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No. 46

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HARRIS).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 9, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ANDY HARRIS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

The work of the Congress resumes after time spent by millions of Americans celebrating high holy days, and spring comes to our Nation's Capitol. It is a season of hope.

In this Chamber, where the people's House gathers, we pause to offer You gratitude for the gift of this good land on which we live and for this great Nation which You have inspired in developing over so many years. Continue to inspire the American people, that through the difficulties of these days we might keep liberty and justice alive in our Nation and in the world.

Give to us and all people a vivid sense of Your presence, that we may learn to understand each other, to respect each other, to work with each other, to live with each other, and to do good to each other. So shall we make our Nation great in goodness, and good in its greatness.

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

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. BURGESS 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.

PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER WAS A HEROINE FOR FREEDOM

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the world lost a true heroine for freedom. Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will forever be remembered for her great re-

solve to achieve victory during the Cold War.

From her humble beginnings as a grocer's daughter to her successful tenure in Parliament, Baroness Thatcher possessed great leadership qualities we can all learn from that contributed to her success. Her determination to promote and protect democracy led to the successful dissolution of the Soviet Union and the liberation of dozens of former Soviet-occupied nations from Communism to free-market democracy.

Prime Minister Thatcher's loyal friendships with President Ronald Reagan, Pope John Paul II, and Polish Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa changed history, standing up for freedom against the threat of Communism.

Thank you, Baroness Margaret Thatcher, for your commitment to democracy. Millions around the world were touched by your unwavering strength in preserving freedom. You will be missed.

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

HONORING MEMPHIS SOUL

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, tonight PBS and the Grammys will continue a series of concerts at the White House, and tonight's concert will feature Memphis soul. Memphis is a city known around the world for music, whether it's Sun Records and Elvis Presley and Sam Phillips or the studios which will be featured tonight, Stax Records and Hi Records. Sam Moore, Justin Timberlake, Mavis Staples, Charlie Musselwhite, Ben Harper, Sam Moore of Sam and Dave, they'll all be there.

Memphis music is part of America's cultural history, a living, breathing

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

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



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part of our culture. We're pleased that PBS and the Grammys chose Memphis soul to be featured tonight. The President will be there. Without AL GREEN, he'll have to do "Let's Stay Together" by himself. We look forward to that.

We ask all of you to come to Memphis, Tennessee, and visit America's great reservoir of music history.

CITY OF IRVING, TEXAS, AWARD-ED 2012 MALCOLM BALDRIDGE NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the city of Irving on the receipt of the 2012 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award. This award is the Nation's highest Presidential honor for performance excellence through innovation, improvement, and visionary leadership.

Irving, Texas, is not just about lower tax rates and efficient government; the city of Irving prioritizes feedback from its citizens, achieving high levels of citizen satisfaction and producing almost \$45 million in cost savings over the past 5 years. Through the implementation of the Lean Six Sigma program, the city of Irving, Texas, has lowered tax rates for its citizens, improved the quality of services, and maintained an efficient workforce.

I congratulate the city of Irving on its receipt of this award, and I hope that the Federal Government in Washington, D.C., can learn from their example.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, today, April 9, is Equal Pay Day, the day on the calendar that marks more than 3 months into 2013 when women's wages finally catch up to what men earned in 2012.

Nearly a half century after the passage of the Equal Pay Act, women continue to face unfairness in the workplace. According to the American Association of University Women, in Rhode Island's First Congressional District, women working full time, year round, still make only 83 cents on the dollar compared to the average man.

For all the progress that we've made in the fight for women's rights, the issue of pay equity continues to persist. That's why I'm proud to voice my strong support for the Paycheck Fairness Act, a commonsense bill that would strengthen the Equal Pay Act by providing effective remedies for women who are not paid equal wages for equal work.

It's time for us to prioritize the long-term well-being of the Nation's hard-working women, many of whom are heads of households, and immediately

pass this critical legislation to help ensure equality in the workplace.

□ 1410

HONORING THE SERVICE OF THE 3RD U.S. INFANTRY REGIMENT, THE OLD GUARD

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

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the men and women of the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment, better known as The Old Guard, who, for 65 years, have faithfully guarded the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery.

Saturday, April 6, was the 65th anniversary of this Honor Guard, which continuously watches over the Tomb of the Unknowns 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, through all kinds of weather.

Many don't know that the 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment pulls double duty, also maintaining tactical readiness, prepared to defend Washington in the event of war or other crisis.

The Tomb, of course, holds the remains of select unknown soldiers from World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. While only God knows their names, they represent men and women who died defending our freedoms. We should all be proud to live in a country that continues to honor their sacrifice, a country that doesn't forget that freedom isn't free.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in thanking the soldiers of The Old Guard for their vigilance and dedication.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Equal Pay Day. Today is a day I wish we didn't have to mark. After 99 days of 2013, women have finally caught up with what their male coworkers earned last year.

And while unequal pay clearly hurts women, it also affects their families. The additional \$11,000 a woman would make each year if she was fairly compensated would pay for a year and a half of child care, or feed a family of four with money to spare.

As we continue to pull out of the recession, every dollar matters, and that is why hardworking women across this Nation are counting on us to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act and close this gap for good.

We are listening, and we must act. Our sisters, our daughters, and our granddaughters deserve nothing less.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, today is an important day in women's history and our country's history. It is the 50th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act, a reminder of the progress we have made in the fight for equality, and a reminder that the fight is not over.

Nationally, women earn 77 cents on the dollar compared to their male coworkers. In my State of Nevada, it's 85 cents to the dollar. No matter the degree of disparity, unequal pay for equal work is wrong.

Women head over 125,000 households in Nevada. Closing the wage gap would provide needed and deserved income for these families and all families across the country.

I'm the father of a bright young daughter. I want the best for her and for young women across the country who have great contributions to make to our Nation, and that's why I urge passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I stand with my colleagues to highlight Equal Pay Day and call on this body to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

Equal pay for equal work not only adheres to our country's founding principles of justice and equality, but it makes a huge difference to the families in Wisconsin. In my district, women are paid 81 cents to the dollar that men earn, and across the State of Wisconsin, the number is even lower, 78 cents. That equals \$10,324 less in wages a year between a man and a woman.

What does \$10,324 mean?

Well, it means almost 2,800 gallons of gas. It means more than a year's worth of groceries and almost a year's worth of rent.

The pay gap has a real effect on the families of Wisconsin. Almost 230,000 households in Wisconsin are headed by women, and almost a third of those fall below the poverty line. Eliminating the wage gap would provide much-needed assistance to women whose families depend on those salaries.

I am proud to cosponsor the Paycheck Fairness Act, which makes important strides towards ensuring that women finally receive equal pay for equal work. This bill improves the lives of Wisconsin women, Wisconsin families, and Wisconsin communities. We have an urgent moral need to pass it.

GENDER GAP IN THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, last year almost 58 percent of college graduates were women, and women now account for over half of the college-educated population. In corporate America, women were 53 percent of new

hires last year, and women account for 50 percent of jobs held by college-educated individuals. This is all very good news.

Yet, when you look at advancement, we see another story emerging. It is estimated that when people are promoted to managers in corporations, only 37 percent of them are women. When promotions to vice presidents are made, only 26 percent are women.

This is a talent drain. This is not only a big problem for women, but it's a big problem for our economy. It limits diversity of ideas, which limits productivity.

The gender gap hurts U.S. competitiveness by creating management structures that don't reflect the views of 50 percent of the population. It hurts families because women are economic anchors in the majority of families.

Fifty-three percent of working women are primary breadwinners, and 15 million households are headed by women. We're creating an economic burden. The gender gap and wage gap is not reflective of the kind of society we want to live in. We need to reverse both institutional and individual mindsets that limit the progress of women.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Equal Pay Day because we are a stronger Nation when our sons and daughters get equal pay for an equal day of work. As the proud father of a teenage daughter, I know that children deserve to have a fair shot at success, regardless of their gender.

When a woman in south Florida is paid 86 cents for every dollar paid to a man for the same job, it creates a yearly gap for women of almost \$6,000. That's real money. It's nearly a year of groceries, 5 months of rent, 30 months of gas.

And so, in this new century, with so many women serving as heads of households and women being a critical part of our economic success, it's time we close the gender pay gap once and for all and pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

SUPPORT WAGE EQUALITY

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address wage equality in our Nation, or the lack thereof.

I was raised by a mother, a schoolteacher. She worked hard. She worked harder than any male that I know of on her job, and then when she came home, she worked hard in the home, harder than any male that I've ever known. And she turned me over to my wife.

My wife works harder than I ever thought about working, both outside

the home and in the home. So I believe that it is definitely a great tragedy that either one of those women would make less than a man doing the same thing on the job. I think it's terrible.

Seventy-seven cents for every dollar earned by a man is what women make in my home State of Georgia. I'm particularly alarmed by the wage gap for minority women, who often earn less than 64 cents for every dollar earned by a non-minority man.

Without equal pay, women working twice as hard only go half as far. We must continue to strive for income equality and support women in the workplace.

PAYCHECK FAIRNESS ACT

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

Ms. DELAURO. It has now been 50 years since Congress passed the Equal Pay Act to confront the "serious and endemic" problem of unequal wages in America. At the time, when women were a third of the Nation's workforce, President John F. Kennedy said that this would help to end "the unconscionable practice of paying female employees less wages than male employees for the same job."

Today, women are now half of the Nation's workforce, but they are still only being paid 77 cents on the dollar as compared to men. And that is why today we're once again forced to recognize Equal Pay Day, the day in 2013 when a woman's earnings for 2012 catch up to what a man made last year.

Unequal pay affects families all across our country. They're trying to pay their bills, trying to achieve the American Dream, and are getting less take-home pay than they deserve for their hard work. More steps are clearly needed to ensure that women are paid what they deserve.

We need to pass legislation that will end pay secrecy and give women the tools to ensure that they are being compensated fairly. We need to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act. Men, women, same job, same pay.

Fifty years after this Congress first acted on the issue, it is time to end unequal pay. Make the dubious milestone of Equal Pay Day a thing of the past.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 9, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
The Speaker, U.S. Capitol,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following mes-

sage from the Secretary of the Senate on April 9, 2013 at 9:43 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 10. With best wishes, I am Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1703

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN) at 5 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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.

BONNEVILLE UNIT CLEAN HYDROPOWER FACILITATION ACT

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 254) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the development of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System of the Central Utah Project.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 254

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 "Bonneville Unit Clean Hydropower Facilitation Act".

SEC. 2. DIAMOND FORK SYSTEM DEFINED.

For the purposes of this Act, the term "Diamond Fork System" means the facilities described in chapter 4 of the October 2004 Supplement to the 1988 Definite Plan Report for the Bonneville Unit.

SEC. 3. COST ALLOCATIONS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to facilitate hydropower development on the Diamond Fork System, the amount of reimbursable costs allocated to project power in Chapter 6 of the Power Appendix in the October 2004 Supplement to the 1988 Bonneville Unit Definite Plan Report, with regard to power development upstream of the Diamond Fork System, shall be considered final costs as well as costs in excess of the total maximum repayment obligation as defined in section 211 of the Central Utah Project Completion Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-575), and shall be subject to the same terms and conditions.

SEC. 4. NO PURCHASE OR MARKET OBLIGATION; NO COSTS ASSIGNED TO POWER.

Nothing in this Act shall obligate the Western Area Power Administration to purchase or market any of the power produced by the Diamond Fork power plant and none of the costs associated with development of transmission facilities to transmit power from the Diamond Fork power plant shall be assigned to power for the purpose of Colorado River Storage Project ratemaking.

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON TAX-EXEMPT FINANCING.

No facility for the generation or transmission of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System may be financed or refinanced, in whole or in part, with proceeds of any obligation—

(1) the interest on which is exempt from the tax imposed under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or

(2) with respect to which credit is allowable under subpart I or J of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code.

SEC. 6. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

If, 24 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, hydropower production on the Diamond Fork System has not commenced, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate stating this fact, the reasons such production has not yet commenced, and a detailed timeline for future hydropower production.

SEC. 7. PAYGO.

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.

SEC. 8. LIMITATION ON THE USE OF FUNDS.

The authority under the provisions of section 301 of the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-381; 42 U.S.C. 16421a) shall not be used to fund any study or construction of transmission facilities developed as a result of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 254, introduced by Congressman JASON CHAFFETZ of Utah, facilitates the development of 50 megawatts of clean and renewable hydroelectric power at existing Interior Department facilities in the Diamond Fork System in Utah. That is enough electricity to power over 50,000 homes.

The bill removes an administrative impediment to make this happen. As

part of the Interior Department's current rules, the developer must first pay \$106 million even before investing in the capital cost to install hydropower generators. As Water and Power Subcommittee Chairman TOM MCCLINTOCK said, this requirement is akin to a family renting out a room but first requiring the renter to pay off their mortgage. The family is then shocked that nobody wants to rent from them and the family is not further along in paying off its mortgage and has denied itself rental income. The Congressional Budget Office concurred by stating:

The Federal Government is unlikely, under current law, to develop the hydropower resources of the Diamond Fork project for at least the next 10 years.

Therefore, this bill removes the requirement of paying for the sunk cost and encourages non-Federal entities to pursue hydropower development at Diamond Fork. As a result, this legislation will generate \$4 million in revenue over a 10-year period. The House has passed this legislation twice in as many Congresses, and I urge my colleagues to support it again.

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

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

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

Mr. HOLT. H.R. 254, introduced by my friend Mr. CHAFFETZ of Utah, would allow for the production of hydropower at existing facilities by deferring the debt associated with hydropower development on the Diamond Fork System, as you have heard.

This would facilitate the development of 50 megawatts of clean hydroelectric power while generating revenue for the government for the use of its water facilities. This is what we should want to see.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support its passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ).

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the bipartisan support that we've had in the passage of this legislation and urge its support.

H.R. 254 is a win for Federal taxpayers, the environment, and energy users. This bill allows for the development of 50 megawatts of clean, renewable hydropower on the Diamond Fork System in Utah and will generate \$600,000 per year for the Federal Government. In Utah, we are one of the fastest-growing areas in the Nation and we need this power.

Under current law, hydropower will not be developed on the Diamond Fork System due to a requirement that energy developers pay \$106 million to recover sunk costs that were incurred several years ago.

This \$106 million payment requirement renders the hydropower project economically unfeasible. According to

the Congressional Budget Office doing an assessment on H.R. 254:

Among the reasons that CBO expects the site will probably not be developed over the next 10 years under current law is a requirement that project sponsors pay the Treasury for a portion of the Federal Government's previous investments in the water project.

H.R. 254 would waive the repayment requirement, making the project economically feasible. In addition, the developer would pay the Federal Government a \$600,000 per year fee, unrelated to the sunk cost, once the project is completed.

Massive amounts of energy are generated in the Diamond Fork unit as water flows downhill from Strawberry Reservoir to the Utah and Salt Lake Valleys. Energy dissipators are scattered throughout the pipeline to slow the flow and disperse the energy. Under H.R. 254, the operators would be able to replace those dissipators with turbines, allowing the currently wasted energy to be converted into electricity.

With or without this bill, the Federal Government will not recover the \$106 million under any realistic scenario, and developers will not create 50 megawatts of renewable hydropower unless the sunk cost repayment requirement is waived. Additionally, the Federal Government will receive \$600,000 per year once the project is completed if the repayment requirement is waived.

This has had a number of hearings within the Natural Resources Committee. We appreciate the bipartisan support and spirit of this moving forward. I would urge passage by my colleagues. We need the energy. This is the best, clean way we can do it.

Mr. HOLT. Does the gentleman from Virginia have further speakers?

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

Mr. HOLT. With that, I will repeat my advice to my colleagues that we support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1710

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I concur with the gentleman from New Jersey in that this bill should pass, and I appreciate the bipartisan support.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 254.

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. HOLT. 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 motion will be postponed.

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2013

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1033) to authorize the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 under the American Battlefield Protection Program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1033

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 “American Battlefield Protection Program Amendments Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812 AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION.

Section 7301(c) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) BATTLEFIELD REPORT.—The term ‘battlefield report’ means, collectively—

“(i) the report entitled ‘Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields’, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993; and

“(ii) the report entitled ‘Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States’, prepared by the National Park Service, and dated September 2007.”; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking “Battlefield Report” and inserting “battlefield report”.

(2) In paragraph (2), by inserting “eligible sites or” after “acquiring”.

(3) In paragraph (3), by inserting “an eligible site or” after “acquire”.

(4) In paragraph (4), by inserting “an eligible site or” after “acquiring”.

(5) In paragraph (5), by striking “An” and inserting “An eligible site or an”.

(6) By redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (9).

(7) By inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraphs:

“(6) WILLING SELLERS.—Acquisition of land or interests in land under this subsection shall be from willing sellers only.

“(7) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection, including a description of—

“(A) preservation activities carried out at the battlefields and associated sites identified in the battlefield report during the period between publication of the battlefield report and the report required under this paragraph;

“(B) changes in the condition of the battlefields and associated sites during that period; and

“(C) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields and associated sites during that period.

“(8) PROHIBITION ON LOBBYING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds provided pursuant to this section may be used for purposes of lobbying any person or entity regarding the implementation of this section or be granted, awarded, contracted, or otherwise be made available to any person, organization, or entity that participates in such lobbying.

“(B) LOBBYING DEFINED.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘lobbying’ means to directly or indirectly pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone call, letter, printed or written matter, or other device intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, a jurisdiction, or an official of any government to favor, adopt, or oppose by vote or otherwise, any legislation, law, ratification, policy, land use plan (including zoning), or appropriation of funds before or after the introduction of any bill, resolution, or other measure proposing such legislation, law, ratification, policy, or appropriation.”.

(8) In paragraph (9) (as redesignated by paragraph (6)), by striking “2013” and inserting “2018”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

The American Battlefield Protection Act addressed the preservation and protection of Civil War battlefields through conservation easements or through the purchase of land from willing sellers with Federal grants. H.R. 1033 renews this effort which will soon expire and adds Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields to those eligible for protection.

It is important to know that the bill we are considering mirrors the version from the last Congress that passed the House and included improvements made by the Natural Resources Committee. Specifically, the program sunset was moved up from 10 to 5 years, and we retained the existing authorization of appropriations to provide a more realistic funding level in these times of deficit spending.

Additionally, the committee added language to prohibit these funds from being used for lobbying activities or for being distributed to organizations that participate in lobbying. With so many existing needs within the National Park Service, we want to ensure that these funds go specifically for battlefield protection and not outside advocacy.

I would also like to point out that this legislation does not fund advocacy or educational seminars and programs. These grants are strictly available to State and local governments for battlefield protection. There is a separate and distinct Federal authorization for educational programs and partnership that is not part of this bill.

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

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

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

Mr. HOLT. I rise in support of the American Battlefield Protection Program Amendments Act that Mr. WITTMAN and I have brought to the committee and now to the floor.

From Lexington, where the shot still reverberates, to Gettysburg, the site of the battle described so brilliantly and concisely by Lincoln, to the stories of the American Revolution and the Civil War, it is at the battlefields that we bring to life the ideals of liberty and democracy fostered by our Nation’s Founders.

History is best experienced by those who can touch it, feel it, live it; and the battlefields of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War provide a unique opportunity for Americans to experience where and how the epic struggle for our Nation’s independence and identity took place. Unfortunately, urbanization, suburban sprawl, and unplanned commercial and residential development are constantly encroaching on many of the significant battlefields of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. This encroachment poses a severe and growing risk to the preservation of these historically significant sites.

Congress recognized this danger to our shared history and in the late 1990s created the American Battlefield Protection Program, a competitive grant program that matches Federal dollars with private money to preserve Civil War sites. Since Congress first appropriated funding for this program, it has helped to save more than 17,000 acres of hallowed ground in 14 States, again encouraging private funds for acquiring land from willing sellers.

The bill before us today, H.R. 1033, would build on the success of the American Battlefield Protection Program in preserving Civil War battlefield sites and would reauthorize this program and extend the protection and preservation to battlefields from the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

H.R. 1033 would allow officials at the American Battlefield Protection Program to collaborate with State and local governments and nonprofit organizations to preserve and protect the most endangered historical sites and provide up to 50 percent of the cost of purchasing the battlefield land threatened by sprawl and commercial development, again from willing sellers encouraging the use of private funds.

Previously, this legislation has been approved three times by this House with overwhelming bipartisan support, mostly unanimous.

In a markup in the House Natural Resources Committee last month, the American Battlefield Protection Program Amendments Act again passed unanimously.

As the Civil War Trust said in their letter supporting this legislation:

The battlefields of the American Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War provide a unique opportunity for Americans to experience the epic battles that helped define our Nation. Preserving these American historic treasures is essential to remember the sacrifices that our ancestors made to secure our freedom and independence and preserve our Republic.

With the ongoing bicentennial commemoration of the War of 1812 and the ongoing sesquicentennial commemoration of the Civil War, this is an opportune time to recommit ourselves to the protection of our Nation's hallowed grounds. Historical sites, once lost, are gone forever. We should act now to preserve these valuable sites.

The National Park Service has done an inventory of sites around the country, and they point to many that need this protection now.

I thank my colleague from Virginia for his enthusiastic support. I point out that there is strong bipartisan support for this legislation as cosponsors and other supporters. And I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting this bill.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

As an original cosponsor of H.R. 1033, I would like to express my appreciation to Mr. HOLT for his continued leadership to preserve and protect important historic battlefields throughout the United States, including those in his home State of New Jersey, which is better known as the "crossroads of the American Revolution."

As a Virginian, this legislation is also especially notable as it will continue to preserve important hallowed ground from our Nation's independence and the Civil War. The Civil War Battlefield Preservation program has been particularly beneficial to the Commonwealth of Virginia. As a result, hard-fought acres of battleground have been preserved in pivotal sites such as Appomattox, Cedar Creek, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Petersburg, and Richmond.

Preserving battlefields does more than just honor those who fought in those battles; it protects important places from development. I want to make sure that we continue those efforts in ensuring that we make the effort to keep these battlefields in their proper place in this Nation's history.

I also would like to emphasize that this program doesn't increase the amount of Federal land. I know there's been some criticism to say this is an effort to increase Federal land within this program. While it does increase and expand those battlefield areas that are eligible under the program, it doesn't increase the amount of Federal land in this particular project.

□ 1720

I want to make sure people understand that because this is really for the protection of battlefields outside of national park boundaries, giving those

concerned within those areas the ability to help preserve those lands. There is no additional management burden on the Federal Government, so these lands are not going to become part of a system in which we have to incur more costs to maintain those lands. It's the ability to make sure that we preserve those lands. Especially today, with the encroachment of development in these areas, these critical, historical sites must be preserved, and this gives the folks in those areas the flexibility and the tools—the ability—to preserve these lands.

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

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank my good friend from Virginia, and would reiterate what he has said.

In fact, the original legislation, which we are reauthorizing and extending through this bill, grew out of Virginia. It was because of the critical battlefields in Virginia that were at risk of being lost that this battlefield protection legislation was developed, but it will be beneficial across many States.

If you look where the War of 1812 was fought—in the Deep South and around the Great Lakes—and where the Revolutionary War was fought, which was up and down the Thirteen Colonies, this is something that is of great national importance; and because the authorization is about to expire, it is needed; and because so many of these battlefields are at great risk of being overrun by sprawl and development, it is at the greatest need now.

I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

As Mr. HOLT said, preserving battlefields is extraordinarily important, but it does more than just honor those who have fought in the past: it's important that it protects these places that are so important in our Nation's history.

Preserving these battlefields contributes economically to local businesses and to historic communities in these areas across the country. According to a recent study, in just five States, those States including Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, 15.8 million visitors went to these Civil War sites and spent nearly \$442 million in those local communities and supported 5,150 jobs. We talk all the time up here about jobs and the economy. This is something that we can do to improve and enhance jobs and the economy in these local communities.

We are blessed in Virginia, as Mr. HOLT said, with a rich history. According to the Virginia Tourism Corporation, Civil War site visitors stay longer and spend more than twice as much as the average visitor to the Commonwealth. Preserving battlefields is good for local communities and businesses, and it's good for jobs and the economy.

Mr. HOLT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WITTMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HOLT. I would like to add to his economic numbers the fiscal fact that this does not appropriate any funds. We are just reauthorizing existing legislation and extending it.

I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, again, the bill continues a modest investment of Federal resources to protect these hallowed grounds where independence was won and our Republic secured.

I do want to reiterate what Mr. HOLT said in that this legislation does not increase authorized spending. Proponents of this program sought to double the annual spending authorization and add Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 sites to those eligible for grants, but the committee made sure that there was no increase in spending and insisted that the proposal be added to keep the authorization flat at these current levels when adding additional war sites. We wanted to make sure we had the opportunity for sites to be included, but in understanding where we are with the Nation's deficit, we wanted to make sure that we could preserve these sites without adding to the deficit. I think this is a very responsible way to do that, to make sure that communities have the ability to do the things they need to do, and also to make sure we keep in mind the times that we face here at the Federal level.

So I believe it's an extraordinarily good bill, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1033.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1033.

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. WITTMAN. 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 motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 678, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION SMALL CONDUIT HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL JOBS ACT

Mr. BISHOP of Utah, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-31) on the resolution (H. Res. 140) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 678) to authorize all Bureau of Reclamation conduit facilities for hydropower development under Federal Reclamation law, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 254; motion to suspend the rules on H.R. 1033; and approval of the Journal, in each case by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

BONNEVILLE UNIT CLEAN HYDROPOWER FACILITATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 254) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the development of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System of the Central Utah Project, 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 Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 4, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 90]

YEAS—400

Aderholt	Blumenauer	Cardenas
Alexander	Bonamici	Carney
Amodei	Bonner	Carson (IN)
Andrews	Boustany	Carter
Bachmann	Brady (PA)	Cartwright
Bachus	Brady (TX)	Cassidy
Barber	Braley (IA)	Castro (TX)
Barletta	Bridenstine	Chabot
Barr	Brooks (IN)	Chaffetz
Barrow (GA)	Brown (FL)	Chu
Barton	Brownley (CA)	Cicilline
Bass	Buchanan	Clarke
Beatty	Bucshon	Clay
Becerra	Burgess	Cleaver
Benishek	Bustos	Clyburn
Bentivolio	Calvert	Coble
Bera (CA)	Camp	Coffman
Bishop (GA)	Campbell	Cole
Bishop (NY)	Cantor	Collins (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Capito	Collins (NY)
Black	Capps	Conaway
Blackburn	Capuano	Connolly

Conyers	Huelskamp	O'Rourke
Cook	Huffman	Olson
Cooper	Huizenga (MI)	Owens
Costa	Hultgren	Palazzo
Cotton	Hunter	Pallone
Courtney	Hurt	Pascrell
Cramer	Israel	Pastor (AZ)
Crawford	Issa	Paulsen
Crenshaw	Jackson Lee	Payne
Crowley	Jeffries	Pearce
Cuellar	Jenkins	Pelosi
Daines	Johnson (GA)	Perlmutter
Davis (CA)	Johnson (OH)	Perry
Davis, Danny	Johnson, E. B.	Peters (CA)
Davis, Rodney	Johnson, Sam	Peters (MI)
DeFazio	Jones	Peterson
DeGette	Jordan	Petri
Delaney	Joyce	Pingree (ME)
DeLauro	Keating	Pittenger
DelBene	Kelly	Pitts
Denham	Kennedy	Pocan
Dent	Kilmer	Polis
DeSantis	Kind	Pompeo
DesJarlais	King (IA)	Posey
Deutch	King (NY)	Price (GA)
Diaz-Balart	Kingston	Price (NC)
Dingell	Kinzinger (IL)	Quigley
Doggett	Kirkpatrick	Rahall
Doyle	Kline	Rangel
Duckworth	Kuster	Reed
Duffy	Labrador	Reichert
Duncan (SC)	LaMalfa	Renacci
Duncan (TN)	Lamborn	Ribble
Edwards	Lance	Rice (SC)
Ellison	Langevin	Richmond
Ellmers	Lankford	Rigell
Engel	Larsen (WA)	Roby
Enyart	Larson (CT)	Roe (TN)
Eshoo	Latham	Rogers (AL)
Esty	Latta	Rogers (KY)
Farenthold	Lee (CA)	Rogers (MI)
Farr	Levin	Rokita
Fattah	Lewis	Rooney
Fincher	Lipinski	Roskam
Fitzpatrick	LoBiondo	Ross
Fleischmann	Lofgren	Rothfus
Fleming	Long	Roybal-Allard
Flores	Lowenthal	Royce
Forbes	Lowe	Ruiz
Fortenberry	Lucas	Runyan
Foster	Luetkemeyer	Rush
Fox	Lujan, Ben Ray	Ryan (WI)
Frankel (FL)	(NM)	Salmon
Franks (AZ)	Lummis	Sanchez, Linda
Frelinghuysen	Maffei	T.
Fudge	Maloney, Sean	Sanchez, Loretta
Gabbard	Marchant	Sarbanes
Gallego	Marino	Scalise
Garcia	Massie	Schakowsky
Gardner	Matheson	Schiff
Garrett	Matsui	Schneider
Gerlach	McCarthy (CA)	Schock
Gibbs	McCarthy (NY)	Schrader
Gibson	McCaul	Schwartz
Gingrey (GA)	McClintock	Schweikert
Goodlatte	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Gosar	McGovern	Scott, Austin
Gowdy	McHenry	Scott, David
Granger	McIntyre	Sensenbrenner
Graves (GA)	McKeon	Serrano
Graves (MO)	McKinley	Sessions
Grayson	McMorris	Sewell (AL)
Green, Al	Rodgers	Shea-Porter
Green, Gene	McNerney	Sherman
Griffin (AR)	Meadows	Shimkus
Griffith (VA)	Meehan	Shuster
Grimm	Meeks	Simpson
Guthrie	Meng	Sinema
Hahn	Messer	Sires
Hall	Mica	Slaughter
Hanabusa	Miller (FL)	Smith (NE)
Hanna	Miller (MI)	Smith (NJ)
Harper	Miller, Gary	Smith (TX)
Harris	Miller, George	Smith (WA)
Hartzler	Moore	Southerland
Hastings (WA)	Moran	Speier
Heck (NV)	Mullin	Stewart
Heck (WA)	Mulvaney	Stivers
Hensarling	Murphy (FL)	Stockman
Herrera Beutler	Murphy (PA)	Stutzman
Higgins	Nadler	Swalwell (CA)
Himes	Napolitano	Takano
Hinojosa	Neal	Terry
Holding	Negrete McLeod	Thompson (CA)
Holt	Neugebauer	Thompson (MS)
Honda	Nolan	Thompson (PA)
Horsford	Nugent	Thornberry
Hoyer	Nunes	Tiberi
Hudson	Nunnelee	Tierney

Tipton	Walberg	Williams
Titus	Walden	Wilson (FL)
Tonko	Walorski	Wilson (SC)
Tsongas	Walz	Wittman
Turner	Wasserman	Wolf
Upton	Schultz	Womack
Valadao	Waters	Woodall
Van Hollen	Watt	Yarmuth
Vargas	Waxman	Yoder
Veasey	Weber (TX)	Yoho
Vela	Webster (FL)	Young (AK)
Velázquez	Welch	Young (FL)
Visclosky	Wenstrup	Young (IN)
Wagner	Westmoreland	

NAYS—4

Amash	Kaptur
Garamendi	McDermott

NOT VOTING—27

Bilirakis	Gutierrez	Michaud
Brooks (AL)	Hastings (FL)	Noem
Broun (GA)	Kildee	Poe (TX)
Butterfield	Loeb	Radel
Castor (FL)	Lujan Grisham	Rohrabacher
Cohen	(NM)	Ros-Lehtinen
Culberson	Lynch	Ruppersberger
Cummins	Maloney	Ryan (OH)
Gohmert	Carolyn	Whitfield
Grijalva	Markey	

□ 1856

Mr. CAPUANO changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE BARONESS MARGARET THATCHER, FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. ROBY). Without objection, the Clerk will report the resolution.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 141

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Baroness Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives tenders its deep sympathies to the members of the family of the late Baroness Margaret Thatcher and her countrymen.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the legacy of Baroness Margaret Thatcher for her life-long commitment to advancing freedom, liberty, and democracy and for her friendship to the United States of America.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate these expressions of sentiment to the family of the deceased and to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today it do so as a mark of respect to the

memory of the late Baroness Margaret Thatcher.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to, and the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

There was no objection.

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2013

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1033) to authorize the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 under the American Battlefield Protection Program, 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 Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 283, nays 122, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 91]

YEAS—283

Aderholt Collins (NY) Garcia
 Alexander Connolly Gerlach
 Amodei Conyers Gibson
 Andrews Cook Gingrey (GA)
 Bachmann Cooper Goodlatte
 Bachus Costa Granger
 Barber Courtney Grayson
 Barletta Cramer Green, Al
 Barrow (GA) Crawford Green, Gene
 Barton Crenshaw Griffin (AR)
 Bass Crowley Grimm
 Beatty Cuellar Hahn
 Becerra Daines Hanabusa
 Bera (CA) Davis (CA) Harper
 Bishop (GA) Davis, Danny Hastings (WA)
 Bishop (NY) DeFazio Heck (NV)
 Blackburn DeGette Heck (WA)
 Blumenauer Delaney Herrera Beutler
 Bonamici DeLauro Higgins
 Bonner DelBene Himes
 Brady (PA) Denham Holt
 Brady (TX) Dent Honda
 Braley (IA) Deutch Horsford
 Brown (FL) Diaz-Balart Huffman
 Brownley (CA) Dingell Hurt
 Buchanan Doggett Israel
 Bustos Doyle Jackson Lee
 Calvert Duckworth Jeffries
 Camp Duffy Johnson (GA)
 Campbell Edwards Johnson (OH)
 Cantor Ellison Johnson, E. B.
 Capito Ellmers Joyce
 Capps Engel Kaptur
 Capuano Enyart Keating
 Cárdenas Eshoo Kelly
 Carney Esty Kennedy
 Carson (IN) Farr Kilmer
 Carter Fattah Kind
 Cartwright Fitzpatrick King (NY)
 Castro (TX) Forbes Kinzinger (IL)
 Chu Fortenberry Kirkpatrick
 Cicilline Foster Kline
 Clarke Foxx Kuster
 Clay Frankel (FL) LaMalfa
 Cleaver Frelinghuysen Lance
 Clyburn Fudge Langevin
 Coble Gabbard Larsen (WA)
 Coffman Gallego Larson (CT)
 Cole Garamendi Lee (CA)

Levin
 Lewis
 Lipinski
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
 Lummis
 Maffei
 Maloney, Sean
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McNeerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Meng
 Miller, Gary
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Mullin
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (PA)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Negrete McLeod
 Nunes
 Nunnelee
 O'Rourke
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pascrell

Amash
 Barr
 Benishek
 Bentivolio
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Boustany
 Bridenstine
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Bucshon
 Burgess
 Cassidy
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Collins (GA)
 Conaway
 Cotton
 Davis, Rodney
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Franks (AZ)
 Gardner
 Garrett
 Gibbs
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (MO)
 Griffith (VA)
 Guthrie
 Hall
 Hanna
 Harris

Bilirakis
 Broun (GA)
 Butterfield
 Castor (FL)
 Cohen
 Culberson
 Cummings

Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Shimkus
 Sinema
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Petri
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Tierney
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tonko
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Hollen
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walberg
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultze
 Waters
 Watt
 Waxman
 Welch
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Yarmuth
 Young (FL)
 Young (IN)

NAYS—122

Hartzler
 Holding
 Hudson
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Royce
 Jordan
 King (IA)
 Kingston
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Lankford
 Latham
 Latta
 LoBiondo
 Long
 Luetkemeyer
 Marchant
 Marino
 Massie
 McClintock
 McHenry
 Meadows
 Messer
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Mulvaney
 Neugebauer
 Nugent
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Perry
 Pittenger
 Pitts

NOT VOTING—26

Gohmert
 Grijalva
 Gutierrez
 Hastings (FL)
 Hinojosa
 Hoyer
 Kildee
 Pompeo
 Price (GA)
 Radel
 Reed
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Rice (SC)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rokita
 Ross
 Rothfus
 Royce
 Salmon
 Scalise
 Schweikert
 Sensenbrenner
 Sessions
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (TX)
 Southerland
 Stockman
 Stutzman
 Terry
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Wagner
 Walden
 Walorski
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Westrup
 Westmoreland
 Williams
 Wilson (SC)
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Yoho
 Young (AK)

Michaud
 Noem
 Poe (TX)
 Rohrabacher
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Ruppelberger

□ 1907

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and 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. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 91, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN). The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 294, nays 104, answered "present" 1, not voting 32, as follows:

[Roll No. 92]

YEAS—294

Aderholt
 Alexander
 Amodei
 Bachmann
 Bachus
 Barber
 Barletta
 Barrow (GA)
 Barton
 Bass
 Beatty
 Becerra
 Bentivolio
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Blumenauer
 Bonamici
 Bonner
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA)
 Bridenstine
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Brown (FL)
 Brownley (CA)
 Buchanan
 Bustos
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Cantor
 Capito
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cárdenas
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Carter
 Cartwright
 Castro (TX)
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clarke
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coble
 Coffman
 Cole
 Crenshaw
 Cuellar
 Daines
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Dent
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle
 Duckworth
 Duffy
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Ellmers
 Engel
 Enyart
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Fattah
 Fitzpatrick
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx
 Frankel (FL)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Heck (WA)
 Hensarling
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinojosa
 Holt
 Horsford
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Jackson Lee
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly
 Kennedy
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kline
 Kuster
 Labrador
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Lankford
 Lankford
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lipinski
 Lofgren
 Long
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
 Lummis
 Maloney, Sean
 Marino
 Massie
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 Crenshaw
 Daines
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 Doyle
 Duckworth
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Ellmers
 Engel
 Enyart
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Fattah
 Fincher
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Gohmert
 Gutierrez
 Hastings (FL)
 Hinojosa
 Hoyer
 Kildee
 Loeb sack
 Lujan Grisham (NM)
 Lynch
 Maloney,
 Carolyn
 Markey
 Crenshaw
 Cuellar
 Daines
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 Doyle
 Duckworth
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Ellmers
 Engel
 Enyart
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Fattah
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 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
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 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Heck (WA)
 Hensarling
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinojosa
 Holt
 Horsford
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Jackson Lee
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Johnson, Sam
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly
 Kennedy
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kline
 Kuster
 Labrador
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Lankford
 Lankford
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lipinski
 Lofgren
 Long
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
 Lummis
 Maloney, Sean
 Marino
 Massie
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKeon
 Crenshaw
 Daines
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 Doyle
 Duckworth
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Ellmers
 Engel
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 Esty
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 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi

McKinley	Quigley	Stewart
McMorris	Rangel	Stockman
Rodgers	Rice (SC)	Stutzman
McNerney	Richmond	Swalwell (CA)
Meadows	Roby	Takano
Meehan	Roe (TN)	Thompson (PA)
Meeks	Rogers (AL)	Thornberry
Meng	Rogers (KY)	Tierney
Messer	Rokita	Titus
Mica	Roskam	Tonko
Miller (MI)	Ross	Tsongas
Miller, Gary	Rothfus	Upton
Moore	Royce	Van Hollen
Moran	Ruiz	Vargas
Mullin	Runyan	Veasey
Mulvaney	Ryan (WI)	Vela
Murphy (FL)	Sánchez, Linda	Wagner
Murphy (PA)	T.	Walberg
Nadler	Sanchez, Loretta	Walden
Napolitano	Scalise	Walorski
Negrete McLeod	Schiff	Walz
Neugebauer	Schneider	Wasserman
Nugent	Schock	Schultz
Nunes	Schrader	Waters
Nunnelee	Schwartz	Watt
O'Rourke	Schweikert	Waxman
Olson	Scott (VA)	Weber (TX)
Palazzo	Scott, Austin	Webster (FL)
Pascrell	Scott, David	Welch
Paulsen	Sensenbrenner	Wenstrup
Payne	Serrano	Westmoreland
Pearce	Sessions	Whitfield
Pelosi	Sewell (AL)	Williams
Perlmutter	Shea-Porter	Wilson (FL)
Perry	Sherman	Wilson (SC)
Peters (CA)	Shimkus	Wolf
Petri	Shuster	Womack
Pitts	Sinema	Yarmuth
Pocan	Smith (NE)	Yoho
Polis	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)
Pompeo	Smith (TX)	Young (IN)
Posey	Smith (WA)	
Price (NC)	Speier	

NAYS—104

Amash	Griffin (AR)	Peters (MI)
Andrews	Griffith (VA)	Peterson
Barr	Hanna	Pittenger
Benishek	Heck (NV)	Price (GA)
Bera (CA)	Herrera Beutler	Radel
Bishop (NY)	Holding	Rahall
Brady (PA)	Honda	Reed
Burgess	Hudson	Reichert
Capuano	Huelskamp	Renacci
Chu	Huizenga (MI)	Ribble
Coffman	Israel	Rigell
Collins (GA)	Jenkins	Rogers (MI)
Conyers	Johnson (OH)	Rooney
Costa	Jones	Rush
Cotton	Jordan	Salmon
Courtney	Joyce	Sarbanes
Crowley	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Davis, Rodney	Kinzinger (IL)	Sires
Denham	Kirkpatrick	Slaughter
Dent	Lance	Southerland
DesJarlais	Langevin	Stivers
Duffy	Latham	Terry
Farenthold	Latta	Thompson (CA)
Fitzpatrick	Lewis	Thompson (MS)
Flores	LoBiondo	Tiberi
Foxx	Maffei	Tipton
Garcia	Marchant	Turner
Gardner	Matheson	Valadao
Gerlach	McDermott	Velázquez
Gibson	McGovern	Vislosky
Gingrey (GA)	Miller, George	Wittman
Graves (GA)	Neal	Woodall
Graves (MO)	Nolan	Yoder
Green, Al	Pallone	Young (AK)
Green, Gene	Pastor (AZ)	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Owens

NOT VOTING—32

Bilirakis	Gutierrez	Miller (FL)
Broun (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Noem
Butterfield	Kildee	Pingree (ME)
Carter	Kind	Poe (TX)
Castor (FL)	Loeb	Rohrabacher
Coble	Lujan Grisham	Ros-Lehtinen
Cohen	(NM)	Roybal-Allard
Connolly	Lynch	Ruppersberger
Culberson	Maloney	Ryan (OH)
Cummings	Carolyn	Simpson
Gohmert	Markey	
Grijalva	Michaud	

□ 1916

So the Journal was approved.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1202

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove Representative JOE WILSON from H.R. 1202.

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

There was no objection.

GE TRANSPORTATION RESTRUCTURING OPERATIONS

(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, GE Transportation, a division of General Electric, is a locomotive manufacturing facility in Lawrence Park, Erie County, which is located in Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District. The plant is one of the largest employers in the county with over 5,500 employees.

Earlier today, GE announced its intent to restructure operations, which could result in over 950 employees being impacted—a tremendous loss for Erie County, especially for the individuals and families directly impacted. Company officials cited "lower order and production volume within locomotive and mining businesses due to decreased coal demand" as the justification for the decision.

GE supplies locomotives to the freight-rail industry, which has relied more on coal than any other commodity. The announcement is another reminder of how the administration's regulatory agenda is impacting more and more businesses connected to the coal supply chain. Equally so, it raises questions as to what the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can do to become more competitive and improve business retention.

While this is a major upset and I am extremely disappointed, in moving forward we must pull together as a community and support those who have been affected by this decision.

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Mr. PETERS of California. Mr. Speaker, today is Equal Pay Day, and June will mark the 50th anniversary of President Kennedy signing the Equal Pay Act. Despite these markers of recognition and achievement, discrimination through the form of a staggering wage gap still exists.

In San Diego, a woman is paid 84 cents for every dollar a man is paid for

the same job with the same experience. That means, together, San Diego women earn nearly \$3.2 billion less each year than their male counterparts for performing the same work. For a woman working in San Diego, the wage gap represents 60 weeks of food, 4 weeks of mortgage and utility payments, 7 months of rent, or 2,035 gallons of gasoline.

To me, it's remarkable that this is still an issue, so in my first month in Congress I cosponsored Congresswoman ROSA DELAURO's Paycheck Fairness Act. It addresses the continuing discrepancy in pay and strengthens the Equal Pay Act by providing for greater enforcement of and remedies to gender discrimination in the payment of wages.

For my daughter and her daughters, for the women of San Diego, and for women across the Nation, I encourage every Member in this body to stand up for women and help pass the Paycheck Fairness Act.

□ 1920

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, today, the 9th of April, is called Equal Pay Day because it marks the number of days into 2013 women had to work to equal the salary made by their male counterparts in 2012. It is a sad reality that women systemically continue to be paid less than men for doing the same work.

As families increasingly rely on women's wages to make ends meet, equal pay is not simply a women's issue; it is a family issue that impacts our national economy. On average, women receive only 77 cents for every dollar paid to male workers. This disparity results in the loss of nearly \$11,000 a year, or the equivalent of 4 months of groceries, 5 months of child care, and over 6 months of rent and utilities.

In my home State of California, the wage gap is even more pronounced for black and Latina women, who receive just 64 cents and 42 cents, respectively, for every dollar paid to white men.

Mr. Speaker, we have the power to correct this injustice that hurts families and the economy. I urge the Republican leadership to allow a vote on the Paycheck Fairness Act.

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, America's daughters deserve better. Today, in the United States, women make only 77 cents for every dollar their male peers earn. In my home

State of Illinois, women earn nearly \$12,000 a year less than their male counterparts.

During my service in the Army, compared to my male counterparts, I received equal pay for equal work. This policy of fairness has helped make our military the strongest, fiercest in the world.

Pay discrimination doesn't just hurt women; it hurts working families in towns like Itasca and Elgin, Illinois. I know that my neighbors in the Eighth Congressional District believe that their daughters deserve better than this.

Pay equality for women is not only the right thing to do, but it will make our economy stronger; it will make our families stronger; it will make America stronger.

So, on Equal Pay Day, let us recommit ourselves to doing everything in our power to end pay inequality for our country. Congress needs to act now and pass the Paycheck Fairness Act so that women have the opportunity to stand up to this discrimination.

CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Safe Climate Caucus to challenge the Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee to a debate on climate change.

In the last Congress, the Republicans in our committee voted that climate change is a hoax. They voted 53 times to block action on climate change. They voted to defund research, to block action by EPA to control pollution, to prevent energy efficiency measures from going into effect, and to stop the administration from encouraging developing countries to do their part.

This year, they have gone silent. They refuse to hear the views of our premier scientific institutions, but they won't justify their inaction. They won't hold hearings. They won't listen to experts. That's why the members of the Safe Climate Caucus are challenging them to come to the floor and debate us.

We are elected to solve problems, not to ignore them. Let's have the debate about how to solve the climate issue.

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today, Tuesday, April 9, is Equal Pay Day because it symbolizes how far in 2013 women must work in order to make what their male counterparts earned in 2012. This means that it took more than 3 months in 2013 for women's wages to finally catch up to what men were paid in 2012.

For working mothers who have to put food on the table and the retired women whose income is tied to their former salary, the wage gap means real dollars.

Listen to this. In south Florida, if the wage gap was eliminated, a working woman would have enough money for 51 more weeks of food, 3 months more of mortgage and utility payments, 5 more months of rent, or 1,600 additional gallons of gas.

Equal pay is about fairness and it's about families.

RECOGNITION OF EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Ms. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Equal Pay Day. It's the day in 2013 when women finally earn what their male peers did in 2012. Put another way, women work 15½ months to make what a man makes in 12.

Fifty years ago, President Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act into law. Yet half a century later, women still earn only 77 cents to the dollar compared to their male peers. These gaps are even wider for women of color. African American women earn just 64 cents and Latinas earn 55 cents for every dollar.

Sadly, not a single State or major metropolitan area has eliminated the wage gap. In Maryland, the National Partnership for Women and Families found that women who are employed full time lose \$7.8 billion each year due to this wage gap.

We passed the Lily Ledbetter Fair Pay Act 4 years ago to restore the right of women to challenge unfair pay in court, but here the gap persists. We must pass the Paycheck Fairness Act to strengthen the Equal Pay Act and help gender-based discrimination end once and for all.

We all benefit when women earn equal pay. Closing the wage gap must be an integral part of strengthening America's working families and our economy.

REMEMBERING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS JAMES GRISSOM

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

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, for the many in the world to live free, we must rely upon the sacrifices of the few in our armed services. On March 21, we lost Sergeant First Class James Grissom of Hayward, California, while serving Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

Sergeant Grissom graduated from Mount Eden High School in 1999, and he earned a degree from the Art Institute of San Francisco before enlisting in the Army. He was assigned to the 4th Battalion, 1st Special Forces

Group. As a Special Forces soldier, Sergeant Grissom was physically and mentally strong and honored with many medals, including the Bronze Star and the NATO Medal.

His work as a soldier brightly illustrates the heroism of the servicemembers who serve our country and are dedicated to protecting our freedom. I am forever grateful for Sergeant Grissom's sacrifice and service.

Even after Sergeant Grissom passed away, his service to others continued. Years ago, Sergeant Grissom chose to be an organ donor, and his organs were used recently to help others in need across the world.

We shall not forget the sacrifice and honor of Sergeant Grissom. For his country, he gave his life; for the rest of the world, he gives his body.

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today, as we mark Equal Pay Day, we face the alarming reality that women still earn just 77 cents for every dollar earned by a man. As a Nation, we must do better than this.

Women in my State of New Hampshire who work full time earn over \$12,000 less every year than men. That wage gap has real consequences. Smaller paychecks make it harder for families to purchase health care, to send their kids to college, and to save for retirement. That doesn't just hurt women; it hurts our entire community and our economy.

To prevent wage discrimination and to protect its victims, Congress must pass the Paycheck Fairness Act. We must recommit ourselves to being a Nation that rewards the hard work of all Americans, regardless of gender. Mothers, sisters, and daughters across New Hampshire deserve nothing less.

□ 1930

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Equal Pay Day and call for passage of the Paycheck Fairness Act.

In my home State of Delaware, a full-time working woman is paid nearly \$10,000 less than a man who works full time. That means women in Delaware make 80 cents for every dollar men make; and for women of color, the pay gap is even worse.

If this pay gap were eliminated, women in my State and across the country would have more money to spend on rent, more money for child care, more money for gas, and more money for food.

Above all, a system that pays men more than women for doing the same

job is just not fair; and as Members of Congress, we should do something to fix it. That's why I'm a cosponsor of the Paycheck Fairness Act. This bill would make it harder for employers to engage in discrimination against women in the form of unequal pay.

I urge my colleagues to pass the Paycheck Fairness Act so women in Delaware who do the same jobs for the same hours get the same paycheck as their male counterparts.

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, today is Equal Pay Day, a day to remind all Americans and all my colleagues here in Congress that discrimination and paycheck inequality still exists in the general workplace.

Nationally, women earn only 77 cents for every dollar a man earns. That income disparity must end now. And while women in my home State of California are paid 85 cents for every dollar paid to men, we must do more. To live in a country where women do not earn equal pay for equal work is sad and embarrassing.

What does equality look like, Mr. Speaker? Equality looks like the Civil Rights Act of 1964; equality looks like the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and equality needs to look like the Paycheck Fairness Act, which has yet to be passed.

I urge the Speaker to bring this much needed bill to the House floor as soon as possible.

To my constituents, please join me on Facebook tomorrow for a town hall meeting where I will be answering your questions about equality and what steps we should be taking to achieve equality for all. Please visit Facebook.com/RepLowenthal to join the conversation.

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, today we rise in support of Equal Pay Day.

Equal Pay Day symbolizes when more than 3 months into the year women's wages finally catch up with what men were paid in the previous year.

It's unconscionable that women today continue to be blatantly discriminated against in the workforce in terms of their pay and the treatment that they receive.

In 2011, women working full time made only 77 cents to every dollar made by men over the course of a year. The landscape is even worse for women of color. In 2011, African American women earned 64 cents to every dollar earned by white males, and for Latinas

it was only 55 cents and 42 cents in my home State of California. On average, the wage gap costs women roughly \$11,000 annually, and at this rate the wage gap will not close until 2057. Can you imagine that, 2057?

We must support Congresswoman DELAURO's Paycheck Fairness Act. This addresses the serious economic disparities which women still face.

Women and their families cannot afford to continue paying the cost of our inaction in the face of injustice. I hope the Speaker will bring this bill to the floor right away.

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Today on April 9, we recognize Equal Pay Day, symbolizing the more than 3 months into this year that women have to work in order for their wages to finally catch up to what their male colleagues earned last year.

Nearly 50 years ago, President John F. Kennedy signed the Equal Pay Act to protect workers from gender-based discrimination.

Despite the hard work of countless folks to make pay equality a reality, women today still earn only 77 cents for every dollar earned by men doing the same kind of work. For women of color, the wage gap is even larger.

Clearly, as a Nation, we have more work to do. That's why I'm a proud cosponsor of the Paycheck Fairness Act, which would reinforce the Equal Pay Act by closing loopholes and protecting employees from unfair retaliation.

Twice now Democrats have passed this legislation in the House of Representatives only to have it blocked by Senate Republicans.

Equal pay is not a partisan issue. And it's not only a women's issue. This is about America's founding principles of justice for all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you to bring this important legislation before the House for a full vote.

EQUAL PAY DAY

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

Mr. BERA of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to celebrate Equal Pay Day as we mark the 50th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act.

In the last 50 years, women have gone into space and off to war. They've led Fortune 500 companies and served on the Supreme Court. They've been elected Speaker of the House and run for President; yet women still earn only 77 cents for every dollar a man earns.

In the Sacramento area, women lose approximately \$2.2 billion each year because of this pay gap. Now, that's unacceptable and as a father it's personal. I want my daughter to grow up in a

country where her gender is not a barrier to her success.

And the wage gap doesn't just hurt women; it hurts families, businesses, and communities. Women are now nearly half of our workforce, and oftentimes it's up to women to put food on the table and provide for their families. That's why I'm a proud cosponsor of the Paycheck Fairness Act, one of the very first bills I chose to cosponsor.

It's time for us to finish what President Kennedy started 50 years ago and what women have been working to achieve for more than a century and make equal pay a reality for millions of Americans.

EQUAL PAY DAY

(Mrs. BEATTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tuesday, April 9, as Equal Pay Day for women.

The Equal Pay Act, signed into law by President Kennedy in 1963, amended the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit sex-based wage discrimination between men and women who perform jobs that require substantially equal skill, effort, and responsibility.

In 1963, women were earning an average of 59 cents on the dollar compared to men. I rise because today on average women earn 77 cents for every dollar a man earns.

In 2013, a study by the United States Census Bureau in Columbus, Ohio, demonstrated that women are paid 81 cents for every dollar paid to men. This amounts to a yearly gap of some \$9,261 between men and women who work full time.

Equal work? It's simple. It deserves equal pay.

I'm proud that the first piece of legislation that President Obama signed into law during his first term was the Lilly Ledbetter Act. I rise for all the Lilly Ledbetters in hopes that one day the wage of workers in this country will be equal regardless of gender.

□ 1940

GUN LEGISLATION: A PATHWAY TO SAVING LIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. 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 the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, thank you so very much for the opportunity to discuss with my colleagues a

pending action in the United States Congress and a plea for civility and fairness.

As I do that, let me acknowledge Equal Pay Day and my support, as I've done over the years, of Congresswoman DELAURO's continued acknowledgment and recognizing of the need to finally put an end to disparities in pay for women. That's what America is all about, and I'm delighted to join my colleagues who have already spoken to the idea of ensuring that we have equal pay. I hope we can pass that legislation.

I also want to raise an issue and offer my concern and expression, if you will, of comfort to the students at Lone Star College. Part of Lone Star College is in my congressional district, and I share that with one of my colleagues in Texas. I just wanted to say to all of the parents and to my colleagues: I have children who have finished college. We support our children, all of our children, going to a safe place and being safe and having the ability to be educated in a safe place. So I express great sympathy. We are not sure of the status or whether or not there has been any loss of life. We know that there are persons who are critical, and we are wishing and hoping for their safety.

We do want to determine the facts, and our law enforcement was there expeditiously. Allow me to acknowledge the Lone Star Police, the police in the surrounding area, the Harris County Sheriff's Department, and the first responders who were there as well.

Today, however, I want to acknowledge that we have a pending crisis, and that is that we have the need to pass sensible gun legislation. Why do I call it a "crisis"? It is because we are moving toward a day that has been designated by the leadership in the Senate that we would be able to vote on sensible gun legislation. Remember, I've said "sensible" gun legislation. So, today, I rise to the floor of the House because I think it is crucial—I think it is imperative—that we find that common path to save lives. That's what it really is about. It is a pathway to be able to save lives.

I am delighted to have one of my distinguished colleagues on the floor. She is the former speaker of the Ohio House, the distinguished Congresswoman from Columbus, Ohio, who will share her thoughts about the pending vote that is coming up this Thursday.

Let me just cite for you that we have heard the commitments and sermons and passion after each tragedy. I remember Columbine. I was here, Mr. Speaker, for Columbine. In fact, I was appointed to a school safety select committee to talk about school safety at that time. Obviously, a lot of us were here for Aurora. Virginia Tech, I was here for that as well and then, of course, Newtown and then cases in between. Many of us are here for the tragedies that we see when we go home.

Just this past weekend in Sugar Land, Texas, an individual who was

mentally challenged was shot dead in his house when he came out of his bedroom, Mr. Speaker, pointing a gun at law enforcement officers. Many of you know the tragedy that we face in Texas, which we are still mourning. Two prosecutors and a prosecutor's wife—district attorneys in Texas—were shot dead. Individuals were shot dead by someone who should not have had a gun. Tragically, the individual was released and should not have been released; but more importantly, they were able to get a gun through what we understand might have been a straw purchase—somebody else purchasing the gun for them. So I believe we are no longer at the point when we can have sermons or we can mourn and yet not do something.

Let me thank—I think "applaud" is not the appropriate terminology—those parents who flew in Air Force One from Newtown, Connecticut. You can imagine that they are hurting. Tears came to my eyes as I saw them deplane, come down out of Air Force One, knowing that they are still hurting. I heard a quote that said: For some of us, it's months. For those parents, it's one day at a time.

To imagine little ones—5 and 6 years old—whose bodies were riddled, and they are here in the hallways of Congress to be able to ask us: Can we do the right thing that is for the American people?

And I want to answer today a question that I raised: Can we stop the filibuster? Can we resolve the fact that sensible gun legislation does not violate the Second Amendment?

In fact, we protect the Second Amendment. No one has challenged the Second Amendment, and no one has challenged permits for concealed weapons that are in many States. With the tragedy that occurred in Arizona in which someone was using an automatic weapon and had multiple rounds and for those who say, you see, if the good guys had a gun—and in that instance the good guy had a gun and was probably going to shoot the wrong people if someone had not intervened—what we need to do, in essence, is to ensure that we find common ground and do sensible things.

What do I think are sensible things?

Sensible things include universal background checks. I know there are some discussions about family exchanges and one-to-one exchanges among family members. Let me just say, Mr. Speaker, I'm open to reasonable discussions, but we've got to close the gun show loopholes; we've got to close people opening up their trunks on a highway and giving them to someone who is going to wind up shooting in a robbery; or going into an old man's house just like happened in my community last night—shooting an 83-year-old and taking his car—or the incidence, as I indicated, of this individual with mental health concerns; or the bloody killing of a mother's daughter and her granddaughter by what I

would say is a crazed ex-husband, who did not need to have a gun.

So isn't it reasonable to think that universal background checks would weed out those who did not need to have them?

We're not going to knock on your door and take any guns from families, but we do hope that you will secure them. I hope that I'll be able to get a vote on H.R. 65, a bill that was taken after an ordinance that I passed in the city of Houston, as a member of the city council—because we have legislative authority—and, in fact, legislation that's the law of the land in Texas, and that is to hold people responsible for not locking up their guns.

I would be happy to yield for a moment to the distinguished gentlelady from Ohio. I just want to pause on that a moment. Let's think about storing guns. I want to thank her for her legislative prowess. We are so proud that she has already come here ready to go, because anybody who was the minority leader of the Ohio House, if you will, is already ready to go. She is already taking charge on women's issues, and she is taking charge on economic issues. I am very proud to yield to the gentlelady at this time.

Mrs. BEATTY. Thank you to my colleague, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE. It is an honor for me to join you.

As I stand here today on this floor and think that we have the opportunity to pass legislation that makes sense on gun laws, and as I stand here on this floor and realize that the gun debate is heating up and that we are considering that we would filibuster and protect those who don't want us to make a decision, it does not make sense to me. We are asking for sensible gun laws. We are asking for laws that can help save lives. Whether it's in Congresswoman JACKSON LEE's district in Texas, whether it's in Newtown, Connecticut, or in my Third Congressional District in Ohio, it's for us to take this opportunity to stand together and save lives.

We stand on this floor, and we salute so many good things, so many changes. So the question now for me is: Why? Why can't we come together? The things we're asking for: to close the loopholes. The things we're asking for: to make sure that someone doesn't have an assault weapon in his home that can shoot 30 rounds of ammunition in 30 seconds.

□ 1950

I support the Second Amendment, but I don't think that our forefathers meant for us to do what we are doing today. I don't think that they envisioned that innocent children, babies, would be assassinated, if you will, by someone who had one of these assault weapons. I think today as Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, that we understand that we are about saving lives, that we are here to protect the innocent, that we took an oath to serve.

So as I reflect back on where I was when that incident happened in Newtown, I was sitting with colleagues on both sides of the aisle at Harvard University in training, where we were talking about working together, where we were talking about how we can make this wonderful America better. So now as I reflect today, let's use those same things that we were being trained on to make this America better. Let's make it better by voting an up-or-down vote. Let's make it better in the spirit of saving lives.

So I proudly join you as we ask all of our colleagues to come together and do what's right: sensible gun laws, background checks, closing the loopholes. That's what we are asking for. For me it is quite simple. The answer is: let's vote.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the gentlelady for bringing a sense of passion to this debate. So many of us can remember where we were and how incredulous it was when we heard the news coming, and first we thought this is not real. We couldn't be hearing it accurately. Maybe we were hearing the tragedy of six adults, that already was innocent teachers and principals, but we couldn't imagine you were talking about a classroom, that someone would open the door in a recovery mode and see the carnage that one had to be able to look at. Not to be any more graphic, but so much so that, as I understand it, many could not view the situation.

And so I thought it was imperative to come from Houston today, and before I got on the airplane I stopped at the Konia Learning Center for K-6, and I listened to babes talk about knowing Sandy Hook, raising their hands and about wanting to stop gun violence, and understanding that guns in the hands of teachers would not be the way to go. Having little ones in the fifth and sixth grades explain how fearful they would be to have guns with teachers, not because it was the idea that our teachers are not ones that are loving, but we know what happens with human nature and accidents, guns being taken out of drawers or purses or pockets and what can happen.

Yes, I believe we can have common agreement on increasing school resource officers, however school districts would like to use them. We have very fine police departments for many of the school districts that I represent; and do you know what those chiefs of police told me in an earlier hearing that I had in my district, not one of them, university chiefs of police or school district chiefs of police, wanted to arm school personnel and teachers in the classroom to be able to protect our children. Those were the chiefs of police. I didn't put words in their mouths, and they wanted it to be known that they are the responsible ones for security, not to be able to arm those who in essence would be responsible for shooting a gun, making a decision when to shoot, and then not making a decision right and causing havoc,

causing themselves to be shot, or causing someone else to be shot.

As a matter of fact, at a press conference I had on the anniversary Martin Luther King was assassinated on April 4 in my district, because we had been having these gun informational press conferences to raise the understanding, we have been working with a group by the name of Moms Demanding Action, thousands of moms across America, we were with them on Thursday, and then we were at the Lighthouse Church this past Sunday when Moms Demanding Action went to the pulpit, honored and recognized Pastor Henderson to talk about Moms Demanding Action to prevent gun violence.

But this little school that I went to, I said to them that I would come and give their message on the floor of the House, that I would tell the President that I was in this school where these children are so bright, private school that it was, alongside a public school, these children spoke well about their fear of gun violence, the gun violence that they see around them and that they want to be in a place where they are safe, and guns they feel do not make them safe.

So I got motivated, and I thank the Senators for informing me, a letter that I received March 22, 2013, from Senator PAUL, Senator CRUZ, and Senator MIKE LEE, and they have now grown to 13 Senators. I know they have good hearts, but the language that I want to read specifically says:

We will oppose a motion to proceed to any legislation that will serve as a vehicle for any additional gun restrictions.

You see, that's wrong in and of itself because we're talking about sensible gun legislation. I don't want to restrict anything. I would like to take that word out of the vocabulary of sensible gun legislation, because I will not restrict you from getting a gun if you pass a background check. I will not restrict you from having guns in your home, but I will hold you responsible for guns that are not locked up. I will not restrict you from hunting. I will not restrict you as a sportsperson. I will not restrict you for a legitimate concealed weapons permit, but I will restrict that dastardly person who went to the door of a Colorado corrections chief and shot him dead because he had a gun that he should not have because we don't enforce, which we should, but add to the idea of preventing straw purchases for that individual for getting a gun because someone purchased the gun for him. Mr. Speaker, that can be blocked.

And the idea of storage, my friends, I'm talking about gun locks. Maybe somebody has a gun lock manufacturing company in their district. Just think what would happen if folks have to lock up their guns, at least the ones that are classic, the AR-15s or the assault weapons that you already have. No one is coming to get those. But the guns that the young man had in New-

town, if only they had been locked up. Many people don't speak of it, but I think she deserves to be mentioned, his mother, who I know had to be a loving mother. I know she cared. She recognized the disturbed individual that he was, and maybe it might have gone another way. Maybe there should have been some other response to his situation, but all you can say is that mother was trying. But look at her, dead in her bed. Guns that were open to someone who was challenged.

So, Mr. Speaker, I can't imagine why we would ignore some of the numbers that I'm getting ready to share with you. But before I do that, let me raise again, if I can highlight what simple legislation that we're asking for: require universal background checks to keep guns out of dangerous hands. Let me be very clear: dangerous hands.

Ban military-style assault weapons. Limit high-capacity magazines. That was the kind of magazine that was used tragically in Arizona. The individual could keep shooting and shooting, and the only way he was stopped was when he had to reload. Just imagine, 15 rounds, 20 rounds, no reloading. And the individual in Newtown, 155 rounds in 5 minutes before he stopped, taking the lives of so many.

Let me share with you these statistics that impact urban loss of life, rural loss of life, just the enormous tragedy. Take the incident of a rogue cop in California that wound up with weapons of war until he was finally caught, how many people he killed and how many more he could have killed. He had assault-type weapons.

If you speak to the law enforcement community, particularly right after Newtown, people became gunned up to the extent that when I spoke to my law enforcement, they indicated to me that they couldn't even find any guns, that people had bought guns so, so much.

Let me share with you some of these numbers about gun violence. First of all, the number of persons killed by guns since Newtown, 440 in the United States. I'm sure that number is down since the time these statistics were presented: 103 in Texas, 21 in Houston, 57 this month alone; 48,000 people killed annually in the United States. If I might remind you, over 1 million persons, Americans, have been killed by guns since John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., were assassinated.

□ 2000

So let me remind you of that list. John F. Kennedy, assassinated by a gun in 1963; Bobby Kennedy, assassinated by a gun in 1968; Martin Luther King, assassinated by a gun in 1968; and Ronald Reagan, attempted assassination in his first term, and the critical and devastating injury to his press secretary, Mr. Brady, who has committed himself to gun safety, again, not to take your guns away.

I thank you, Mr. Brady. We have had an opportunity to work together. I thank you for what was done, and certainly your legacy of commitment. I thank that legacy.

Then, of course, let me thank Mr. Bloomberg, who is one that has shown his passion, so much so that he has received criticism. Thank you, Mayor Bloomberg. Thank you for standing up and saying that those who would stop gun legislation that is sensible, that they have to have their story told to those around the country and those in their district, for we're not asking for anything. We're just asking for fairness, just an up-or-down vote.

Let me share with you these numbers that I think are devastating. In 1 year, on average, almost 100,000 people in America are shot or killed with a gun. In 1 year, 31,000—and this is from the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence—31,593 people died from gun violence and 66,769 people survived gun injuries; 12,179 people murdered; 44,466 people shot in an attack; 18,223 people who killed themselves; 3,031 people who survived a suicide attempt with a gun.

Let me just stop for a moment. How tragic it is that someone would think that the only way out of their misery is by a gun. And it is well known by these statistics that if a gun is near you, if you are near a gun, if you are near a gun, then that leaves you more open to using that gun for violence against others or violence against yourself.

If you make it easy, rather than giving these people mental health services—which I think should go hand in hand with sensible gun legislation, and that's why I'm supporting a number of initiatives and cosponsored initiatives by CAROLYN MCCARTHY, because it is important to find a balance and to be able to work on issues that would balance the needs of our community and mental health services, but also the needs of our community in being protected from gun violence.

I want to restore the Centers for Disease Control's ability that was taken away a few Congresses ago by people who really don't understand sensible gun legislation. They stopped the Centers for Disease Control from doing the research and gathering the statistics on what violence does to America, what the medical cost is, what the psychological cost is. We want to reinstate that so that we can make important decisions.

When I was with these children, one of the things that comes up in the idea of teen violence or the loss of life is that teens pick up guns 87 percent when they are bullied or when they feel someone has hurt them, said words to them, because the gun is accessible. They bring the gun to school, they have a gun, or they engage in gang violence.

Don't separate gang violence and say it's just a bunch of gangbangers. It's gangbangers who are kids who have guns. And the young man that I brought to the State of the Union was a redeemed gangbanger, was shot at 15. He's here today, at 21, 22, about to get married, and shuns guns. But guns were accessible to him. He was already

shot at in a drive-by. And then after he's shot at in a drive-by, then there was a point when they got him.

Don't condemn the gangbangers. They've got guns that are trafficked, that are not enforced, that are straw purchased, and they come into places even that have strong gun laws. Why? Because we don't have sensible gun legislation.

And yes, I'm going to agree with my friends on the other side of the aisle, my Republican friends. Let's enforce the gun laws that we have. Who would run away from that? That's a sensible proposition.

Put a resolution on the floor of the House. Let's enforce the gun laws that we have. But join me in voting for universal gun background checks to close the gun show loopholes.

I mentioned this idea of suicide, and let me just finish on this enormous, terrible number. How many of us have read articles, have seen over the last couple of days tragedies that have occurred that have been publicized nationally?

All I can say is, you have a person who is disturbed, who has given up on life, who doesn't have a connection to faith, cannot find their faith leader, cannot get a hug from their family member, and all they think they can do is commit suicide, and they've got a gun.

I venture to say there's probably very limited numbers of those who take a knife and stab themselves. And yes, there are pills. But they have a gun because nobody was there to stop them, they weren't able to get mental health services and they've got a gun. 592 people were killed unintentionally, and 8,610 were shot unintentionally but survived.

There was one time in Houston where every time school was out, little ones, 2 years old, 3 years old, 4 years old, teenagers, accidentally shooting themselves, playing with a gun, taking the gun from under the mattress. Guns not stored.

That's why we passed that legislation in Texas to hold adults responsible for a child that gets a gun and injures themselves, kills somebody, or kills themselves. That's the least we can do for our children.

Over 1 million have been killed with guns in the United States since 1968 when Dr. Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy were assassinated.

And then U.S. homicide rates are 6.9 times higher than rates in 22 other populous, high-income countries combined, despite similar nonlethal crime and violence rates. The firearm homicide rate in the United States is 19.5 times higher.

Mr. Speaker, we're not gaining anything by being gunned up. Among the 23 populous, high-income countries, 80 percent of all firearm deaths occurred in the United States.

On Thursday, not only should we get a vote, not only should there be no filibuster, but we should win that vote.

Win it in the name of somebody in your congressional district that died unfairly because someone who should not have had the gun had it. And I can venture to tell you that background checks will have a sizable impact.

Now, somebody said in 1994, when we passed the assault weapons ban, that it didn't do anything. Oh, there's a big debate. There's a tit for tat. But it is documented that the numbers of killings by assault weapons went down. Of course you can find other ways to kill people, but the utilization of assault weapons went down. That's a victory. That's a victory.

When I had this listening session with my little ones at the Konia Learning Academy, we had pictures of these weapons. Do you know that these little ones that were pre-K could point out that these were machine guns? Little ones. What are we doing to our kids?

They should call it a carrot because they've never seen one. With the violence on TV, we want to talk about that, and violence around them, and the gun talk and the killings on national TV, what do you expect?

Wouldn't it be nice if the headlines came out on Thursday, the Senate makes the first step, sensible gun legislation? Wouldn't that be good? That we came together and we did something that spoke to the anguish and pain?

I was here for 9/11, a memory that none of us will ever forget. And the one thing that I will compare to what is happening with these families is the 9/11 families. The Congress felt compelled, after its own mourning and the loss in the Pentagon and the loss in Pennsylvania, we just felt compelled that we had to do something, that the pain of these families scattered all over America, we had to answer them.

We obviously suffered. I remember standing on the steps singing God Bless America. But we put away any opposition to issues that had to be addressed. We put forward a Patriot Act at that time that was bipartisan. We worked in the Judiciary Committee. We handled the privacy issues, because we felt that this was a time for America to shine.

□ 2010

Well, I believe this is the time for America to shine. Gun violence impacts society in countless ways: medical costs, in the cost of the criminal justice system, and security precautions such as metal detectors and reductions in quality of life because of fear of gun violence. These impacts are estimated to cost U.S. citizens—Mr. Speaker, you've got to get up out of your chair on this one—estimated to cost—with a smile on my face, because you stand up and I need to sit down because it's just knocking me down—a hundred billion dollars. And that was 2000. And so it's soaring in medical costs, in fear, in security.

What are we going to do about the enormity of gun violence? Where there are more guns, there are more deaths. An estimated 41 percent of gun-related

homicides and 94 percent of gun-related suicides would not have occurred in the same circumstances had no guns been present. Higher household gun ownership correlates with higher rates of homicides, suicides, and unintentional shootings.

Mr. Speaker, we have within our power to be able to move forward on sensible gun legislation. I will be asking my colleagues to join me in a letter to send to my friends on the other side of this body to be able to listen to our voices as fellow legislators. And then, as well, Mr. Speaker, I hope the voices of America will ring. I know that my phone will ring for those who are saying, They're snatching our guns away. And I'm going to have a smile on my face because they have a right to express themselves.

But right now we need to put aside our individual political futures, because I believe that when you do the right thing, your future will be bright. And some child will say, Look at America. Look at the red, white, and blue. Look at the country that stands for values that we all are created equal. They didn't come to take away guns. They came to enforce good laws. They came to ensure that guns are not exploited, that loopholes are not walked through and become open caves, and that people are safer in their schools, their homes, their places of worship.

Just think about that. A pulpit. Ministers in my State have been shot dead by guns of disturbed members—because they have guns. And let's make, Mr. Speaker, the mental health system a parallel effort to be able to ensure the safety of us all.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that this brief discussion—and if I may, how much time is there remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman has 27 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much.

I'm so glad the Speaker was responding on that hundred billion dollars. It probably got him out of his chair. I think we're allowed to say those kinds of things on the floor.

I will have a few more points that I do want to make. The number of a hundred billion dollars is certainly a lot, but I want to spend some time on this issue of gun trafficking and to speak about how gun trafficking can be something that we can find ways to come together.

Gun trafficking is dastardly because in jurisdictions like Washington, D.C., strong gun laws; New York, strong gun laws; the State of Connecticut, strong gun laws; and now Colorado, strong gun laws. And my heart goes out to them for the loss that they experienced with the shooting of their head of corrections in a terrible manner, being shot on his doorstep. Also, the district attorney and his wife that were so loved and the other district attorney that was so loved that was shot here in Texas. That comes out of criminals

with guns that they should not have. And so forcing a review of our gun laws to stop gun trafficking and to pass legislation that stands in the gap and that speaks to straw purchases—using someone else—and holding people very responsible for doing that is a smart way to go.

The Mayors Against Illegal Guns have a very important point, and that is, when you pass the universal background check as a systematic way to stop felons, domestic abusers, and the seriously mentally ill, that's the answer to people that say it doesn't make a difference. Criminals and other prohibited purchasers can avoid background checks by buying firearms from unlicensed private sellers. That's the back of the trunk. That's the gun shows. Often at gun shows are anonymous online transactions.

If my recollection is correct, the shooter at Aurora got his guns online. How tragic. And in the course of those shootings, we know that little ones lost their lives in that theater. What a terrible thing to come out for a joyous occasion, an exciting night, fiction but fun, and you lose your life and you never get home.

I heard something today that I thought was important. Parents who sent their children to school that morning in Newtown were sending their children to school—it was December 14—with the expectation for celebrating holidays like Hanukkah and Christmas. They were looking forward to hugs and toys. They were looking forward to family dinners. They were looking forward to picking those children up at the end of the day. Mr. Speaker, they did not get a chance to do that.

And so when you have background checks, certainly in the instance of Newtown, a different set of circumstances, both dealing with mental illness and the access to guns. But I tell you what it will do with background checks. It will lessen the horror of those involved in criminal activities.

The private sale loophole undermines the background check system by allowing millions of buyers to avoid background checks simply by going to private sellers. We've got to fix that. And we've got to hold the data. We've got to make sure that our law enforcement can check a national data system so that those who would perpetrate violence cannot go from State to State.

I know that I wanted to pass similar legislation on DNA data for child predators so that a person cannot go from State to State. Now we have the technology and we have the ability to protect rights. But if you are involved in criminal activity and you're in the database on guns, your rights are lessened because we have to save lives.

The Internet has created a vast marketplace for guns, where millions of buyers and sellers can easily identify one another and conduct firearms transactions with no supervision whatsoever. Nearly 12 years ago, the U.S.

Department of Justice estimated that there were 80 online auction sites and approximately 4,000 other sites of gun sales. No control whatsoever. The private sellers are literally involved in—maybe not to their own choosing—those guns getting out into the arena and being utilized by others to do harm.

So this is a time when we don't need a filibuster. What we need is a debate on the pros and cons of sensible gun legislation and, finally, a vote that would move us to respond to the pain of so many Americans.

Why shouldn't this be a Democratic and Republican effort? Once the Senate votes on something that has substance to it, why shouldn't our Speaker, Mr. BOEHNER, also put it on the floor and not block it? The reason is because there was regular order on the Senate side. It went through committee.

But in the instance of Republicans, listen to a 2010 survey by Republican pollster Frank Luntz, who found that 82 percent of U.S. gun owners, including 74 percent of NRA members, support criminal background checks for all gun sales. What more do we want? What are we saying here? That we can't come together on a nonwatered-down gun background check?

Let me speak to why I think that's so important. We have officers around here. This is like a little city. We have our Capitol Police. They wear the uniform. They're here to protect. Law enforcement officers all over America—school law enforcement officers, county and city, villages, departments of public safety, highway patrol, drug enforcement, ATF, FBI, men and women in the United States military—are here to protect. My friends from the Texas Air National Guard, my friends from the National Guard, they're here to protect.

□ 2020

What happens when they lose their lives through some untoward violence that's not on a battlefield somewhere, but right here in their own hometown? What happens when an officer has fallen because someone who shouldn't have a gun illegally has a gun, and we've done nothing about it?

Close the gun show loopholes, stop the gun trafficking, and, most of all, get us universal access to gun checks and background checks. Everybody should be required.

I know that we can't see these clearly, but there is a whole load of guns, and it says handguns offered by a private seller in Tennessee, handguns licensed by a licensed dealer—not checking anybody, though. You got the money, you can just show up. I remember walking into a gun show and seeing children walking around unaccompanied. I believe they should not be able to walk around at a gun show unaccompanied. Long guns being sold by a private seller in Columbus, Ohio. This is what's happening all over America. Probably right, as I'm standing on the floor of the House, that is

what's happening. That's why I support Mayor Bloomberg and his commitment to this whole idea of sensible gun legislation. There are currently 18 million assault weapons in circulation, and I don't think most of them are in the hands of the United States military.

I am just going to add these points and come to a close, Mr. Speaker, because this is what pushes the wrong direction; this parts us away from each other. We can't be friends. We can't talk about sensible legislation. And I hate to say it, I don't know how much carnage we have to see. I don't know how much we have to see, how many sirens we have to hear for those of us who live in urban areas, police cars running after ambulances because there's been someone that's been shot.

What I would say to you is listen to the voice of a victim that I met just a couple of days ago. I just want to put this myth out. She was a teacher coming home late at night and somebody came up and said, get out of the car. She didn't know what to do. She didn't get out of the car. She bent down, and that person shot her in the legs. I asked the question, if she had a gun, does she think that she would be able to do better. She said, no, I was too scared; I wouldn't know what to do.

My friends, don't fool yourself that having a gun is going to make it better for you. We've got to lessen criminals having guns; we've got to have background checks; we've got to close the gun show loopholes and people selling guns out of the back of their trunks on a highway somewhere outside of a gun show.

More guns don't lead to more murders. This is myth number one. A survey by researchers at the Harvard University School of Public Health found strong statistical support for the idea that even if you control for poverty levels, more people die from gun homicides in areas of higher rates of gun ownership. You've got a gun, you may be in jeopardy.

The Second Amendment prohibits strict gun control. We all know that that is not supported by the Supreme Court and that we're not talking about taking guns away. We're talking about regulating guns. As many people have said, we regulate insurance. We ask you to have a registration and a driver's license for a car—that can be a deadly weapon—and we have you register it. And we have you have, if you will, a license.

State-level gun controls haven't worked. Scholars Richard Florida and Charlotta Mellander recently studied State-to-State variations in gun homicides. They found that firearm deaths are significantly lower in States with stricter gun control legislation.

Myth number four: we only need better enforcement of the law; we don't need new laws. We passed several laws. Yes, we need enforcement; but it is well known that you need to keep guns out of the hands of those who would do harm, and you need to have universal

background checks in order to stop the criminals from getting guns, and you need to work on the mental health services so that those individuals cannot have guns. In some States they have that. We're not blanketing everyone; but in certain instances we need to be able to protect those individuals, protect their families from the crazed person, the violent abuser, the domestic abuser who goes and violates a restraining order and has a gun—because they just bought the gun because there's no background check. And you can't check if they have a restraining order.

Sensible gun regulation is prohibitively unpopular. We've already heard of the large percentages from Republican pollster, Mr. Luntz, about the percentage of individuals—Republicans, all Americans, NRA members—who believe in universal background checks, not arming parents and arming, if you will, the teachers who are there to have a pencil and a pen and a chart and to talk about reading, writing, and arithmetic.

So I am humbled today to have the opportunity to speak to my colleagues, but I am humbled by the fact that we live in a democracy. There is something called a "filibuster"; it's a procedure that's used—not in this body—simply we've got a bunch of Members on the floor that talk, talk, talk, one after another. But we don't have the procedure; the Senate does. As I indicated, initially three of our friends, and now 13, I would ask them—and I would ask the minority leader—I would ask them not to engage.

I would ask the other body to work with us. I would ask the other body to hear our cry. I would ask the other body to think of those who as we speak are being shot by a gun in America by someone who shouldn't have it. I'm asking them to think of the little children from one end of America to the other who were shot with a gun.

For us Washingtonians—and I say that because I am in Washington a lot of the time here in the United States Congress—remember the sniper of a few years ago, the frightening atmosphere of a sniper, a young man and his father; guns they should not have had; killing innocent people along the highways and byways of this region. The sniper.

That's what my message is today, that we have no time—no time—for a filibuster. We may have time for prayers. We may have time for encouragement. We have time for common sense. We still have time for a vote that will pass. And we have time for the House to take up sensible gun legislation.

We still have time to save the lives of little babies. We still have time to save an innocent woman who may be subject to domestic violence. We still have time. We still have time to stop the gang-banger. We still have time to stop the criminal that may have come into your house or come into a bank or accost you on the street. We still have

time to keep the guns out of their hands. We still have time.

Who is going to answer the cry to stop the filibuster and stop the foolishness? I ask my colleagues: If it is not us, then who? If it is not now, then when? In the memory of John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America; in the memory of his brother, Bobby Kennedy, former Attorney General of the United States of America; Martin Luther King, in his memory, a man of peace and nonviolence; and President Ronald Reagan, who lived, if it is not in the common sense of those leaders of our Nation and the needs of the children and families across America, then whose voices will we heed?

There is still time for commonsense legislation, and I might say that we should demand, stand up for a vote on this Thursday. I hope our voices—not mine, but our voices—are heard.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for allowing this time to debate on the floor of the House, and I yield back the balance of my time.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, March 22, 2013.

DEAR SENATE MAJORITY LEADER HARRY REID, We, the undersigned, intend to oppose any legislation that would infringe on the American people's constitutional right to bear arms, or on their ability to exercise this right without being subjected to government surveillance.

The Second Amendment to the Constitution protects citizens' right to self-defense. It speaks to history's lesson that government cannot be in all places at all times, and history's warning about the oppression of a government that tries.

We will oppose the motion to proceed to any legislation that will serve as a vehicle for any additional gun restrictions.

RAND PAUL, M.D.,
TED CRUZ,
MIKE LEE.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CASTOR of Florida (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week.

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of illness.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of Emancipation Hall in the Capitol Visitor Center for an event to celebrate the birthday of King Kamehameha; to the Committee on House Administration

A BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on March 22, 2013, she

presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 933. Making consolidated appropriations and further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2013, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order and pursuant to House Resolution 141, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 10, 2013, at 10 a.m., for morning-hour debate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Baroness Margaret Thatcher.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

979. A letter from the President Of The United States, transmitting a letter regarding the designation of Overseas and Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism funding; (H. Doc. No. 113—18); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

980. A letter from the Attorney, Legal Division, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Disclosures at Automated Teller Machines (Regulation E) [Docket No.: CFPB-2013-0006] (RIN: 3170-AA36) received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

981. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Suspension of Community Eligibility (Monroe County, PA, et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2013-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8277] received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

982. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Geologic Sequestration of Carbon Dioxide; Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program Class VI Well Testing and Monitoring Guidance received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

983. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: MAGNASTOR System [NRC-2012-0308] (RIN: 3150-AJ22) received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

984. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Temporary Scope Expansion of the Post-Investigation Alternative Dispute Resolution Program [NRC-2013-0046] received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

985. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Final Safety Evaluation For Nuclear Energy Institute Topical Report NEI 09-10, Revision 1a "Guidelines For Effective Prevention and Management of System Gas

Accumulation" Project No. 689 received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

986. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Event Report Guidelines 10 CFR 50.72 and 50.73 received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

987. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to the Export Administration Regulations: List of Items Classified Under Export Control Classification OY521 Series—Biosensor Systems [Docket No.: 121025585-3248-01] (RIN: 0694-AF73) received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

988. A letter from the Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Addition of Certain Persons to the Entity List; Removal of Person From the Entity List Based on Removal Request; Implementation of Entity List Annual Review Changes [Docket No.: 130222155-3155-01] (RIN: 0694-AF89) received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

989. A letter from the President Of The United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to Somalia originally declared on April 12, 2010, by Executive Order 13536, is to continue in effect beyond April 12, 2013; (H. Doc. No. 113—19); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

990. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-29, "Medical Marijuana Cultivation Center and Dispensary Location Restriction Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

991. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-30, "Board of Ethics and Government Accountability Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

992. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-31, "Prohibition on Government Employee Engagement in Political Activity Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

993. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 19-40, "Tax Revision Commission Report Extension and Procurement Streaming Temporary Amendment Act of 2013"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

994. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period January 1, 2013 through March 31, 2013 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a Public Law 88-454; (H. Doc. No. 113—17); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

995. A letter from the Federal Liaison Officer, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Changes to Implement the Technical Corrections to the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act as to Inter Partes Review [Docket No.: PTO-P-2013-0003] (RIN: 0651-AC83) received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

996. A letter from the Federal Liaison Officer, Department of Commerce, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment [Docket No.: PTO-P-2013-0006] (RIN: 0651-AC84) received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

997. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Non-conventional Source Fuel Credit, 2012 Section 45K Inflation Adjustment Factor and Section 45K Reference Price [Notice 2013-25] received April 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

998. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Announcement and Report Concerning Advance Pricing Agreements [Announcement 2013-17] received March 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 254. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the development of hydroelectric power on the Diamond Fork System of the Central Utah Project (Rept. 113-25, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 291. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain cemeteries that are located on National Forest System land in Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota (Rept. 113-26). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 507. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land inholdings owned by the United States to the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-27). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 588. A bill to provide for donor contribution acknowledgments to be displayed at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Visitor Center, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-28). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1033. A bill to authorize the acquisition and protection of nationally significant battlefields and associated sites of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 under the American Battlefield Protection Program (Rept. 113-29). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. KLINE: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 1120. A bill to prohibit the National Labor Relations Board from taking any action that requires a quorum of the members of the Board until such time as Board constituting a quorum shall have been confirmed by the Senate, the Supreme Court issues a decision on the constitutionality of the appointments to the Board made in January 2012, or the adjournment sine die of the first session of the 113th Congress; with an amendment (Rept. 113-30). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 140. Resolution providing

for consideration of the bill (H.R. 678) to authorize all Bureau of Reclamation conduit facilities for hydropower development under Federal Reclamation law, and for other purposes (Rept. 113-31). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Budget discharged from further consideration, H.R. 254 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. ROBY (for herself, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. WALBERG):

H.R. 1406. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide compensatory time for employees in the private sector; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SHIMKUS (for himself, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois):

H.R. 1407. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to new animal drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois):

H.R. 1408. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to generic new animal drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 1409. A bill to amend the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 to further enhance the promotion of exports of United States goods and services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. SALMON, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 1410. A bill to prohibit gaming activities on certain Indian lands in Arizona until the expiration of certain gaming compacts; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself and Mr. THOMPSON of California):

H.R. 1411. 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 Mr. COFFMAN:

H.R. 1412. A bill to improve and increase the availability of on-job training and apprenticeship programs carried out by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 1413. A bill to authorize appropriations for the SelectUSA Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine (for herself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HOLT, Ms. SCHA-

KOWSKY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WALZ, Mr. WELCH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MOORE, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ENYART, and Ms. TSONGAS):

H.R. 1414. A bill to promote local and regional farm and food systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 1415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for equity investments in high technology and biotechnology small business concerns developing innovative technologies that stimulate private sector job growth; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 1416. A bill to terminate application of sequestration to payment for certain physician-administered drugs under part B of the Medicare program; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 1417. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a comprehensive strategy to gain and maintain operational control of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. MURPHY of Florida (for himself, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H.R. 1418. A bill to reauthorize the competitive grant program under section 25(f) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(f)); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 1419. A bill to provide funds to each State to cover all the costs to repair or reconstruct a bridge determined by the Federal Highway Administration to be structurally deficient; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GALLEGRO (for himself and Mr. CÁRDENAS):

H.R. 1420. A bill to authorize appropriations to the Secretary of Commerce to establish public-private partnerships under the Market Development Cooperator Program of the International Trade Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H.R. 1421. A bill to accelerate research, development, and innovation in advanced manufacturing, to improve the competitiveness of American manufacturers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HALL, Mr. ROHR-

ABACHER, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. BENISHEK):

H.R. 1422. A bill to amend the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 to provide for Scientific Advisory Board member qualifications, public participation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. COOPER):

H.R. 1423. A bill to provide taxpayers with an annual report disclosing the cost and performance of Government programs and areas of duplication among them, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CHU, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 1424. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the qualifying advanced energy project credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. CHU, Mr. HONDA, Mr. FARR, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 1425. A bill to amend the Marine Debris Act to better address severe marine debris events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 1426. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow the deduction for income attributable to domestic production activities with respect to oil and gas activities of major integrated oil companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCHSHON (for himself and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 1427. A bill to ensure that patients receive accurate health care information by prohibiting misleading and deceptive advertising or representation in the provision of health care services, and to require the identification of the license of health care professionals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. KIND, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARINO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. WOLF, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. HIMES, Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 1428. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare entitlement to immunosuppressive drugs for kidney transplant recipients; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAPPs (for herself and Mr. KING of New York):

H.R. 1429. A bill to expand the research and awareness activities of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and

Skin Diseases and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with respect to scleroderma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

H.R. 1430. A bill to extend the seaward boundaries of certain States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 1431. A bill to extend the right of appeal to the Merit Systems Protection Board to certain employees of the United States Postal Service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa):

H.R. 1432. A bill to amend the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013, to modify the amounts appropriated for the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. COURTNEY (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DELAURIO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. ESTY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHRAEDER, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VELA, Mr. WALZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. LYNCH):

H.R. 1433. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the reduced interest rate for Federal Direct Stafford Loans; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 1434. A bill to prohibit the further extension or establishment of national monuments in Montana, except by express authorization of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 1435. A bill to amend titles 28 and 10, United States Code, to allow for certiorari review of certain cases denied relief or review by the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENYART (for himself and Mr. HOYER):

H.R. 1436. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to establish a pilot program to facilitate education and training programs in the field of advanced manufacturing; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H.R. 1437. A bill to establish the Honorable Stephanie Tubbs Jones Fire Suppression Demonstration Incentive Program within the Department of Education to promote installation of fire sprinkler systems, or other fire suppression or prevention technologies, in qualified student housing and dormitories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MICA, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BASS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GRAYSON, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. GABBARD, and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H.R. 1438. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to exempt reimbursements of certain medical expenses and other payments related to accident, theft, loss, or casualty loss from determinations of annual income with respect to pensions for veterans and surviving spouses and children of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LABRADOR:

H.R. 1439. A bill to prohibit the further extension or establishment of national monuments in Idaho, except by express authorization of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LONG (for himself, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. JONES, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ENYART, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. LOWENTHAL):

H.R. 1440. A bill to prevent the evasion of antidumping and countervailing duty orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself and Mr. MICHAUD):

H.R. 1441. A bill to provide for background checks of persons working in the electronic life safety and security systems industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1442. A bill to amend the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to improve the response to insect infestations and related diseases and to change the funding source for the Healthy Forests Reserve Program, to codify the stewardship end result contracting and good neighbor authorities, and to amend the emergency watershed protection program to improve post fire rehabilitation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of

such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 1443. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recognize tinnitus as a mandatory condition for research and treatment by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 1444. A bill to improve the H-2A agricultural worker program for use by dairy workers, sheepherders, and goat herders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. LOBIONDO):

H.R. 1445. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fisheries disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POSEY (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. POE of Texas):

H.R. 1446. A bill to direct the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to plan to return to the Moon and develop a sustained human presence on the Moon; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1447. A bill to encourage States to report to the Attorney General certain information regarding the deaths of individuals in the custody of law enforcement agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BRUN of Georgia, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. YOHO, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 1448. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the aggregate reduction in the fair market value of farm, etc., real property under section 2032A to \$2,000,000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Ms. FUDGE):

H.R. 1449. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for collegiate housing and infrastructure grants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 1450. A bill to address the concept of "Too Big To Fail" with respect to certain financial entities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 1451. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Main Street in Brockport, New York, as the "Staff Sergeant Nicholas J. Reid Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. BASS, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DAVIS of California, Mr. FALDOMAVAEGA, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY,

Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mr. COSTA, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Ms. GABBARD):

H.R. 1452. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to deem certain service in the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the Philippine Scouts to have been active service for purposes of benefits under programs administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, and Mr. FLORES):

H.R. 1453. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority to provide work-study allowance for certain activities by individuals receiving educational assistance by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. FRANKEL of Florida (for herself, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CHU, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HOLT, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mrs. CAPPAS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. NOLAN, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. WATERS, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. GALLEGRO, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. HAHN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. DELANEY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. WATT, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MORAN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. MENG, Mr. TONKO, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. WELCH, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. HIMES, Ms. ESTY, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. CLAY):

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution recognizing the significance of Equal Pay Day to illustrate the disparity between wages paid to men and women; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CANTOR:

H. Res. 141. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives on the death of the Baroness Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. MILLER of Michigan (for herself and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H. Res. 142. A resolution electing Members to the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library and the Joint Committee on Printing; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. MOORE:

H. Res. 143. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the school breakfast program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. ROBY (for herself and Mr. HOLDING):

H. Res. 144. A resolution expressing support for designation of April 2013 as "National

Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mrs. ROBY:

H.R. 1406.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. SHIMKUS:

H.R. 1407.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. GARDNER:

H.R. 1408.

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. ENGEL:

H.R. 1409.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 1410.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 1411.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. COFFMAN:

H.R. 1412.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 1413.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. PINGREE of Maine:

H.R. 1414.

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.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all the other powers vested by this

Constitution and the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

H.R. 1415.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"This legislation is consistent with Sections 7 and 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and the Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution."

By Mrs. ELLMERS:

H.R. 1416.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution states the Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

The Cancer Patient Protection Act of 2013 terminates the application of sequestration for certain drugs under Part B of the Medicare program. Sequestration prohibits some agencies from spending a portion of their appropriated monies. This legislation gives direction on the implementation of that prohibition. Therefore, the Cancer Patient Protection Act of 2013 is Constitutionally justified under Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. McCAUL:

H.R. 1417.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1; and Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 1418.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 1, Section 8, which states that Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. HAHN:

H.R. 1419.

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 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GALLEGRO:

H.R. 1420.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 8:

POWERS OF CONGRESS 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 Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 1421.

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. STEWART:

H.R. 1422.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H.R. 1423.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 9—No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Ms. SINEMA:

H.R. 1424.

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, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare of the United States; as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 1425.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BISHOP of New York:

H.R. 1426.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BUCSHON:

H.R. 1427.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: "The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1428.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached bill is constitutional under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes" as well as 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. CAPPS:

H.R. 1429.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CASSIDY:

H.R. 1430.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 1431.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the United States Constitution

By Mr. COTTON:

H.R. 1432.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H.R. 1433.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power * * * To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 1434.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 1435.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ENYART:

H.R. 1436.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. FUDGE:

H.R. 1437.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, §8, clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

H.R. 1438.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Including but not limited to;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

Fourteenth Amendment, Section 5

Section 1: No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 5: The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

By Mr. LABRADOR:

H.R. 1439.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution:

"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."

The specific Constitutional Authority cited here is not intended and should not be construed to be exclusive of any other general or specific Constitutional Authority that is otherwise applicable.

By Mr. LONG:

H.R. 1440.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 1

Article I Section 8 Clause 3

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 1441.

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 provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States through passage of Laws that are necessary and proper, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1442.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8

By Mr. MICHAUD:

H.R. 1443.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. OWENS:

H.R. 1444.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 1445.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 9, clause 7

Article I, section 8, clause 1

By Mr. POSEY:

H.R. 1446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia:

H.R. 1447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 1448.

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. SESSIONS:

H.R. 1449.

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. SHERMAN:

H.R. 1450.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Specifically the power, "to regulate Commerce . . . among the several states."

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 1451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 7 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 1452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 1453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mr. HALL.

- H.R. 22: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 32: Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 39: Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 50: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 75: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 93: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 102: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 129: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. HAHN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 148: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 164: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. RIGELL, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. MASSIE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 207: Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. COFFMAN and Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 232: Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 236: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 241: Mr. GRAVES of Georgia.
H.R. 275: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 288: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 292: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 312: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 321: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 322: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 324: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 329: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 334: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 335: Ms. HAHN, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 337: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 344: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 351: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. KLINE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. MAFFEL.
H.R. 352: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 354: Mr. TAKANO and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 357: Mr. STIVERS, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 358: Ms. SCHWARTZ.
H.R. 360: Mr. BARR, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. HARTZLER, and Mr. LANKFORD.
H.R. 362: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 363: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 366: Mr. RUIZ, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. WALZ, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 401: Mr. O'ROURKE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 411: Mr. WATT and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 435: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 454: Mr. PERRY, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 460: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 478: Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 482: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 484: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 487: Mr. AMODEI, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 490: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 493: Mr. DAINES.
H.R. 503: Mr. ENYART and Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 506: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 515: Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 523: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. NUNES.
H.R. 530: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 532: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 536: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 537: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 539: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 543: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 544: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. HUELSKAMP.
H.R. 556: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NUGENT, and Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 565: Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 574: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 580: Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 581: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 582: Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. KLINE, and Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 584: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 594: Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 596: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. SALMON, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. HORSFORD, and Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 600: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 612: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 618: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 621: Mr. KINGSTON.
H.R. 627: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ROSS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, and Mr. BARROW of Georgia.
H.R. 630: Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. VELA, Ms. CLARKE, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ENYART, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BARBER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KILMER, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. HAHN.
H.R. 631: Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 637: Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 641: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 664: Ms. CHU, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CONYERS and Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 666: Mr. KILMER, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 671: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 673: Mr. HANNA.
H.R. 683: Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 686: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. HANNA.
H.R. 688: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 717: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 718: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 719: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 721: Mr. GARDNER, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 736: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 741: Ms. TITUS, Mr. ENYART, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. STOCKMAN.
H.R. 744: Mr. MURPHY of Florida and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 755: Mr. COHEN, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. NUNES, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 763: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. CARTER, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. LANCE, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. RADEL, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia and Mr. MICA.
H.R. 764: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 792: Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. RADEL, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. ROKITA, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BARR, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 800: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.
H.R. 805: Mr. HALL and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 807: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MESSER, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. HUDSON and Mr. HOLDING.
H.R. 809: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 811: Mr. HIGGINS, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 813: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 826: Mrs. BLACK.
H.R. 830: Mr. BARLETTA.
H.R. 833: Mr. COTTON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. NEAL, Mr. KILMER, Ms. ESTY and Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 846: Mr. GARDNER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. TONKO, Mr. REICHERT, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of NEW MEXICO, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. BARR.
H.R. 847: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HONDA and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 850: Mr. CARTER, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ENYART, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 855: Ms. BASS, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mrs. CAPPs and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 861: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 875: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 888: Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. FARENTHOLD and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 894: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 896: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 897: Mr. ELLISON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. CAPPs, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 900: Mr. HIGGINS and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 903: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 904: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. REED, Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 915: Mr. LYNCH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 920: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. BASS.
H.R. 922: Mr. HANNA.
H.R. 924: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. ELLISON and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 938: Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. ENYART, Mr. SALMON, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KILMER, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BARR, Ms. BONAMICI, and Mr. HOLDING.
H.R. 940: Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. TURNER.

- H.R. 949: Ms. MOORE, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. POSTER.
- H.R. 954: Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 958: Mr. LEWIS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. RUIZ.
- H.R. 961: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VELA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. HANNA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. VISCIOSKY.
- H.R. 962: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 963: Ms. MOORE, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. COFFMAN.
- H.R. 969: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HALL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
- H.R. 972: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. BENISHEK.
- H.R. 980: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
- H.R. 984: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. JONES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. STIVERS.
- H.R. 986: Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. LOEBSACK.
- H.R. 1000: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HOLT, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 1002: Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 1005: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
- H.R. 1012: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. FARR, and Mr. LYNCH.
- H.R. 1015: Mr. HOLT, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. MOORE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
- H.R. 1020: Ms. BASS and Mr. BUCSHON.
- H.R. 1024: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. HOLT, Mr. MARINO, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
- H.R. 1032: Mr. HECK of Nevada and Mr. BARR.
- H.R. 1033: Mr. LEWIS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mrs. BEATTY.
- H.R. 1038: Mr. JONES, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. HANNA, and Ms. LEE of California.
- H.R. 1072: Mr. BARR and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
- H.R. 1074: Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. WITTMAN.
- H.R. 1077: Mr. HURT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
- H.R. 1078: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. BENISHEK.
- H.R. 1082: Mr. FLORES.
- H.R. 1091: Mr. OLSON and Mr. DAINES.
- H.R. 1094: Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MARINO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HIMES, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. ROSS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
- H.R. 1096: Ms. BASS.
- H.R. 1099: Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. OLSON.
- H.R. 1106: Mr. SCHRADER and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
- H.R. 1120: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. MESSER, and Mr. SCALISE.
- H.R. 1125: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
- R. 1130: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. HULTGREN.
- R. 1141: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. CUELLAR.
- H.R. 1146: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
- H.R. 1148: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. JONES, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. CONYERS.
- H.R. 1149: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
- H.R. 1151: Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. MARINO, Mr. COOK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. COTTON.
- H.R. 1171: Mr. RUIZ.
- H.R. 1181: Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BARR, and Mr. ENYART.
- H.R. 1182: Mr. GIBBS.
- H.R. 1186: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. CAPUANO.
- H.R. 1188: Mr. JONES and Mrs. ROBY.
- H.R. 1201: Ms. FUDGE and Mr. KEATING.
- H.R. 1209: Mr. BENISHEK, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CARTER, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MAF-FEI, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. WALZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. WILLIAMS.
- H.R. 1227: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
- H.R. 1240: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 1242: Mr. PETRI, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
- H.R. 1248: Mr. RENACCI, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ROKITA, and Mr. PETRI.
- H.R. 1249: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. BARR, and Mr. MULVANEY.
- H.R. 1270: Mr. SOUTHERLAND.
- H.R. 1271: Mr. HIGGINS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 1278: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 1286: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
- H.R. 1287: Mr. COTTON, Mr. MEADOWS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MCHENRY, and Mr. HOLT.
- H.R. 1288: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. NUNES, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.
- H.R. 1290: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
- H.R. 1294: Mr. DAINES.
- H.R. 1295: Ms. TSONGAS.
- H.R. 1298: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. TONKO.
- H.R. 1301: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. MARKEY.
- H.R. 1303: Mr. RENACCI, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. PETRI, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. CHU, and Mr. SCHOCK.
- H.R. 1310: Mr. SESSIONS.
- H.R. 1317: Mrs. BACHMANN and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
- H.R. 1318: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. LYNCH.
- H.R. 1319: Mr. TAKANO.
- H.R. 1329: Mrs. CAPPS and Mr. VELA.
- H.R. 1330: Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
- H.R. 1331: Mr. ROSKAM and Mr. BUCHANAN.
- H.R. 1334: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. CONYERS.
- H.R. 1335: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. CONNOLLY.
- H.R. 1337: Mr. SALMON and Mr. WESTMORELAND.
- H.R. 1338: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 1339: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
- H.R. 1340: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
- H.R. 1344: Ms. SINEMA.
- H.R. 1349: Mr. BARBER.
- H.R. 1351: Mr. POCAN.
- H.R. 1354: Mr. TONKO, Mr. WELCH, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HANNA, Mr. KEATING, Mr. HONDA, Mr. RENACCI, Ms. TITUS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. MORAN.
- H.R. 1355: Mr. JORDAN.
- H.R. 1365: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
- H.R. 1366: Mr. BUCHANAN.
- H.R. 1373: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RANGEL, and Ms. DELAUTO.
- H.R. 1379: Mr. RANGEL.
- H.R. 1381: Mr. GOWDY.
- H.R. 1386: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MARCHANT, and Mr. GERLACH.
- H.R. 1387: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
- H.R. 1396: Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD, and Mr. FARR.
- H.R. 1397: Mr. CLAY, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
- H. Con. Res. 4: Mr. GRIMM, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. RAHALL.
- H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. BARBER, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. NUNES, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
- H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. HUDSON.
- H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. JOYCE, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. STUTZMAN.
- H. Con. Res. 26: Mr. SALMON.
- H. Res. 30: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BARBER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HIMES, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
- H. Res. 36: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BONNER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. ROSS, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. HURT, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, and Mrs. BACHMANN.
- H. Res. 71: Mr. HOLT and Mr. GRIJALVA.
- H. Res. 72: Mrs. BUSTOS and Mr. CRENSHAW.
- H. Res. 75: Mr. WHITFIELD and Mr. PALAZZO.
- H. Res. 104: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. JONES, and Mr. RAHALL.
- H. Res. 108: Mr. RANGEL, Ms. CHU, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
- H. Res. 112: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. POSTER.
- H. Res. 121: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
- H. Res. 126: Mr. CARSON of Indiana and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
- H. Res. 129: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
- H. Res. 133: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H. Res. 134: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. COTTON.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1202: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 678

OFFERED BY: MRS. NAPOLITANO

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Page 4, strike lines 14 through 18 (and redesignate subsequent provisions accordingly).

Page 7, line 13, strike "5" and insert "15".

H.R. 678

OFFERED BY: MR. TIPTON

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Page 4, line 4, insert "(A)" after "(2)".

Page 4, lines 8 and 10, strike "work" and insert "conduit".

Page 4, line 13, after "offer" insert "for a small conduit hydropower project".

Page 4, after line 13, insert the following:

"(B) If the irrigation district or water users association elects not accept a lease of power privilege offer under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall offer the lease of power privilege to other parties in accordance with this subsection."

Page 4, line 21, after "hydropower" insert "policy and procedure-setting".

Page 5, line 18 strike "involved, and" and all that follows though line 25 and insert the following "involved. The Secretary shall notify and consult with the irrigation district or water users association operating the transferred conduit before offering the lease of power privilege and shall prescribe terms and conditions that will adequately protect the planning, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and other interests of the United States and the project or division involved."

Page 6, after line 4, insert the following:

"(8) Nothing in this subsection shall alter or affect any existing preliminary permit, license, or exemption issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under Part I of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 792, et seq.) or any project for which an application has been filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as of the date of the enactment of the Bureau of Reclamation Small

Conduit Hydropower Development and Rural Jobs Act."

Page 6, line 5, strike "(8)" and insert "(9)".

Page 6, strike lines 14 through 20, and insert the following:

(B) IRRIGATION DISTRICT.—The term "irrigation district" means any irrigation, water conservation or conservancy, multicounty water conservation or conservancy district, or any separate public entity composed of two or more such districts and jointly exercising powers of its member districts.

Page 6, line 21, strike "WORK" and insert "CONDUIT".

Page 6, line 22, strike "work" and insert "conduit".

Page 7, line 3, strike "WORK" and insert "CONDUIT".

Page 7, line 4, strike "work" and insert "conduit".

H.R. 678

OFFERED BY: MR. TIPTON

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 4, strike lines 14 through 18, and insert the following:

"(3) The Bureau of Reclamation shall apply its categorical exclusion process under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) to small conduit hydropower development under this subsection, excluding siting of associated transmission facilities on Federal lands.