. Yes, they're going to pass it, but they don't mean it. I go, But I do believe in pay-as-you-go. I do believe things should be paid for.

I found out from those who had been here longer than I had that they were right in their cynicism, because over and over big bills that our friends across the aisle brought when they were in control of things, they would make an exception. So this bill and that bill and this bill and that bill weren't paid for, so the pay-as-you-go didn't mean much.

But some of us believe that when we create a law we ought to either abide by the law or change it. This needed to be covered. In looking for ways to come up with funds to cover these current interest rates, some of us were reminded of the fact that ObamaCare, that most of the country didn't want—most of the country begged Congress, under Speaker PELOSI and HARRY REID, not to pass—and that Americans, even in Massachusetts and other places normally controlled by Democrats, expressed their will by electing Democrats, this time elected Republicans so they could stop ObamaCare. It took a procedural twist that was quite unseemly in order to get it passed, but the American people didn't want it.

I realize that since President Obama sees ObamaCare as his defining issue, his biggest issue, that he would not ever sign a bill that repealed ObamaCare in its entirety. I can get that. I understand that. I respect that. But it seemed to some of us that surely, as the President in every speech talks about being financially responsible, surely he would see that we shouldn't spend the $105 billion implementing ObamaCare until we find out if it's constitutional; because to use $105 billion to implement a bill, actually a takeover of people's rights, to implement that only to have it struck down would mean we had wasted tens of billions of dollars. My thought was, surely—surely—President Obama would be willing to meet us at that point. Sure, he won't agree to a complete repeal, but let's just suspend the spending until we find out whether the Supreme Court says it's constitutional or not. How could you be against that?

Well, he was, because as the bill was shoved down the throats of Americans, it became very evident that they didn't care what Americans thought, don't really care what the Supreme Court thinks. Apparently, many don't even know what the Supreme Court thinks or says because the President, himself, said it would just be such a fundamental change from what the Supreme Court had ever done before.

Obviously, he was not aware of recent cases like Marbury v. Madison. I think that was around 1803. Not all schools have copies of those newer cases like that.

Anyway, it's not fundamentally different from what the Supreme Court has done in the past. What's fundamentally different is to have a Congress push through a bill like ObamaCare that's about one thing, the ''GRE,'' the government running everything, with a majority, a big majority of Americans saying, Please, don't do this. So it was done.

In looking for ways to pay for this bill today, it seemed to many of us that a good and appropriate course would be to say let's take some of that money, a tiny, tiny bit of that money from ObamaCare that many of us think will be struck down, that shouldn't be spent till we find out if it's going to be struck down, and let's use that to pay for the $6 billion for this program. It made sense to some of us.

But as I have already read, there were 13 Democrats that stood up and said, Okay, we can go along with that. Let's wait and see if ObamaCare is struck down or not before we spend any more of that money on ObamaCare. In the meantime, we will use it to pay for the student loan rates that we're out there blasting Republicans for not caring about.

This was a way to be bipartisan, and 13 Democrats were bipartisan, and we appreciate them reaching across the aisle to pass this bill with us with a big majority. The President, on the other hand, apparently did get word that despite all his rhetoric that we don't care about the student loan rates on our side of the aisle, we don't care about students, as he runs around the country condemning us, somebody at the White House got word, because there was the issue of a veto threat if we passed this bill that keeps student interest rates where they are.

Now, when I first heard that we were going to potentially pass a student loan bill that would affect interest rates, I considered that I may have to vote ''present'' because my wife and I have student loans for our children that we are paying back. Well, it turns out this bill will not help me one bit. My interest rates are still way above this.

My wife and I took out student loans for our children. They're way above this. This doesn't affect our loans that we have, and, therefore, I was able to vote for this bill to help those students that are getting loans in the present.

The reason I feel compelled, my wife and I felt compelled to start taking out student loans and to take responsibility for paying those loans, was because, before I ever ran for office as a judge, my wife and I had set aside money in accounts that would pay for our kids' college when they got there, would increase in value, increase in value. By the time they got ready for college, the money would be there to pay for it.

But when we took, we believed it was, a calling for me to run for judge—they badly needed a new judge—we knew it would be a big hit financially. Just as when I ran for Congress, we had to really feel compelled that this was the course for our lives.

□ 1450

Once we felt that, we cashed out every asset except our home, our retirement accounts, everything. Now, a little scarier to some than others, I knew I could make a lot more money because I did before. I made a number of times more in the private sector a couple years before I started running. The practice was going good. I didn't want my children to have to be encumbered with massive college debt for one reason, because I felt called to be a public servant. So we've taken on those student loans.

So it doesn't go over too well with a person like me who has sacrificed all our assets except our home to come be a part of Congress and to try to get things on track. It doesn't make me feel too pleasant when people say that I don't care about students, student loans and their rates. We get it. We understand. We want students to do well. But more than that, we want them to have a vibrant economy and a job waiting for them when they get out of college.

And it should be an exciting time of renaissance and economic boon in America, except for this President. If he would simply get out of the way. We have found that we can be energy independent, and we don't have to send billions and billions of dollars, 42 cents out of every dollar of which we're borrowing, we don't have to send all that money to the Solyndras and all the cronies of this administration, if he could just get out of the way and allow the market to work and collect the revenue that comes pouring in from the income tax, from the businesses, including the oil companies and the independent oil and gas companies as they start producing more of our own energy.

It should be a new day in America. It should be a time of renaissance here. Instead, people are struggling to figure out how much food can I afford for my family when I'm paying $70 and $80 to fill up my gas tank when it shouldn't be more than $40, because this administration has given every indication by its actions—not its words but by its actions—that it will do nothing to help us become energy independent.

We talk about, gee, natural gas, from this administration, natural gas can really help out. I'm for all of the above. Well, apparently that means the President is for all of the above up in the sky somewhere because he's doing everything he can to keep us from drilling and producing the energy we've got.

We should be thanking God every day for blessing this country with more energy than any country in the world. And people like the Chinese are wondering: What is going on with these people? They've got more energy than anybody in the world. We're having to run to South America, Africa, and other places to buy their energy because we just don't have enough. They've got all they'll need, but they're putting it off-limits and won't produce it.

It's kind of strange to thinking people that we're not utilizing the blessings that are found in this country. Well, it's time we started, and if we do that, then the students will have jobs, and they can pay them back more quickly. We do care, and this bill today shows that.

Now, I want to take up another topic right quickly here, something called the United States Post Office. Now, there are some who think we ought to just get the government out of the post office business altogether, and normally I'm a guy that believes, if a private entity can do a better job than the government, then let's let the private entity do it. But there's a problem here, and it's called the U.S. Constitution, article 1, section 8: The Congress shall have power to—and you go through the listed empowerments—establish post offices and post roads.

If you go through our history, you will find out that actually they were quite concerned about the King being able to prevent them from sending newspapers, news and messages around that could inform people of what was really going on. They thought it was so important that there be a government post office, and I do think. But we can't be stupid about the way it's running, and we have people in management positions in the United States Post Office who have been worse than stupid. Incompetent doesn't begin to touch what some in management of the U.S. Post Office have been doing. It's as if they want to kill it off.

Now, there are a lot of issues, but I think the biggest issue is in the middle and upper management of the post office. Because I've seen, on more than one occasion, an announcement by the United States Post Office that we are going to close this post office, we're going to close this facility, and that was followed with a statement that, and therefore we are going to pay for an independent study to show that we should close these facilities.

Well, duh. If you go pay somebody to do a study to justify the decision you've already made, you've got no business being in a management position because you're not using the facts and information at hand to make your decisions. You make your decisions willy-nilly regardless of what the facts dictate should occur.

We got a good indication of that recently in east Texas. We got a map sent out by these brilliant managers of the U.S. Post Office explaining a decision they had made.

I'm going to get this up here because it's important that the management that sent this out understands how silly and how ridiculously incompetent they are.

Now, they were making a decision with regard to a postal processing facility near Tyler, Texas. Tyler, Texas is located in Smith County. Now, in Texas, though, we do have a Tyler County, and in Tyler County you find towns like Woodville, Chester, and Warren, places like that; but you don't find Tyler, Texas, or the Tyler, Texas, processing facility in Tyler County. It's in Smith County. Yet we had a determination by the management of the U.S. Post Office that it would be more effective to shut down the Tyler processing facility, and they sent out this map to show this.

This is an exact enlargement of the map the U.S. postal management sent out to justify their closing a processing facility near Tyler, Texas. In the center of this circle is Tyler County. It's not near Tyler, Texas. It's not near the processing facility.

Now, you might say, well, surely they went out and talked to the people at the processing facility, looked to see if there were decisions that could made to make it more efficient and more economically viable, those kinds of things, and the answer would clearly be: How can they go out and talk to them when they don't even know where Tyler, Texas is? They think it's in Tyler County.

We've got some morons. Maybe they're just incompetent. Who knows?

But when we look to see, okay, how is the post office adjusting, we figure, well, as any business would know, you don't want to hurt the retail business and you don't want to make it more difficult for people to use the retail end of your business. That would be the local post offices. So what have these mental giants done? They've said, We're going to close lots of post offices and make it much more difficult for you to use our services.

□ 1500

Not only that, we're going to close processing facilities that make the mail move many times more quickly, more efficiently, and save tremendous amounts of gasoline because we do the processing close to where it occurs. They're talking about closing a processing facility in Lufkin, Texas—I'm sure they don't know where that one is either. But when you look at what they've done, it makes no sense.

Now, this is the map they sent out with Tyler County as the center. This tells you, down here is Tyler County; up here is Tyler, Texas. They're not even close. They don't cover the same areas. And yet they were using information down here about Tyler County to justify closing a facility up here. Surely, they found their error, but they don't care because they're in middle management. What difference does it make? They're not accountable. They don't have to show a profit. They don't have to show efficiency.

So what do they do? Here's part of what's going on with the post office. Well, times are tough, so let's create more senior management staff. How about that. Percent management change from 1997 to 2012, up 41.25 percent. Wow, that's some smart folks. Gee, we need more retail, we need people using our services more; let's close

retail facilities, make it more difficult to use them. Let's get more senior management in there, and gee, that will make a lot of difference. We've gone up 1,006 percent on inspector generals, and local management losses have been rather dramatic. That's not the way to become more efficient.

Not only that, they could take a clue from what America is doing. It used to be that you pulled into a service station and you got service. Now you pull into a service station, the only service is what you get out of the car and do yourself. I prefer to do that anyway. I've worked in service stations, and I actually enjoyed it. So I don't want anybody else pumping my gas. When I finish and the thing clicks off, I raise the hose up and I get every bit of the gas that I've got in that hose.

Well, let's look at the routes. Right now, if you mail a letter in Tyler, Texas, to go to Lufkin, Texas, it will travel 84 miles. You mail one from Tyler to Palestine—and it is Palestine in East Texas—total is 47 miles. You mail a letter from Tyler to Longview, it's 38 miles.

Under the new plan—that's certainly not going to save any gasoline—our brilliant postal management will have you mail a letter from Tyler that's going to Longview, the 38 miles, now it will go to the Dallas area, then over to Shreveport, then back to Longview. We're not going to process it here. We're going to go from 38 miles to 389 miles to deliver a letter.

If you're going to send a letter down here, let's see, I can't tell where that is. It looks like down 35, so maybe that's to Waco or Austin. So you want to send it there—oh, I see. If you want to mail a letter from Tyler to Palestine, instead of 50-something miles, it will go Tyler to Dallas, down here to Austin, then back to Palestine. If you want to mail a letter the short distance to Lufkin, well, we're going to make it go 10 times further. We're going to go to Dallas, and then clear down—I guess that's to Houston, and then back up to Lufkin. We're going to go about 10 times as far to deliver a letter as we did before. This is nuts.

What we've seen in America is, as times got tough, service stations said, you know what, we're going to let you do your own pumping. That will help us save and be more efficient. As time has gone on, they said you know what, let's put other services in this gas station, so you see banks, you see other things. In some post offices, they were beginning to do that. They have agreements with the State. Let's let the State lease or pay us to do some of the State services here. Let's allow them to come in and get passports here. There were some people that were thinking—and thinking right—you combine other services, this post office will be the center of the community. It will be efficient, it will be local, it will bring people to our retail outlet, and they will have more people using our services at the post office.

Not the way these mental giants figure it; oh, no. We're going to close post offices. We're going to close processing facilities and make it cost a tremendous amount more. We're going to make these decisions, and then we're going to go out, and we're going to hire people to do a study to come to a conclusion—we tell them, all in the name of making the post office more efficient. That is nuts.

It's time to clean out the management of the United States Post Office. I've dealt with postal employees all my adult life. Those are hardworking folks. People that deliver the mail, people that stand there behind the counter, take abuse all day, lines getting longer because we're not replacing the people when they leave, they're good people. They're hardworking people. There are some issues with pensions, we can deal with those. But for heaven's sake, it's time to get rid of top-heavy management making ridiculous decisions, and we can improve our lot here.

One other thing. Last night, I was on a telephone town hall with Rusty Humphries and a lot of Tea Party folks. A question was asked—they slipped in a ringer in there, a Democrat, who said: Gee, you say you're a Christian. How could you vote to take money away from helping seniors with their health care? And how could you help the major oil companies by giving money to them? Quickly let me just say, a subsidy is a gift or grant of money. Look it up. No oil company is getting a gift or grant of money. They're getting deductions.

If you forget what the President said, he said he's going after major oil, declaring war on them. Ridiculous. We have, in the President's jobs bill, exactly what he's doing. He's eliminating the deductions that will bankrupt the independent oil and gas companies in America. It won't affect the major oil companies. He says he's declaring war on the major oil and big evil oil, but the truth is he's going to bankrupt the independent oil and gas producers that produce and drill and maintain 95 percent of the wells in America.

So what will be the effect of this President's so-called ''war'' on major oil? It will put the independents out of business, 95 percent of the wells will not be drilled and maintained. That will mean more profit than any time in the history of the world for the major oil companies. It's time to get that under control.

And to the gentleman that we got cut off with last night because we were out of time, let me just say: Son, dumb, dependent, and Democrat is no way to go through life.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not to others in the second person.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 43, 112th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Monday, May 7, 2012, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5827. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2-Ethyl-1-hexanol; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0604; FRL-9342-5] received April 4, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5828. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acibenzolar-S-methyl; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0086; FRL-9343-3] received April 4, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

5829. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter regarding the results of the pilot program for Foreign Language Proficiency Training, pursuant to Public Law 110-417, section 619(c)(3) (122 Stat. 4489); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5830. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's March 2012 Semi-Annual Report providing the progress toward destruction of the U.S. stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) deadline of April 29, 2012, but not later than December 31, 2017; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5831. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a notice that the Department is taking essential steps to award a Joint Service multiyear contract for 98 V-22 aircraft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5832. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting that the Department is taking essential steps to award a multiyear contract for 155 CH-47F aircraft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5833. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a proposed change to the U.S. Army Reserve Fiscal Year 2011 National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation procurement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5834. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General William T. Lord, United States Air Force, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5835. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Donald J. Hoffman, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

5836. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's annual report for 2011

on the STARBASE Program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2193b(g); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5837. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: New Threshold for Peer Reviews of Noncompetitive Contracts (DFARS Case 2012-D018) (RIN: 0750-AH66) received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

5838. A letter from the Deputy Director for Policy, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits received April 11, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5839. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Colorado; Procedural Rules; Conflicts of Interest [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0963; FRL-9640-3] received April 4, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5840. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Colorado; Revisions to New Source Review Rules [EPA-R08-OAR-2005-CO-0003; FRL-9616-7] received April 4, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5841. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Leisure Properties LLC/D/B/A Crownline Boats; Adjusted Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0944; FRL-9648-6] received April 4, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5842. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2011-0942; FRL-9333-3] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received April 4, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5843. A letter from the Chief, Policy and Rules Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules Regarding Unlicensed Personal Communications Service Devices in the 1920-1930 MHz Band [ET Docket No.: 10-97; FCC 12-33] received April 11, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5844. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In Creation of a Low Power Radio Service; Amendment of Service and Eligibility Rules for FM Broadcast Translator Stations [Docket No.: 99-25; MB Docket No. 07-172, RM-11338, FCC 12-29] received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5845. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Electric Reliability Organization Proposal for Protection and Control Reliability Standard [Docket No.: RM11-16-000] received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5846. A letter from the Chief Human Capitol Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5847. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, Department of Labor, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5848. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's annual report for FY 2011 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5849. A letter from the Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting copy of the report entitled ''District of Columbia Agencies' Compliance with Small Business Enterprise Expenditure Goals for the 1st Quarter of Fiscal Year 2012''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5850. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Production Measurement Documents Incoprorated by Reference [Docket ID: BSEE-2012-0003] (RIN: 1014-AA01) received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5851. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting amendment to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure that have been adopted by the Supreme Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2075; (H. Doc. No. 112—103); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

5852. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's report on the activities of the Community Relations Service (CRS) for Fiscal Year 2011, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000g-3; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5853. A letter from the Interdiction Coordinator, Office of National Drug Control Policy, transmitting National Interdiction Command and Control Plan effective 17 March 2012; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5854. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Fringe Benefits Aircraft Valuation Formula (Rev. Rul. 2012-10) received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5855. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Fractional Aircraft Ownership Programs Fuel Surtax [Notice 2012-27] April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5856. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Announcement and Report Concerning Advance Pricing Agreements [Announcement 2012-13] received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5857. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a joint report that describes activities related to the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Budget Plan and Review for FY 2013-2015; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MICA: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 3556. A bill to designate the new United States courthouse in Buffalo, New York, as the ''Robert H. Jackson United States Courthouse'' (Rept. 112–456). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MICA: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4097. A bill to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes (Rept. 112–457). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KLINE: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 3989. A bill to support State and local accountability for public education, inform parents of their schools' performance, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112–458). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KLINE: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 3990. A bill to encourage effective teachers in the classrooms of the United States and innovative education programs in our Nation's schools; with an amendment (Rept. 112–459, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3534. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to revise requirements related to assets pledged by a surety, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 112–460). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4078. A bill to provide that no agency may take any significant regulatory action until the unemployment rate is equal to or less than 6.0 percent; with an amendment (Rept. 112–461, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on Armed Services and Financial Services discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3990 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

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. MICA (for himself, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. GIBBS, and Mrs. NOEM):

H.R. 4965. A bill to preserve existing rights and responsibilities with respect to waters of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 4966. A bill to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to replace the sequester established by the Budget Control Act of 2011; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 4967. A bill to prevent the termination of the temporary office of bankruptcy judges in certain judicial districts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUINTA:

H.R. 4968. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on bitolylene diisocyanate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 4969. A bill to include the Point Arena-Stornetta Public Lands in the California Coastal National Monument as a part of the National Landscape Conservation System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. ADAMS (for herself, Mrs. NOEM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. FOXX, Ms. BUERKLE, Mrs. ELLMERS, Ms. JENKINS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. MYRICK, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Ms. GRANGER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WEST, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. RENACCI, and Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California):

H.R. 4970. A bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and the Workforce, 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. AKIN (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BENISHEK, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CANSECO, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COLE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FLORES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JONES, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KLINE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. QUAYLE, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 4971. A bill to amend title I of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to ensure that the coverage offered under multi-State qualified health plans offered in Exchanges is consistent with the Federal abortion funding ban; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio (for himself and Mrs. LOWEY):

H.R. 4972. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the label of drugs intended for human use to contain a parenthetical statement identifying the source of any ingredient constituting or derived from a grain or starch-containing ingredient; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 4973. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain sleeping bag carry cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 4974. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain nonwoven polypropylene zippered sleeping bag carry cases, not under 77.5 cm in circumference and not exceeding 127.7 cm in circumference; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 4975. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on man-made shells used in the manufacture of sleeping bags; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 4976. A bill to provide for the conveyance of small parcels of National Forest System land and small parcels of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management to landowners whose lands share a boundary with the National Forest System land or public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 4977. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, oxidized, polymerized; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 4978. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to remove the maximum payment amount for certain qualified losses under the Traumatic Injury Protection under the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN:

H.R. 4979. A bill to establish a grant program to enhance training and services to prevent abuse in later life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENISHEK:

H.R. 4980. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1.3G grade fireworks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENISHEK:

H.R. 4981. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1.4G grade fireworks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself and Mr. DOLD):

H.R. 4982. A bill to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act of 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and the Workforce, Financial Services, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4983. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on women's sports bras of stretch fabric with textile or polymer-based electrodes knit into or attached to the fabric and that incorporate connectors designed to secure an electronic transmitter that transmits physiological information from the electrodes to compatible monitor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4984. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on knit tank tops of stretch fabric with textile or polymer-based electrodes knit into or attached to the fabric and that incorporate connectors designed to secure an electronic transmitter that transmits physiological information from the electrodes to a compatible monitor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4985. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on knit garments of stretch fabric with textile or polymer-based electrodes knit into or attached to the fabric and that incorporate connectors designed to secure an electronic transmitter that transmits physiological information from the electrodes to a compatible monitor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4986. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on baby or child carriers designed for use on bicycles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4987. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on wide angle reflectors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4988. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on bicycle speedometers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4989. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on bicycle speedometer parts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4990. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain brakes designed for bicycles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4991. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on bicycle wheel rims; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 4992. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain leathered footwear for women; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 4993. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain leathered footwear for women; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 4994. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain leathered footwear for men; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 4995. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain leathered footwear for men; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 4996. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on quinoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 4997. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Cyanopyridine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 4998. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on DAT intermediate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 4999. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on DMDS; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5000. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on methoxyfenozide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5001. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Quintec; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5002. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Benzamide, N[[[3,5 Dichloro-2-fluoro-4-1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoropropoxy)phenyl] amino]carbonyl] 2,6 difluoro - (9Cl); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5003. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Dimethyl malonate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5004. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on diphenyl sulfide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5005. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2,6-Dichloroaniline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5006. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on DEPCT; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5007. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2 methoxy-4-trifluoromethylpyridine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5008. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on fenbuconazole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5009. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5010. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Amino-5,7-dimethoxy-1,2,4-triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5011. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a Formulated product containing Propyzamide as the active ingredient; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5012. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on MCPA-2-ethylhexyl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5013. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Tebuthiuron; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5014. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4 Ethoxy 1,1,1 trifluoro 3 butene-2-one; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5015. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Ethalfluralin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5016. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2 Chloro 1 (3 ethoxy 4 nitrophenoxy) 4 (trifluoromethyl) Benzene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5017. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Dichlormid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5018. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Propiconazole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5019. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Gallery; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5020. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures of fungicide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5021. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on myclobutanil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5022. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on (R)-(+)-2-(4 hydroxyphenoxy)propionic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5023. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Acetic Acid, 5 Chloro-8-quinolinoxy, 1 Methylhexylester; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5024. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Benfluralin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5025. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on trifluralin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5026. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4,4-Dimethoxy-2-butanone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 5027. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixed isomers of 1,3-dichloropropene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANSECO (for himself and Mr. CONAWAY):

H.R. 5028. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on nylon woolpacks used to package wool; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 5029. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's footwear not covering the ankle; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 5030. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain women's footwear covering the ankle; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 5031. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-chlorobenzenesulfonyl isocyanate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 5032. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of cymoxanil and inert ingredients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 5033. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on mixtures of 6-amino-5-chloro-2-cyclopropyl-pyrimidine-4-carboxylic acid and inert ingredients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5034. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain rooftop cargo bags; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5035. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain magnetic snaps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5036. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain knitted or crocheted fabrics containing elastomeric yarn; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5037. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on chocolate crumb imported in bulk quantities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5038. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on chocolate confectionery products filled with caramel or sugar-based paste imported in bulk quantities but ready for consumption in their condition as imported; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5039. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Triethylenediamine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5040. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on certain mixtures of alkene polymers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5041. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on mixtures of formaldehyde polymers with aniline and with 4.4'-methylendianiline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5042. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ancamine 2432; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5043. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ancamine 2422; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS (for himself, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WEST, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. KLINE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MCKEON, and Mrs. BLACK):

H.R. 5044. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income any discharge of indebtedness income on education loans of deceased veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 5045. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain coffee brewers with milk frothing capacity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 5046. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on electromechanical ice shavers, with self-contained electric motor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 5047. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain manufacturing equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 5048. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain manufacturing equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 5049. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain sector molds and tooling; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 5050. A bill to prohibit employers and certain other entities from requiring or requesting that employees and certain other individuals provide a user name, password,

or other means for accessing a personal account on any social networking website; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5051. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain synthetic filament yarns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5052. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain untwisted filament yarns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5053. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Basic Red 1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5054. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Acetoacetyl-2,5-dimethoxy-4-chloroanilide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5055. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on 3-Amino-4-methylbenzamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5056. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Basic Blue 7; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5057. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on 5-Chloro-3-hydroxy-2-methyl-2-naphthanilide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5058. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Basic Violet 1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5059. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on 5-Chloro-3-hydroxy-2-methoxy-2-naphthanilide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5060. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on p-Aminobenzamide (4-aminobenzamide); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5061. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Basic Red 1:1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5062. A bill to extend and modify the temporary reduction of duty on 3,3N-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5063. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on certain organic pigments and dyes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5064. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on 4-Hexylresorcinol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5065. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Hexadecyl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5066. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 3-Amino-1,2-propanediol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5067. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5068. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-ethylhexyl salicylate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5069. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on artichokes, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5070. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on artichokes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5071. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on oysters (other than smoked), prepared or preserved; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5072. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,3-Isobenzofurandione, 5,5'-sulfonylbis-, polymer with 4,4'-methylenebis[2,6-dimethylbenzenamine]; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5073. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on styrene, ar-ethyl-, polymer with divinylbenzene and styrene beads having low ash content and specifically manufactured for use as a specialty filler in lost wax mold casting applications in a variety of other specialty filler applications; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5074. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on 2 propenoic acid, polymer with diethenylbenzene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5075. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on helium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5076. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ion-exchange resin of Benzene, diethenyl, polymer with ethenylbenzene and ethenylethylbenzene, chloromethylated, trimethylaminoquaternized; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5077. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on ion-exchange resin powder comprised of a copolymer of methacrylic acid cross-linked with divinylbenzene, in the potassium ionic form, of a nominal particle size between 0.025 mm and 0.150 mm, dried to less than 10% moisture; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5078. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Acephate formulation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5079. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on asulam sodium salt and mixed application adjuvants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5080. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Strong Base Anionic Resin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5081. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ion-exchange resin-Methanamine, N Methyl reaction products with chloromethylated divinylbenzene-styrene polymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5082. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ion-exchange resin and adsorbent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5083. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on macroporous ion-exchange resin comprising a copolymer of styrene crosslinked with divinylbenzene, thiol functionalized; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5084. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Cypermethrin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5085. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Oxyfluorfen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5086. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Thiophanate methyl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5087. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 5(1,1-Dimethylheptyl) Resorcinol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5088. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 4-Bromobenzyl Bromide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5089. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 1-(2-ChloroEthyl)-4-Ethyl-1,4-dihydro-5H-Tetrazol-5-one; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5090. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 1,1-Cyclobutanedicarboxylic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5091. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 2-butyl-5-chloro-3H-imidazole-4-carbaldehyde; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5092. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on Phenyl-2-Pyridyl Acetamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5093. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on alpha-threo Phenyl-2-piperidyl acetamide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5094. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain AC electric motors of an output exceeding 74.6 W equipped with a capacitor rated not over 4 microfarads; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5095. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on AC electric motors of an output exceeding 74.6 W but not exceeding 85 W; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5096. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 1-Benzyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidine carboxylic acid ethyl ester HCl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5097. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on N-[(4-methoxymethyl)-1-phenylmethyl-4-piperidinyl]N-phenylpr opanamide-ethanedioate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5098. A bill to renew the temporary suspension of duty on AC electric motors of an output exceeding 74.6 W but not exceeding 95 W; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5099. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain AC electric motors of an output exceeding 37.5 W but not exceeding 72 W; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5100. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on alpha-Phenyl-2-piperidylacetic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5101. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain AC electric motors of an output exceeding 37.5 W but not exceeding 72 W designed to be operated by means of an infrared remote control; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5102. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain AC electric motors of an output exceeding 74.6 W equipped with a capacitor rated over 4 microfarads; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia (for himself and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 5103. A bill to adjust the boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield

Park to include the Wallis House and Harriston Hill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HERGER:

H.R. 5104. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ski poles and parts and accessories thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5105. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on carbonic dihydrazide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5106. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on hydrazine hydrate, aqueous solution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5107. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain acrylic fiber tow; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5108. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-benzothiazolythio butanedioic acid (2BBA); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5109. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-oxo-4-p-tolylbutyric acid adduct with 4-ethylmorpholine (NEM Salt); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5110. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1-Methylimidazole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5111. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on copper peptide (AHK-Cu); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5112. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on copper peptide (GHK-Cu 1:1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5113. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on a compound of strontium chloroapatite-europium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5114. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on strontium magnesium phosphate-tin doped inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5115. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on resin cement based on calcium carbonate and silicone resins; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5116. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on zinc silicate phosphor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5117. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on a mixture of barium carbonate, strontium carbonate, calcium carbonate, and 1-methoxy-2-propanol acetate, for use as emitter suspension cathode coating; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5118. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a Phosphor blend of Yttrium Oxide doped with Europium and Lanthanum Phosphate luminophores; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5119. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on calcium chloride phosphate phosphor activated by manganese and antimony; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5120. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on calcium chloride phosphate phosphor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5121. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on small particle calcium chloride phosphate phosphor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5122. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on lanthanum phosphate phosphor, activated by cerium and terbium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5123. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on a Phosphor Blend of Yttrium Oxide doped with Europium, Cerium Aluminate doped with Terbium and Barium Aluminate doped with Europium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5124. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on strontium halophosphate doped with europium; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5125. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on lanthanum phosphate phosphor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5126. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on barium magnesium aluminate phosphor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5127. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on coarse yttrium oxide phosphor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5128. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on ultrafine yttrium oxide phosphor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5129. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income amounts paid by an employer on an employee's student loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5130. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain time switches; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5131. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain porcelain lamp-holder housings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5132. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain aluminum lamp-holder housings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5133. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain occupancy sensors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5134. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain surge protectors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5135. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain tamper resistant ground fault circuit interrupters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5136. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on banana jack connectors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5137. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain brass lamp-holder housings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5138. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain plastic lamp-holder housings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5139. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on certain 12-volt batteries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5140. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain electrical transformers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5141. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain 6-volt batteries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5142. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain color video monitors with flat panel screens; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 5143. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from making payments to the Brazilian Cotton Institute; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. HAHN, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. CRAVAACK, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. ROSS of Arkansas, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, and Mr. CARTER):

H.R. 5144. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the award of the Purple Heart to members of the Armed Forces who are killed or wounded in a terrorist attack perpetrated within the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5145. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Reactive Black 31; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5146. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Chromate(4-), [7-amino-3-[(3-chloro-2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)azo]-4-hydroxy -2-naphthalenesulfonato(3-)][6-amino-4-hydroxy-3-[(2-hydroxy 5 -nitro-3-sulfophenyl)azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonato(4-)]-, tetrasodium (P 96-1335); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5147. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on reaction products of phosphorous trichloride with 1,1'-biphenyl and 2,4-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5148. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on ethanediamide, N-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-N'-(4-isodecylphenyl)-; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5149. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Pigment Brown 25; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5150. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Pigment Orange 62; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5151. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3-Dodecyl-1-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-2,5-pyrrolid inedione; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5152. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,3-Benzenedicarboxamide, N, N'-bis-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5153. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1-Acetyl-4-(3-dodecyl-2, 5-dioxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LoBIONDO (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 5154. A bill to provide for the reliquidation of certain entries of high-density, fiberboard-core laminate wall and floor panels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 5155. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on orthotoluidine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California (for herself, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia):

H.R. 5156. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide citizenship for certain children of United States servicemen born overseas during the Vietnam and Korean Wars; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California (for herself, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. WOLF, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 5157. A bill to prohibit the designation of Vietnam under title V of the Trade Act of 1974; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5158. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on 2,3-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5159. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-butyne-1,4-diol, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane, brominated, dehydrochlorinated, methoxylated and triethyl phosphate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 5160. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain acrylic fiber tow; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 5161. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain acrylic fiber tow; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 5162. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain acrylic fiber tow; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. DEUTCH):

H.R. 5163. A bill to provide for media coverage of Federal court proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5164. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on nonenumerated footwear with textile uppers for women, other than house slippers, valued $13/pair or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5165. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on footwear other than house slippers, for women, valued $9.00/pair or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5166. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on nonenumerated footwear for women, valued $25/pair or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5167. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on magnesium aluminum hydroxide carbonate (synthetic hydrotalcite) and magnesium aluminum hydroxide carbonate (synthetic hydrotalcite) coated with stearic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5168. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on magnesium zinc aluminum hydroxide carbonate coated with stearic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5169. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Helional,; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5170. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on cis-3-Hexen-1-ol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5171. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on imitation jewelry necklaces or bracelets, valued $10 each or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5172. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on necklaces or bracelets, other than necklaces or bracelets containing jadeites or rubies, valued $10 each or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5173. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on women's belts of leather or composition leather, each valued $7.00 or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5174. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on C12-18 alkenes, polymers (TPX) with 4-methyl-1-pentene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5175. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on leather footwear for women with uppers other than of pigskin (other than house slippers, work footwear, tennis shoes, basketball shoes and the like), valued $20/pair or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5176. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on footwear for women (other than house slippers, tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like and other than work footwear), valued $15/pair or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5177. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on leather footwear for women with uppers other than of pigskin, valued $35/pair or higher; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5178. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on imitation jewelry earrings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5179. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on europium oxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5180. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures or coprecipitates of lanthanum, cerium, and terbium phosphates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5181. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures or coprecitates of yttrium oxide and europium oxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5182. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on cerium nitrate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5183. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on gadolinium oxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5184. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on lanthanum oxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5185. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on yttrium oxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 5186. A bill to prevent excessive speculation in energy commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 5187. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for clean energy and to repeal fossil fuel subsidies for big oil companies; 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. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 5188. A bill to provide guaranteed child care assistance for low-income families; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCKEON:

H.R. 5189. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain mechanics' work gloves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKEON:

H.R. 5190. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain mechanics' work gloves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKEON:

H.R. 5191. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain mechanics' work gloves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKEON:

H.R. 5192. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain mechanics' work gloves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKEON:

H.R. 5193. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain mechanics' work gloves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS (for herself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 5194. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to protect and preserve access of Medicare beneficiaries in rural areas to health care providers under the Medicare program, to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to extend discounts under the 340B program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 5195. A bill to establish a 5-year demonstration program to provide skills to classroom teachers and staff who work with children with autism spectrum disorders; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5196. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Microcrystalline anatase-type titanium dioxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5197. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on polytetramethylene

ether glycol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5198. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on sodium hypophosphite monohydrate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5199. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain filament polyester window shade material in a modified basket weave; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5200. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on anatase titanium dioxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5201. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain filament polyester, foam-backed window shade material in a plain weave; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5202. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain PCBTF; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5203. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain woven fiberglass window shade material with acrylic coating; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5204. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on certain PCBTF with an acid acceptor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5205. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain PCBTF with antioxidant; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5206. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on window shade material composed of woven fiberglass coated with ethyl vinyl acetate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5207. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain PCBTF with antistatic; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5208. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain PCBTF with a corrosion inhibitor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5209. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain window shade material composed of 100% polyester filaments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5210. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Dianil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5211. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on benzenesulfonyl chloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5212. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on amino ethyl carbazole; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5213. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5214. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Himic Anhydride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5215. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on liquid dielectric transformers having a power handling capacity exceeding 100,000 kVA; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5216. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on helical springs not suitable for use in motor-vehicle suspension, of iron or steel wire having a cross-sectional dimension of 12.7 mm or more; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5217. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on vibration dampeners; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5218. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on complete digital process control systems designed for use with steam turbine generator sets for use in AP 1000 nuclear powerplants certified by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5219. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on check valves of steel, having an opening approximately 7.62 cm. or more in diameter and certified by the importer as meeting ASME B16.34 certification requirements as approved for use in nuclear facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5220. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on stop valves each designed to be actuated by steam turbine hydraulic control systems and thermostatically controlled by an electrohydraulic actuator, and parts thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5221. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on economizers for use with boilers of heading 8402 or 8403; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5222. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on hand operated globe type valves of steel, having an opening less than approximately 7.62 cm. in diameter and certified by the importer as meeting ASME III certification requirements (but not meeting ASME B16.34 certification requirements) as approved for use in nuclear facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5223. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on hand operated globe type valves of steel, having an opening less than approximately 7.62 cm. in diameter and certified by the importer as meeting ASME B16.34 certification requirements as approved for use in nuclear facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5224. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on hand operated globe type valves of steel, having an opening approximately 7.62 cm. or more in diameter and certified by the importer as meeting ASME B16.34 certification requirements as approved for use in nuclear facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5225. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on check valves of steel, having an opening approximately 7.62 cm. or more in diameter and certified by the importer as meeting ASME B16.34 certification requirements as approved for use in nuclear facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5226. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on check valves of steel, having an opening less than approximately 7.62 cm. in diameter and certified by the importer as meeting ASME III certification requirements (but not meeting ASME B16.34 certification requirements) as approved for use in nuclear facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 5227. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Aminopyridine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut (for himself and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 5228. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzoic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5229. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,6-Diisocyanato-hexane homopolymer, polyethylene-polypropylene glycol mono-Bu ether blocked; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5230. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Desmodur E 14; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5231. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Desmodur HL BA; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5232. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Nonafluorobutanesulfonic acid, potassium salt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5233. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Desmodur VP LS 2078/2; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5234. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Bayhydur XP 2547; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5235. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Bayhydur BL 5335; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5236. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Desmodur BL 1100/1; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5237. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Tetraethylammonium perfluoroctanesulfonate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5238. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on Chlorobenzene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5239. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on *P*-Dichlorobenzene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5240. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Dimethyl dicarbonate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5241. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain plasticizers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5242. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Phosphoric acid, tris (2-ethylhexyl)ester); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5243. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Phenylphenol sodium salt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5244. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Phosphorus Sulfochloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5245. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Thionyl chloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5246. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 2-Oxepanone polymer with 1,4-butanediol and 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol-blocked; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5247. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Desmodur R-E; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5248. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Poly(toluene diisocyanate); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5249. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Desmodur RF-E; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5250. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 1,6-Hexanediol-dimethyl carbonate copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5251. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on 1,6-Hexanediol-dimethyl carbonate copolymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5252. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on dimethyl carbonate polymer with 1,6-hexanediol copolymer and 2-oxepanone; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5253. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on reaction product of 3,5-dimethyl-1,2-diazole with polymer of hexane-1,6-diyl diisocyanate in organic solvent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MYRICK:

H.R. 5254. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Efka 6225; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 5255. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on fasteners, in clips suitable for use in a mechanical attaching device; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 5256. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on hand tools designed for securing plastic fasteners; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 5257. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on product mixtures containing mesosulfuron-methyl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 5258. A bill to suspend temporarily the rate of duty on certain mixtures containing Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl, Pyrasulfotole, Bromoxynil octanoate, Bromoxynil heptanoate, and Mefenpyr-diethyl; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNES:

H.R. 5259. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Fungaflor Technical (Imazalil); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 5260. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Dilauroyl peroxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 5261. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Didecanoyl peroxide; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 5262. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Bis(4-tbutylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 5263. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 3,3',4,4'-Biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 5264. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on 4,4'-Oxydianiline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 5265. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on RODA; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 5266. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on 4,4'-Oxydiphthalic anhydride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5267. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4,4'-Sulfonyldiphenol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5268. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on mixtures of fatty acids, C12-21 and C18-unsatd., 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidol esters and polyethylene or polypropylene or 3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzoic acid, hexadecyl ester; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5269. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 1,6-Hexanediamine, N,N'-Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinyl)-, P/W 2,4-Dichloro-6-(4-morpholinyl)-1,3,5-triazine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5270. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-(4,6-Bis-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-5-(octyl oxy)-phenol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5271. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Hydroxylamine sulfate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5272. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on capers, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, in containers holding 3.4 kg or less; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5273. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on pepperoncini, prepared or preserved by vinegar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5274. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on pepperoncini, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5275. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on capers, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, in immediate containers holding more than 3.4 kg; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5276. A bill to extend and modify the temporary reduction of duty on o-Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5277. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on D-Mannose; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5278. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on propoxur (2-(1-methylethoxy)phenol methylcarbamate); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 5279. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain portable personal area mosquito repellents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 5280. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain alginates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 5281. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on propylene glycol alginates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 5282. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on sodium alginate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5283. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to enhance the clinical trial registry data bank reporting requirements and enforcement measures; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REICHERT (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 5284. A bill to amend section 1862 of the Social Security Act with respect to the application of Medicare secondary payer rules to workers' compensation settlement agreements and Medicare set-asides under such agreements; 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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5285. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on o-Anisidine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5286. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Titanium mononitride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5287. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on Phenyl salicylate (benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, phenyl ester); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5288. A bill to extend the suspension of duty on 2,4-Xylidine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5289. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 4-Chloro-1,8-naphthalic anhydride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5290. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ester gum 10D 25KG BG China; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5291. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Poly-Pale, 25 KG Bag, China; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5292. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Syloboc K-200; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5293. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on HPHP; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5294. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 2-Ethylhexanol; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5295. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Sodium Benzoate, ODR/FLV Comp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5296. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Isophthalic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5297. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on rosin and resin acids and derivatives thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5298. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on petroleum resins, coumarone, indene or coumarone-indene resins; polyterpenes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5299. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Ortho Toluidine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5300. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain single yarns of viscose rayon; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5301. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain single yarns of viscose rayon; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5302. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on certain artificial filament single yarns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey):

H.R. 5303. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to limit assistance to the Palestinian Authority; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5304. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on liquid-filled glass bulbs designed for sprinkler systems and other release devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5305. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on aqueous emulsion of a modified aliphatic amine mixture of: decanedioic acid, compounds with 1,3-benzenedimethanamine- bisphenol A-bisphenol A diglycidyl etherdiethylenetriamine glycidyl phenyl ether reaction productepichlorohydrinformaldehyde- propylene oxidetriethylenetetramine polymer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5306. A bill to extend and modify the temporary suspension of duty on Cyazofamid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5307. A bill to extend the temporary reduction of duty on Acetamiprid Technical; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5308. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on Cypermethrin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5309. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on PHBA; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5310. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on sorbic acid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5311. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on potassium sorbate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5312. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain screws, bolts, nuts, washers, and similar articles of steel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5313. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain parts suitable for use solely or principally with the apparatus of heading 8535, 8536 or 8537; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5314. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on threaded articles of iron or steel nesoi (not bolts, nuts, or screws); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5315. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on other non-threaded articles (fasteners) of iron or steel, nesoi; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 5316. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures containing n-butyl-1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1-hydroxypyridine-2-thione, zinc salt, and application adjuvants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 5317. A bill to extend the temporary suspension of duty on mixtures containing n-butyl-1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one and application adjuvants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 5318. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ethylhexylglycerine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. TSONGAS (for herself and Mr. OLVER):

H.R. 5319. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the mainstem of the Nashua River and its tributaries in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Mr. HANNA):

H.R. 5320. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the quarterly wages paid threshold for classification as an agricultural labor employer for purposes of unemployment taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 5321. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for the more accurate and complete enumeration of members of the Armed Forces in any tabulation of total population by the Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5322. A bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to provide for an Inspector General for the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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. RUSH (for himself and Mr. FORTENBERRY):

H. Con. Res. 121. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that as one of the world's important wetland and coastal marine ecosystems, the Niger Delta should be protected and its recovery and economic development a priority; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANDRY (for himself and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H. Res. 635. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Mr. Al Armendariz, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator for South Central Region (Region 6), is not suitable to secure domestic energy development, and, therefore should immediately resign; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, 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. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. HEINRICH):

H. Res. 636. A resolution expressing support for designation of the period beginning April 9, 2012, and ending May 6, 2012, as ''Bataan-Corregidor Month''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. GOWDY):

H. Res. 637. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the release of information with respect to the 1940 decennial census is a cause for celebration, that the National Archives and Records Administration and the Bureau of the Census should be commended for maintaining custody of such information, and that the citizens of the United State should use such information to learn about their family history; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HINOJOSA (for himself and Mr. DOLD):

H. Res. 638. A resolution supporting the efforts of the National Association of State Fire Marshals to raise awareness of proper bonding for yellow corrugated stainless steel tubing to the specifications of the National Fire Protection Association Code; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SIRES, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN):

H. Res. 639. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should work within the framework of the United Nations process with Greece to achieve longstanding United States and United Nations policy goals of finding a mutually acceptable composite name, with a geographical qualifier and for all uses for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BACA, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REYES, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. STARK, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WATT, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. CHU, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. AUSTRIA):

H. Res. 640. A resolution expressing support for designation of May 2012 as Mental Health Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 641. A resolution expressing support for designation of April 28, 2012, as ''Jon Faddis Day'', and honoring his contribution as both a jazz musician and educator; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PEARCE:

H. Res. 642. A resolution expressing support for designation of the month of April as Parkinson's Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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. HIMES:

H.R. 5323. A bill to provide for the liquidation or reliquidation of certain entries of top-of-the-stove stainless steel cooking ware from the Republic of Korea; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5324. A bill to liquidate or reliquidate certain entries of digital still image video cameras; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. MICA:

H.R. 4965.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce among the several States).

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 4966.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 4967.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article III, section 1, of the Constitution empowers Congress to create ''such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.'' Additionally, Article I, section 8, gives Congress plenary power over the subject of bankruptcy.

By Mr. GUINTA:

H.R. 4968.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have the 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, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 4969.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

The Congress shall have Power * * * To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. ADAMS:

H.R. 4970.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. AKIN:

H.R. 4971.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Congress's power under Article I, Section 8, clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

H.R. 4972.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The above mentioned legislation is based upon the following Section 8 statement:

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. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 4973.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Among other things, Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to lay and collect duties and prescribes that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States. Furthermore, Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18 gives Congress the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution these and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 4974.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Among other things, Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to lay and collect duties and prescribes that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States. Furthermore, Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18 gives Congress the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution these and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 4975.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Among other things, Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1 provides Congress with the power to lay and collect duties and prescribes that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States. Furthermore, Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18 gives Congress the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution these and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government or any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 4976.

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. ANDREWS:

H.R. 4977.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 4978.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 12, 13, 14, and 18

By Ms. BALDWIN:

H.R. 4979.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. BENISHEK:

H.R. 4980.

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,

By Mr. BENISHEK:

H.R. 4981.

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,

By Mr. BIGGERT:

H.R. 4982.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4983.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4984.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4985.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4986.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4987.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4988.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4989.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4990.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 4991.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

US Constitution, Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 4992.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 4993.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 4994.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BONAMICI:
H.R. 4995.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 4996.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 4997.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 4998.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 4999.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5000.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5001.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5002.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5003.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5004.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause I: 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, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5005.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5006.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5007.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5008.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5009.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5010.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5011.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5012.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5013.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5014.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5015.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5016.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5017.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5018.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States
By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:
H.R. 5019.
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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5020.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5021.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5022.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5023.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5024.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5025.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5026.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H.R. 5027.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. CANSECO:

H.R. 5028.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the ''Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 5029.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 5030.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 5031.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1 & 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 5032.

AtI21 Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1 & 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. CARNEY:

H.R. 5033.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clauses 1 & 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5034.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 5035.

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. DENT:

H.R. 5036.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5037.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5038.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5039.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5040.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5041.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5042.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 5043.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DESJARLAIS:

H.R. 5044.

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. DEUTCH:

H.R. 5045.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 5046.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 5047.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 5048.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina:

H.R. 5049.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect

Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 5050.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5051.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5052.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5053.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5054.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5055.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5056.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5057.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5058.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5059.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5060.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5061.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 5062.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5063.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5064.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5065.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5066.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5067.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5068.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5069.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5070.

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, 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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5071.

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. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 5072.

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. GERLACH:

H.R. 5073.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5074.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5075.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5076.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5083.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5090.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5091.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5092.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5093.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5094.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5095.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5096.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5097.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5098.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H.R. 5102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GINGREY of Georgia:

H.R. 5103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2: The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. HERGER:

H.R. 5104.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the authority to lay and collect duties as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5105.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5106.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5107.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5108.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5109.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5110.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5111.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5112.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5113.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5114.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5115.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5116.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5117.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5118.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5119.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5120.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5121.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5122.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5123.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5124.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5125.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5126.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5127.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.R. 5128.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced under the authority of Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises''; and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, which grants Congress the power to ''regulate Commerce with foreign nations.''

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5129.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5130.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5131.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5132.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5133.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5134.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5135.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5136.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5137.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5138.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5139.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5140.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5141.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5142.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 5143.

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, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 5144.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution. Specifically, clause 12, which grants Congress the authority to raise and support an Army; clause 13, which grants Congress the authority to provide and maintain a Navy; clause 14, which grants Congress the authority to make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval forces; clause 16, which grants Congress the authority to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; and clause 18, which grants Congress the authority to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the foregoing powers.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5145.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5146.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5147.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5148.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5149.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5150.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5151.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5152.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. KISSELL:

H.R. 5153.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE. I. Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. LoBIONDO:

H.R. 5154.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. LOEBSACK:

H.R. 5155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 5156.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 5157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the explicit power of Congress to regulate commerce in and among the states, as enumerate in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the explicit power of Congress to regulate commerce in and among the states, as enumerate in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause, of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 5160.

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, 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 Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 5161.

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, 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 Mrs. LUMMIS:

H.R. 5162.

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, 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. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California:

H.R. 5163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: ''To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court''

By Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5164.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5165.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5166.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5167.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5168.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5169.

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, 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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5170.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5171.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5172.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5173.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5174.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5175.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5176.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5177.

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 Mrs. MALONEY:

H.R. 5178.

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. MARINO:

H.R. 5179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(a) Section 8, Clause 1 of Article I of the Constitution; and

(b) Section 8, Clause 3 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(a) Section 8, Clause 1 of Article I of the Constitution; and

(b) Section 8, Clause 3 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5181.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(a) Section 8, Clause 1 of Article I of the Constitution; and

(b) Section 8, Clause 3 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5182.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(a) Section 8, Clause 1 of Article I of the Constitution; and

(b) Section 8, Clause 3 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(a) Section 8, Clause 1 of Article I of the Constitution; and

(b) Section 8, Clause 3 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(a) Section 8, Clause 1 of Article I of the Constitution; and

(b) Section 8, Clause 3 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 5185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

(a) Section 8, Clause 1 of Article I of the Constitution; and

(b) Section 8, Clause 3 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 5186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 5187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 5188.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States: ''The Congress shall have Power To. . . provide for the General Welfare of the United States . . .'', also known as the General Welfare Clause, and ''. . . 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 . . .'', also known as the Necessary and Proper Clause.

By Mr. McKEON:

H.R. 5189.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . .''

By Mr. McKEON:

H.R. 5190.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . .''

By Mr. McKEON:

H.R. 5191.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . .

By Mr. McKEON:

H.R. 5192.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . .''

By Mr. MCKEON:

H.R. 5193.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . .''

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 5194.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, clause 3 to regulate Commerce among the several States.

By Mr. MORAN:

H.R. 5195.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is authorized by Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress authority regarding Defence [sic] and general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5196.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5197.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5198.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5199.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5200.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5201.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5202.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5203.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5204.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5205.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5206.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5207.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5208.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5209.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5210.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among

the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5211.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5212.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5213.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5214.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5215.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5216.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5217.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY

H.R. 5218

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5220.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5221.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5222.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5223.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5224.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5225.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 5226.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut:

H.R. 5227.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut:

H.R. 5228.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5229.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5230.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5231.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5232.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5233.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5234.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5235.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5236.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5237.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5238.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5239.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5240.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5241.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5242.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5243.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5244.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5245.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5246.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5247.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5248.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5249.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5250.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5251.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5252.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 5253.
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, Clauses 1 and 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. MYRICK:
H.R. 5254.
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 Mr. NEAL:
H.R. 5255.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. NEAL:
H.R. 5256.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:
H.R. 5257.
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. NEUGEBAUER:
H.R. 5258.
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. NUNES:
H.R. 5259.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. OLSON:
H.R. 5260.
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. OLSON:

H.R. 5261.

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. OLSON:

H.R. 5262.

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. OLSON:

H.R. 5263.

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. OLSON:

H.R. 5264.

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. OLSON:

H.R. 5265.

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. OLSON:

H.R. 5266.

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. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5267.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5268.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5269.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5270.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5271.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5272.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5273.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5274.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5275.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5276.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5277.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5278.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 5279.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution which states: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;''

AND

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution which grants Congress the power ''To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;''

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 5280.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 5281.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 5282.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 5283.

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. REICHERT:

H.R. 5284.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5285.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5286.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5287.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5288.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5289.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5290.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5291.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5292.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5293.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5294.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5295.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5296.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5297.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5298.

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. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 5299.

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. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5300.

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. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5301.

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. ROTHMAN of New Jersey:

H.R. 5302.

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. ROYCE:

H.R. 5303.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5305.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5306.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5307.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 5308.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5309.

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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5310.

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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5311.

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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5312.

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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5313.

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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5314.

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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 5315.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause I. ''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. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 5316.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 5317.

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 lay and collect duties and to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 5318.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. TSONGAS:

H.R. 5319.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 5320.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. WHITFIELD:

H.R. 5321.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 2 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 5322.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 5323.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''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 . . .''

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 5324.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 273: Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H.R. 376: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 409: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 436: Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 664: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 860: Mr. SHULER and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 876: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 890: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 905: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1063: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 1098: Mr. POLLS.

H.R. 1112: Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. WEST.

H.R. 1175: Ms. MOORE.

H.R. 1193: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 1195: Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BOREN, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 1206: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. MCKEON.

H.R. 1219: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BOREN, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 1327: Mr. STEARNS and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1370: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. FLAKE.

H.R. 1416: Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Ms. HIRONO.

H.R. 1426: Mr. SCHOCK.

H.R. 1537: Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 1578: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 1580: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. SCHOCK, and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 1639: Mr. BARROW, Mr. TIPTON, and Ms. HANABUSA.

H.R. 1672: Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 1675: Ms. MATSUI and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1733: Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 1753: Mr. MCDERMOTT.

H.R. 1792: Mr. GIBSON and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1802: Mr. BERG and Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 1821: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1860: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, and Mr. JORDAN.

H.R. 1897: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2104: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 2139: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. FLEMING.

H.R. 2182: Mr. BENISHEK.

H.R. 2195: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 2197: Ms. MOORE and Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 2198: Mr. SCHILLING.

H.R. 2353: Mr. PAUL.

H.R. 2404: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 2568: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 2695: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 2696: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 2717: Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 2880: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2951: Mr. LANKFORD.

H.R. 2957: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 2969: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. WEST, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 2978: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 3000: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. QUAYLE, and Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 3053: Ms. CHU.

H.R. 3057: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 3065: Mr. WALSH of Illinois.

H.R. 3067: Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3264: Mr. CULBERSON.

H.R. 3269: Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LANDRY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 3283: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3307: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 3357: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 3364: Mr. PETRI and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 3423: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 3444: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.

H.R. 3464: Mr. BERMAN and Ms. RICHARDSON.

H.R. 3502: Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.

H.R. 3506: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 3526: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 3591: Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 3618: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 3627: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 3647: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 3661: Ms. FUDGE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. KISSELL, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 3665: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 3667: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 3668: Mr. CRAVAACK.

H.R. 3769: Mr. TOWNS and Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut.

H.R. 3783: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey and Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 3839: Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 3848: Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 3849: Mr. MCINTYRE.

H.R. 3862: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 3863: Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 3903: Ms. FUDGE and Ms. EDWARDS.

H.R. 3987: Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 4005: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 4018: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 4045: Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 4066: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

H.R. 4077: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. HEINRICH.

H.R. 4094: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 4099: Mr. BARROW, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. KELLY.

H.R. 4103: Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 4115: Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 4128: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 4132: Mr. HECK and Mr. DOLD.

H.R. 4133: Mr. HALL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BONNER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. NUNES, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 4157: Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. CRAVAACK, and Ms. HOCHUL.

H.R. 4158: Mr. QUAYLE and Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 4165: Ms. CHU, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 4180: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
H.R. 4196: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 4201: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. TURNER of New York, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. DENT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HECK, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. REICHERT, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. LANCE, Mr. WEST, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HANNA, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. BONNER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. CARTER, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. COLE, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 4203: Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 4212: Mr. WEST and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 4215: Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. CHU, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 4222: Mr. QUAYLE.
H.R. 4227: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 4232: Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
H.R. 4235: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 4256: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 4259: Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 4269: Mr. JONES, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 4271: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 4278: Mr. CARTER and Mr. ALEXANDER.
H.R. 4279: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.
H.R. 4295: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 4296: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. SCHILLING, Mr. TURNER of New York, Ms. RICHARDSON, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 4304: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 4306: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 4313: Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 4323: Mr. SCHOCK and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 4330: Mr. KING of Iowa and Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 4331: Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 4341: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 4342: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 4350: Mr. NADLER, Mr. DUFFY, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 4367: Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, and Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 4385: Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. LONG, and Mrs. ADAMS.
H.R. 4386: Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 4405: Mr. BERMAN.
H.R. 4406: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. DINGELL, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 4470: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CHU, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. CLARKE of Michigan.
H.R. 4480: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 4481: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 4485: Mr. FLORES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HALL, Mr. WEST, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 4624: Mr. SCHWEIKERT and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 4816: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CLARKE of Michigan, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. DONNELLY of Indiana, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 4819: Mr. REYES.
H. R. 4820: Mr. REYES.
H. R. 4821: Mr. REYES.
H.J. Res. 47: Mr. WELCH.
H.J. Res. 103: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. GARDNER.
H.J. Res. 104: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.J. Res. 105: Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina.
H.J. Res. 106: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H. Con. Res. 87: Mr. WOLF.
H. Con. Res. 107: Mr. RIBBLE.
H. Con. Res. 110: Mr. MARCHANT.
H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. PETRI.
H. Res. 246: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H. Res. 282: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H. Res. 568: Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. REICHERT.
H. Res. 609: Ms. SPEIER.
H. Res. 618: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. TURNER of New York.
H. Res. 623: Mr. JONES.
H. Res. 624: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H. Res. 627: Mr. GRIMM, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.