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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, July 8, 2013, at 2 p.m.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 2013

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

God of the universe, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As we approach a week away from the Nation's Capitol, we give You thanks for the many blessings we enjoy.

May Americans rightfully celebrate the greatness of our participative form of government and the ongoing pursuit of ever broader freedoms for all people that marks our history.

Bless the Members of this people's House in the coming week and their constituents with whom they meet. And as they complete the work of this week and this day, give them the wisdom they need to be their best selves in seeing to the issues of our day.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. WILLIAMS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, GRANDMA

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

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand on the floor of the House of Representatives to recognize a true inspiration, a woman who embodies everything about what makes the United States an exceptional Nation. Today, I rise to wish happy birthday to my grandmother Edna Yoder, who turns 102 today.

Born in the heartland of Kansas in 1911, my grandmother was no stranger to hard work. She spent most of her life milking cows, helping bring in the wheat harvest, raising a family of four, and being a true partner to her husband and my late grandfather, Orie Yoder.

Her faith in God, her love of family, and her belief in hard work and humble living define my grandmother. Her generation saw the Dust Bowl, the Great Depression, and many other difficult times over the past century. Her generation's perseverance and dedication to our country helped build the most prosperous nation the world has ever seen.

Today, on her 102nd birthday, she is happy and healthy. She tells great stories about times past, and her smile still lights up the room.

Grandma, we could learn a lot from you. Happy birthday.

STUDENT LOANS

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

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, in 2 days, interest rates on student loans are going to double from 3.4 to 6.8 percent. It is outrageous, it is unnecessary, and it is cruel.

Across this country, the things that will happen in Vermont are going to happen to all our kids and their parents. In Vermont, 20,000 kids are going to have their loan's expense go up $1,000. That's when the cost of education has gone up 27 percent in the past 5 years. Vermont has the seventh highest student loan debt in the country. Sixty-three percent of our kids, when they graduate, it's $29,000 that they start out owing. We are first when it comes to debt-to-income ratio—82 percent. It's brutal.

What is this about? It's about our priorities. In a low interest rate environment, government borrowing at 2 percent, we are going to charge nearly 7 percent to our kids. That's almost like usury. It is also a reflection of our priorities.

There is a way we could extend this, as we should. Why do we shovel taxpayer money to oil companies that have $1 trillion in profits in the past 10 years? It is unnecessary.

Around kitchen tables in Vermont, people are trying to figure out who is going to college and how our kids are going to get started.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS PROMOTE JOBS

(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, according to an editorial in this week's Wall Street Journal:

> President Obama's climate speech on Tuesday was grandiose even for him, but its surreal nature was its particular hallmark. Mr. Obama's ''climate action plan'' adds up to one of the most extensive reorganizations of the U.S. economy imposed through administrative fiat and raw executive power. But over his 6,500-word address, he articulated no such goal for the unemployment rate or GDP.

An energy policy, including higher taxes, more out-of-control spending, and increased government control of our daily lives will not promote jobs. It is a war on jobs. American families need job creation, a clean environment, economic certainty, and hope for future generations.

Today, House Republicans will vote on an all-of-the-above energy bill that will create jobs, increase access to our own energy resources, and stimulate our weak economy. It is time for the Senate and the President to support our efforts for American families to reach their full potential.

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

□ 0910

A WEEK OF MOMENTOUS EVENTS

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. This is a momentous week—a path to citizenship passing in the Senate, the Supreme Court striking down DOMA, and, on Tuesday, President Obama recommitted his administration to deal with the moral imperative of climate change.

All around us the evidence is mounting—with extreme weather events, drought, flooding, wildfires, shrinking polar ice caps, invasive plants and pests our farmers have never seen before.

The President outlined new administrative initiatives because Congress is incapable of acting. Sadly, the House of Representatives is led by climate skeptics, climate deniers, and climate cowards.

My hope is, if the Republicans in the House won't allow action, they will at least stay out of the President's way. Protecting the planet and our grandchildren's future ought not to be bringing out the worst in us but the best.

REPEAL CAFE STANDARDS

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when millions of Americans are out of work and the cost of living continues to rise, the President could not be more out of touch with reality.

For example, President Obama has continued pushing for car manufacturers to produce vehicles that get 54.5 miles per gallon by 2025 through the EPA's Corporate Average Fuel Economy program. What he doesn't understand is that CAFE standards are expensive for manufacturers, increase the cost for consumers, and have caused a significant decrease in vehicle safety by forcing manufacturers to downsize and to use lighter materials in production.

Fuel efficiency has been and always will be important to consumers. Consumer demand is incentive enough for producers to make fuel-efficient vehicles. Some families might trade off miles per gallon for greater safety or more leg room.

The bottom line is that the people should make these decisions, not the Federal Government. The President needs to understand that Americans can make informed purchases without restricting our freedom to choose. That's why I've introduced H.R. 2445, a bill to repeal the CAFE standards.

I hope my colleagues will join me in standing up for the free market by repealing these destructive government regulations.

In God we trust.

IRS ABUSE OF POWER

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

Mr. BARROW of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it turns out that the targeting of conservative groups by the IRS was just the beginning of a much bigger problem.

Every week since, we learn something new about how the IRS has abused its power, and this week is no different. Wine, diet pills, romance novels, and even X-rated movies were purchased with government credit cards. Lavish spending isn't the only problem. New reports tell us that the IRS sent nearly $50 million of taxpayer money to ''unauthorized aliens.''

Mr. Speaker, folks in my district have had enough, and so have I. They work hard for their money, only to have a Federal agency like the IRS run wild with it and offer no apologies. Every person at the IRS should be held accountable for their actions, and we need to put reforms in place to make sure that taxpayer money isn't misused in the future.

TYRANNY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Speaker, the President decided to raise energy prices on all Americans, which adversely affects the poor the most—and he didn't ask Congress.

The President decided to unilaterally reduce our strategic nuclear deterrent when more countries than ever have nuclear weapons. No treaty. That would require the consent of the Senate.

The President has decided which health insurance plans the people are allowed to have. The President didn't ask Congress—or the people for that matter.

The list goes on.

In America, we are either moving more towards liberty or more towards tyranny. I think we should ask ourselves what tyranny would look like in the United States of America:

An executive branch that picks and chooses which laws it wants to enforce; a judicial branch that would allow it to do so on the grounds that the executive branch did not defend the laws in court; the legislative branch would have very limited power because they turned it all over to the President; and the people would feel like they had no representation.

The President told us he was going to fundamentally transform America, and I think that is exactly what he is doing.

ENVIRONMENTAL MERIT AWARD RECIPIENTS

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor two dear friends and dedicated public servants—State Representative John Fernandes and State

Senator Richard Moore from Milford, Massachusetts.

Representative Fernandes and Senator Moore are being honored this week with a prestigious Environmental Merit Award from the EPA for their tremendous work they have done to combat phosphorus pollution in their communities.

When studies showed that the phosphorus levels in the Charles River at nearly double the healthy standards, these two men immediately recognized the dangerous impact this would have on the region's cities and towns. They came up with a simple, direct, and creative solution that worked for families and businesses alike. Most importantly, they got it through the State house and the executive chamber, delivering real results in record time for their constituents.

That's par for the course for these two local leaders, who have proven time and again that they are the best of the best when it comes to public service.

As dedicated as they are diligent, as creative as they are compassionate, they seek every day to do better and more for their communities they represent. I am honored to work with them, to recognize them, and to call them friends.

PANCREATIC CANCER

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, the medical research community has made great strides in treating cancer. However, not every form of cancer has shown the same progress. Some forms remain just as deadly as they were decades ago.

Among the deadliest is pancreatic cancer, with a survival rate of only 6 percent. By comparison, the survival rate of all forms of cancer is now 68 percent, up from 49 percent in 1975. Last year, Congress passed and the President signed the Recalcitrant Cancer Research Act, a bill to focus research on pancreatic cancer and other problematic types of the disease.

With new plans to attack the disease and new resources, we can make progress. I met recently with a constituent who is battling the disease and with another who has lost multiple family members to it, and they have hope despite the tough road ahead.

With newly focused work, we will hopefully see new therapies and new drugs attack pancreatic cancer in the coming years, greatly improving the rate of survival.

SENATE PASSAGE OF IMMIGRATION BILL

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

Mr. VARGAS. I rise today to speak on the pressing and important issue of immigration reform.

Yesterday, the Senate took a necessary step forward in the effort to enact comprehensive immigration reform. Now it is imperative that the House put politics aside and that we work together to reach a compromise that will benefit our country, strengthen our economy, and allow 11 million people to step out of the shadows.

The House must enact immigration reform that is fair and reflects the highest values of our Nation. We are a country of immigrants, and how we treat those who aspire to be citizens reflects our democracy's commitment to uphold the moral principles upon which our Nation was built.

I urge the Republican leadership to bring the Senate bill to the House so we can finish the crucial work the Senate began and finally fix our immigration system.

I also want to thank all of the faith groups that keep praying for all of us to pass a comprehensive bill. It is obviously working.

OFFSHORE ENERGY AND JOBS ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 2231.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 274 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2231.

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

□ 0917

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2231) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, and for other purposes, with Mr. YODER (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 27, 2013, amendment No. 7, printed in part B of House Report 113–131, offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGELL), had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 113–131.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE ____—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. __01. PROHIBITION ON LEASING IN BRISTOL BAY OFF THE COAST OF ALASKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, the Secretary of the Interior may not issue any oil and gas lease for any area of the outer Continental Shelf (as that term is defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.)) in Bristol Bay off the coast of Alaska.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, title III of this Act shall have no force or effect.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 274, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is to remove from the bill provisions that would mandate leasing off of the fabulous Bristol Bay area of Alaska.

Now, I've said this bill is a little bit like Groundhog Day because we have passed it before, and we talked about that yesterday, but this is about a bizarre version of Groundhog Day and why I am forced to offer this amendment.

□ 0920

Actually, after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, I traveled up to the spill with then-Subcommittee Chairman GEORGE MILLER and saw what an extraordinary mess had been created, something that in those cold waters is very difficult to deal with and very persistent and caused tremendous damage to the fisheries. Congress chose then, in 1989, under President George H.W. Bush, to revoke the leases in the Bristol Bay area in order to protect this $2 billion a year fishery.

In fact, the American people, the taxpayers of the United States of America, paid $100 million to buy back those leases that had been sold in the 1980s. That moratorium remained in place until then-President George W. Bush lifted the moratorium.

The Obama administration has done the right thing and reversed George W. Bush's decision and excluded Bristol Bay from drilling in the 2012–2017 OCS leasing program. So we had the first President Bush agree that a permanent protection of that area was warranted because of the $2-billion-a-year renewable fishery and other precious resources, the cold water, the difficult conditions. George W. Bush then reversed that, and President Obama has reinstated a moratorium.

Now this bill would mandate leasing off of Bristol Bay. Obviously, there's always division over these issues, but there is strong public opposition to drilling in Bristol Bay—55 tribes, Native Alaskan associations, and fishing organizations are opposed to the drilling in that area. National environmental groups like Trout Unlimited, Wild Salmon Center, and Natural Resources Defense Council also support this amendment.

This is a precious and irreplaceable area. One major spill in that area would devastate the environment, the fishery that supports thousands of jobs in Alaska. Actually jobs all up and down the west coast of the United States are dependent upon the fabulous fishery of Bristol Bay, both the commercial and the sport fishing. I have guides in Oregon who spend their summers in Alaska guiding in the Bristol Bay area. It attracts people from around the world.

We should not put this extraordinary resource at risk in this bill for some possible, potential future oil revenues in a State which is already quite rich in oil, where the former Naval Petroleum Reserve has been leased but, as in the case of many leases that the oil industry holds, is not developed. That is why it was the Naval Petroleum Reserve. There are known and large resources under that area of Alaska. The balance is clearly in favor of protecting this area, not another area to drill given the resources already available in Alaska.

I had to do a so-called ''pay-for.'' Last night we passed the Cassidy amendment, which increases the Federal deficit by $15 billion—excuse me, $14,999,999,970—over 30 years by lifting the cap on revenue sharing with the Gulf States. That's costing, they say, $1 less than $500 million a year. That didn't have to be paid for. They waived the rules. But because I want to protect this fabulous resource, they're saying you're forgoing potential possible future revenues for the government, you must pay for it. So unfortunately, given that, I had to move to strike title III so we could protect this resource.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My good friend from Oregon talked about Groundhog Day as to the nature of this bill. I can say, ''Well, here we go again.''

Instead of debating ways to create jobs, to enhance revenues, and to secure our Nation from a national security standpoint, we are back to debating a moratorium on offshore drilling that will lock away America's energy resources. Specifically, this amendment would close a wide area of Federal waters from drilling off the State of Alaska. But this amendment doesn't just lock away America's resources, it also eliminates State revenue-sharing provisions in the bill.

President Obama has already closed the North Aleutian Basin through Presidential moratorium, closing off jobs and economic diversity to the people of Alaska through 2017. The underlying legislation does not in any way modify this unscientific Presidential closure or modify the existing Presidential authority. It does, however—and this is important, Mr. Chairman—provide that if this region contains some of our Nation's greatest potential for energy, that we should open that area for the future. I know that logic is sometimes lost in this town, but in all honesty, Mr. Chairman, we should be drilling offshore in those areas where we know the most resources are located or potentially located.

The Natural Resources Committee has heard testimony time and time again about young people leaving Alaska to chase jobs elsewhere. We have also heard from the Aleutians, such as the Aleutians East Borough mayor Stanley Mack, who spoke of how the opportunity for drilling in the southern portion of the North Aleutian Basin could be a real economic benefit for their communities.

This economic diversification is even more important when you consider the petitions of extreme environmental groups proposing massive fishery closures across Bristol Bay and the region, or the potential for the declaration of a no-fishing national monument in those areas, or the grave threat posed to fishing in Alaska in the north Pacific by President Obama's executive order on ocean zoning, where bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., will decide what happens and what doesn't happen in ocean areas off Alaska and other States.

Finally, this amendment also eliminates revenue sharing for all coastal States, preventing Alaska, Virginia, South Carolina, California, and others from receiving a share of any energy development off their shores.

This important provision is about bringing fairness to the Outer Continental Shelf revenue sharing instead of limiting it to only four States. Right now, only the Gulf States have that privilege.

When gas prices climbed to $4 a gallon in 2008, the American people strongly supported lifting the Nation's offshore drilling bans, and that support ran across the political spectrum, from Independents, to Republicans, to Democrats. And that broad support for expanding offshore drilling, frankly, continues to this day in this country.

This amendment would start us down the road of imposing new moratoriums on America's offshore, which is the opposite of what Americans want. And let me make this point, Mr. Chairman, and I said this several times in the committee. If there is a poster child of a State that was promised something when they got statehood and the reverse is being done, it's got to be Alaska.

I know there's controversy surrounding the potential in the Bristol Bay, but it's not unanimous on either side. But those in Alaska certainly should be the ones that are integrally involved in that decisionmaking process. But, no, here we have today an amendment from a Member of Congress, who has every right to do it, but from the Lower 48, dictating what's going to go on in Alaska. Again, that to me solidifies the poster child of a State really not getting what it should be getting from its resources after statehood.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to defeat this amendment. And as I understand the gentleman from Oregon has yielded back his time, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

□ 0930

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 113–131.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE ____—JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. __01. TIME FOR FILING COMPLAINT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any cause of action that arises from a covered energy decision must be filed not later than the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of the covered energy decision. Any cause of action not filed within this time period shall be barred.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a cause of action brought by a party to a covered energy lease.

SEC. __02. DISTRICT COURT DEADLINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All proceedings that are subject to section __01—

(1) shall be brought in the United States district court for the district in which the Federal property for which a covered energy lease is issued is located or the United States District Court of the District of Columbia;

(2) shall be resolved as expeditiously as possible, and in any event not more than 180 days after such cause or claim is filed; and

(3) shall take precedence over all other pending matters before the district court.

(b) FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DEADLINE.—If an interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order has not been issued by the district court by the deadline described under this

section, the cause or claim shall be dismissed with prejudice and all rights relating to such cause or claim shall be terminated.

SEC. __03. ABILITY TO SEEK APPELLATE REVIEW.

An interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of the district court in a proceeding that is subject to section __01 may be reviewed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The D.C. Circuit shall resolve any such appeal as expeditiously as possible and, in any event, not more than 180 days after such interlocutory or final judgment, decree, or order of the district court was issued.

SEC. __04. LIMITATION ON SCOPE OF REVIEW AND RELIEF.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.—In any judicial review of any Federal action under this title, any administrative findings and conclusions relating to the challenged Federal action shall be presumed to be correct unless shown otherwise by clear and convincing evidence contained in the administrative record.

(b) LIMITATION ON PROSPECTIVE RELIEF.—In any judicial review of any action, or failure to act, under this title, the Court shall not grant or approve any prospective relief unless the Court finds that such relief is narrowly drawn, extends no further than necessary to correct the violation of a Federal law requirement, and is the least intrusive means necessary to correct the violation concerned.

SEC. 05. LEGAL FEES.

Any person filing a petition seeking judicial review of any action, or failure to act, under this title who is not a prevailing party shall pay to the prevailing parties (including intervening parties), other than the United States, fees and other expenses incurred by that party in connection with the judicial review, unless the Court finds that the position of the person was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.

SEC. __06. EXCLUSION.

This title shall not apply with respect to disputes between the parties to a lease issued pursuant to an authorizing leasing statute regarding the obligations of such lease or the alleged breach thereof.

SEC. __07. DEFINITIONS.

In this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) COVERED ENERGY DECISION.—The term ''covered energy decision'' means any action or decision by a Federal official regarding the issuance of a covered energy lease.

(2) COVERED ENERGY LEASE.—The term ''covered energy lease'' means any lease under this Act or under an oil and gas leasing program under this Act.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 274, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today has great potential to create jobs, to boost our economy, and provide our country with new, much-needed sources of energy. But as written, it also has the potential to invite frivolous, duplicative lawsuits filed by outside entities with no real tie to the individual contracts stemming from this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, we have seen it happen time and time again: situations in which the community, the developer, and the Federal Government are all on the same page, but plans are ultimately ground to a halt by activist environmental groups that file lawsuit after lawsuit in order to stop the development in its tracks.

My amendment would stop this cycle as it relates to projects begun under this bill. It would allow individuals and groups not party to a lease under this bill to file a suit once—only once—within 60 days of an official action under the bill. Should a suing entity lose, it would be allowed an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and final resolution would have to be reached within 180 days.

Finally, my amendment would also include a ''loser pays'' standard, meant to protect taxpayers and discourage the filing of a suit without true legal merit.

Mr. Chairman, the underlying bill would do much to move our country ahead, but I fear that we will not reach our full potential unless this important language is included.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I just simply want to say that I think the amendment adds to this legislation, and I support the legislation.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to this amendment.

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

To begin with, this amendment creates a major obstacle for parties such as States, municipalities, local entities, and nonprofit organizations from challenging unsound licensing decisions in the courts.

It does this by requiring the losing side in these disputes to pay the legal costs, not just of the prevailing party, but for every intervening party as well. Just imagine what this would mean.

How could a local beach community risk bringing an action knowing that it may have to pay for its own legal costs, let alone the legal costs of all of the parties in the case, which could include some of the Nation's largest oil and gas producers. Without question, this draconian cost-shifting regime will have a chilling effect on the right of individuals, municipalities, and nonprofit organizations to challenge licensing decisions that could have devastating effects on their communities.

Sure, the provision allows the losing party to argue that its position was substantially justified or that special circumstances make such an award unjust, but even meeting that standard could require extensive litigation.

This savings provision offers the tiniest of fig leafs. It is clear that the real intent of this provision is to ensure that only the wealthiest members of society will be able to litigate these issues.

Second, this amendment is not necessary. Current law already authorizes a Federal court to sanction a party for filing frivolous actions or for engaging in wrongful conduct. Federal rule of Civil Procedure 11 deems every pleading, motion, and any other paper filed by a party in a Federal proceeding to be a certification by such party: that it is not being presented for an improper purpose; that the claims and legal contentions asserted in the pleadings are warranted by existing law; and that the factual contentions made in the pleading have evidentiary support.

And should the court find that any of those requirements have been violated, the court may impose an appropriate sanction, including requiring the offending party to pay all of the prevailing party's reasonable attorneys' fees and other expenses arising from the violation.

In addition, the court, under certain circumstances, may also impose monetary sanctions against a party who violates rule 11. So, in sum, this amendment is simply not necessary.

Third, this amendment is not only an affront to the independence of the Federal judiciary, but it could seriously disrupt the ability of the courts to meet its obligations to litigants in other pending matters. The amendment does this by setting hard-and-fast deadlines that ignore the complexities of the individual case or the court's schedule. And it requires the court to prioritize these actions over all other pending matters before the court.

Not surprisingly, the Judicial Conference of the U.S. has long opposed legislative efforts to impose specific deadlines and mandate that certain actions be prioritized over others for some very important reasons. By imposing rigid deadlines, measures such as this amendment undermine the effective civil case management and unduly hamper the court's discretion in managing and prioritizing its case docket. Each case should be considered on its own merits without the imposition of artificial deadlines.

Worse yet, this amendment specifically provides that if the district court fails to meet this deadline, the case must be dismissed with prejudice and terminates all rights relating to cause or claim. Just imagine how a defendant could use this provision to its advantage by running the clock through delaying tactics such as employing a multiplicity of procedures and time-consuming discovery demands. This amendment is anti-justice. It must be opposed.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I'm not advocating for ''loser pays'' in all civil cases. My amendment relates only to these specific cases, in

which an extremist environmental group files suit after suit simply to stop the development of natural resources and energy resources on American soil. Under my amendment, parties to a lease aren't subject to this standard.

Furthermore, my amendment does not undo the ability for members of the community who are concerned about a particular lease to petition the government—State or Federal—during the NEPA process.

Finally, while I understand the concern that ''loser pays'' harms complainants with the least amount of disposable income, I would simply say that near-record gas prices are harming them and are hurting the most vulnerable in our society, poor people and senior citizens on limited income. In fact, my colleague from Georgia, my good friend, was saying it's unnecessary. But if it's unnecessary, he shouldn't be afraid of this amendment. This is a commonsense amendment, and I urge its support.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

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

□ 0940

AMENDMENT NO. 10, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 113–131, as modified by the order of the House on June 27, 2013.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment, as modified, is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE ____—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. ____. STATE RIGHTS AND AUTHORITY NOT AFFECTED.

Nothing in this Act and the amendments made by this Act affects the right and power of each State to prohibit management, leasing, developing, and use of lands beneath navigable waters, and the natural resources within such lands, within its boundaries.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 274, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Chairman, this is a simple savings clause amendment of the kind that we include typically, frequently, in almost every bill that's a major bill that passes this House. It says as follows:

Nothing in this Act and the amendments made by this Act affects the right and power of each State to prohibit management, leasing, developing, and use of lands beneath navigable waters, and the natural resources within such lands, within its boundaries.

The simple purpose of this is to avoid any implication by this statute that it is taking away any rights of any State, including my State of Florida, where drilling rights are a matter of extreme controversy.

Now, why do we do this? Because of the Constitution, because the supremacy clause in the Constitution says the Federal law is the highest law of the land. And whenever we're dealing with any area, any area at all of the law, where there are states' rights and there are Federal rights, it's incumbent upon us to explain that we are preserving those State rights, not just in this bill but in every bill.

In fact, we are shoring up the provision that exists already in 43 U.S.C. 1311, entitled ''Rights of States.''

And why do we need to do that?

Because this is a comprehensive scheme to regulate offshore drilling in this country, and when you establish any comprehensive scheme, you run the risk that a court will determine that you have obliterated, you have annihilated, you have eliminated states' rights. That is what happens when you pass a law that is a comprehensive Federal scheme.

Now, yesterday, we had a similar amendment come up. In that case the vote was a very exciting 213–213 tie vote. And the arguments that were made against the amendment yesterday today simply do not apply.

Yesterday, if you may recall, Mr. Chairman, a map was provided by the opposition to that amendment. The map pointed out that the drilling in that area was limited to offshore drilling on the U.S.-Mexico border.

Well, today, we're dealing with drilling from sea to shining sea, dealing with all of our shores. So that limitation that was promoted yesterday doesn't apply.

Yesterday, there was an argument made at the last minute that, somehow or other, the definition of States in this amendment applied to Mexican states, which was absurd and ridiculous, and yet, it was made against that amendment. All you had to do is look at the definition, not just in the title, but in the chapter and the subchapter of the word ''States,'' and you would see that the word ''States'' is defined as limited to the United States of America.

Now, today's bill provides a much greater threat to Federal preemption of State law than yesterday's bill did. In fact, this bill explicitly entangles Federal and State law together in this area under section 1344(a)(2)(F) of this bill. This actually establishes a consultation regarding the States which could be construed as being in lieu of and extinguishing states' rights.

It's a clear error in the drafting of this bill, and my amendment is necessary to protect it. My amendment is necessary to prevent a preemption, through this bill, of states' rights.

This bill clearly, as drafted, conflates Federal and states' rights and would lead to a disastrous preemption of states' rights based upon section 1344(a)(2)(F) alone.

Now, today we have new arguments that have been made against this simple savings provision, and neither one of those arguments carries any weight. One argument that we've already heard is that this bill couldn't possibly preempt states' rights.

Well, in fact, it could possibly preempt states' rights. I've explained to you how that could happen. Any Federal court could look at this bill, reach the conclusion, particularly with regard to the presence of 1344(a)(2)(F), that this is a comprehensive Federal scheme, and it preempts states' rights.

We've never heard any explanation from anyone opposing this amendment as to how it could not preempt states' rights.

Secondly, we've heard an argument which, respectfully, verges on the specious, that this amendment somehow would negate individual rights, and that is completely false, completely without any merit.

In fact, I would venture to say that there has never been a case where a statute or an amendment or a bill that contains the phrase ''Nothing in this Act affects the right and power of each State''—I don't know how that could ever be construed as somehow negating individual rights.

Clearly, on its own terms, explicitly, this amendment simply preserves states' rights.

We are in a fundamentally different situation today than we were yesterday because of the presence of section 1344(a)(2)(F) in this bill. There is a far greater need today than there was yesterday with the tie vote to have this amendment here as a savings clause.

I would call, respectfully, upon the chairman of the committee to agree to this amendment today and let us move on.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I rise to claim time in opposition to the amendment.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, here we go again with unnecessary amendments designed to delay the work of Congress in enacting important legislation that would expand U.S. offshore energy production in order to create, once again, millions of new American jobs, to lower energy prices, to grow our economy, and strengthen our national security.

H.R. 2231 is similar to legislation passed last Congress and fully upholds existing states' rights within their boundaries and offshore areas. Nothing

in this bill changes the fundamental 60-year-old relationship between States and the Federal Government enshrined in the Submerged Lands Act or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

This bill is focused on activity in Federal waters and respects States' abilities to control and govern their waters. States' authority is in no way limited or affected by this bill. Existing Federal law protects states' rights over their waters, and boundaries are not changed or amended in this bill. I've now repeated that three times.

The gentleman's amendment is asserted as a simple restatement of these states' rights, though its sponsor admits the principle is not a restatement of existing law, but of the principle—big difference in that, Mr. Chairman, which is where the amendment then raises several serious questions that leads me to oppose its adoption in the form that it is written.

As drafted, the amendment purportedly reflects current law with regards to management of natural resources, but it could effectively usurp the individual private property rights of individuals in favor of State control.

The amendment reads that it is the right and power of each State to prohibit management, leasing, developing the natural resources within such lands within its boundaries.

States have the right to regulate natural resources, but not outright prohibit development of private property. That's the point here, Mr. Chairman.

In the United States, unlike much of the remainder of the world, natural resources are owned both by the government and private individuals. The right to private property is one of the foundations of our Constitution. Natural resources property rights include the right to own minerals, timber rights, water rights, and those are just a few examples.

Congress should not be endorsing a policy that gives the States sole power to prohibit the development of these rights, and that's what this amendment could do. Such an action, like that embodied in this amendment, could be construed as a massive taking, in violation of the Constitution.

The government can't take property without compensation. The courts have held, including this week, in the gentleman's State of Florida, a Florida case at the Supreme Court that the State taking property or impinging on its fair use requires fair compensation.

Even if a State may not be inclined to fully exercise such authority granted by this amendment, should it become law, simple passage could open the door to lawsuits challenging private property rights. It's for these reasons that I urge a ''no'' vote on the Grayson amendment.

And Mr. Chairman, at a time when our Nation's economy continues to struggle, we should avoid erecting new barriers to economic activity and private freedoms.

Again, this amendment is unnecessary, as H.R. 2231 fully upholds and it does not change or diminish or impinge existing states' rights.

How much time do I have left, Mr. Chairman?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I'd like to yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. I thank the chairman of the full committee, Representative HASTINGS. And I'll just reinforce the last point he was making.

And I don't believe that the gentleman from Florida intended his language to do this. But it says it is the right and power of each State to prohibit management, leasing, developing of the natural resources within such lands within its boundaries.

I don't believe it was intended, but this could have the dangerous consequence of trampling on private property rights.

□ 0950

It's been tried in the Fifth Amendment, and that is a vital core principle in our Bill of Rights. And I know that you didn't intend that, but this language could lead to that. For that reason alone, we should reject this amendment. This could have dangerous consequences.

So I agree with the full chairman, the gentleman from Washington. Let's reject this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I just want to make this point in the 15 seconds I have left.

The gentleman from Florida referenced 1334(a)2(f). That is not amended or referenced in this bill. So the gentleman's argument that that could somehow play a part in that is simply not true because it's not referenced; it is not amended.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON).

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 11 printed in part B of House Report 113–131.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE ____—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. ____. PROVISIONS NOT EFFECTIVE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, section 203 and title III shall have no force or effect.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 274, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. CAPPS. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is a straightforward amendment that is overwhelmingly supported by my constituents, and I hope we can all agree to it. The amendment strikes a harmful and unnecessary provision in the bill that actually mandates new drilling in the sensitive waters off Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties in my district. Whatever the reasons behind this provision, the fact remains that the people most affected—my constituents—don't want new drilling.

My colleagues have heard me before invoke Santa Barbara's devastating 1969 oil spill, and that's because it galvanized central coast residents and actually the entire State of California against more offshore drilling. We were outraged by the damage to the environment, wildlife, and our economy.

We understood the havoc that similar blowouts could wreak on our economy, especially our tourism and our fishing industries. That's why California permanently banned new oil and gas leasing in State waters in 1994. It's why some 24 city and county governments, including both Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, have passed measures banning or requiring voter approval before any new onshore facilities to support offshore drilling can be built. And it's why in 2008, then-Republican Governor Schwarzenegger told President Bush and Congress to oppose new drilling off the west coast. Even the Pentagon has expressed concerns with new drilling in the area.

Mr. Chair, Californians have spoken loud and clear. We do not want more drilling off our shores. I urge my colleagues to join us in striking these harmful and unnecessary provisions from the bill and support the Capps-Brownley-Lowenthal amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim time in opposition.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, when Juan Cabrillo first sailed up the Santa Barbara Channel in 1542, he noted a massive natural oil slick. That's how vast California's petroleum resources are.

Today, we hear much about the Bakken shale oil formation that has

produced unparalleled prosperity for North Dakota. Yet California's Monterey oil deposit is nearly five times the size of the Bakken field in North Dakota. California also has 1.6 billion barrels of untapped offshore oil in unleased acreage right now that can be reached with slant drilling from onshore. But California's resources are placed off limits by the ideological extremism that is now on full display courtesy of the amendment offered by my colleagues from California. They have had their way in California for a full generation, and I've watched their folly take what once could boast of being America's Golden State and turn it into an economic basket case and a national laughingstock.

California's unemployment rate is the second highest in the Nation at 8.6 percent. North Dakota's is the lowest at 3.2 percent. Yesterday, the average price per gallon of gas in California was $4.03. In North Dakota, it was $3.69. Since 2000, California's reliance on foreign oil imports has literally doubled as a percentage and tripled as a volume. They're not helping the environment.

When I grew up in Ventura County 50 years ago, everyone on the coast kept pans of turpentine in their garages to wash off the globs of natural tar that you couldn't avoid as you walked on the beach. The offshore oil development of that era relieved the natural pressure that had polluted the waters of Santa Barbara Channel for centuries, and over several decades the tar disappeared and the beaches have never been cleaner.

Those were also the days when California literally led our Nation's economy. People had high-paying jobs, low energy bills, and families from across America seeking a better future for their children flocked to California. Now those same families flee from California.

Mr. Chairman, if I sound a little bitter, it's because I am. I have watched their policies destroy the promise and prosperity of my Golden State for my children. For God's sake, don't let them destroy our country.

Mrs. CAPPS. I'll just make the quick comment that the suggestion that oil seeps are good for the environment or that more oil drilling would reduce oil seeps is simply bad science. Even the authors of the one study that suggested this might be possible have repudiated its use before Congress.

I am pleased now to yield 2 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from coastal California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. LOWENTHAL. I thank the gentlewoman from California, who has been an outstanding champion of ocean protection.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. It would not only honor the wishes of the Governor of California, but also the vast majority of the Federal and State representatives, especially all those that are closest to where this misguided bill would not only authorize, but would force the sale of offshore oil and gas leases. These are the people who would bear the greatest risk of any oil spill, which, as we all know, has already occurred in the past in these waters.

As I just said, the underlying bill we are considering today not only just authorizes, but it mandates lease sales in vast portions of the Outer Continental Shelf, including southern California, forcing the Interior Department and the States to accept leases in their backyards, regardless of the opposition from potential impacts. And it not only does that, it bars citizens from properly participating in the process.

What do I mean? This bill lacks meaningful environmental review and a chance for Americans to voice their informed consent by not allowing any consideration of any nonleasing alternative in the NEPA process.

Instead, what does the bill do? It dictates to the public, it dictates to the States, it dictates to the Interior Department, without any of their input, where oil and gas leases will be held. This would occur regardless of whether the public has legitimate concerns or not. Too bad. They're going to drill in our backyard.

Mr. Chair, instead of focusing on dead-end legislation, this body should be preparing for our energy future, which I believe the public will demand more and more.

I urge a ''yes'' vote on the amendment.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California has 1 minute remaining.

Mrs. CAPPS. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, this amendment simply ensures that the express will of my constituents and the people of California is respected. I find it ironic that some of the same people in this body who decry the overarching Federal Government seem to have no qualms about forcing new drilling upon a local population directly against its wishes.

□ 1000

The American people are tired of these political games, especially those that put our coasts, our communities, and our way of life at risk. Instead of expanding oil and gas drilling, we should be working together on a responsible, sustainable energy policy for the future.

We can't end our dependence on oil overnight, but we can certainly do more to encourage innovation and clean energy technologies like solar, wind, and biofuels. We can enact better efficiency standards to make the resources we do have last longer, and we can end the billions of dollars in giveaways for Big Oil and finally level the playing field for all types of energy technology.

A clean energy future is good for jobs, it's good for our environment, and it's good for the American people. This bill is just another recycled bad idea designed to go nowhere.

Doubling down on oil drilling may be good policy for oil companies, but it's terrible policy for the American people. This amendment would help stop these games and stop the reckless expansion of oil drilling off the southern California coast.

I urge my colleagues to respect the will of California's voters and support this amendment.

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

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman has 2 minutes remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to make this point. The fundamental reason for H.R. 2231 is to expand energy production in American waters. This amendment would put another moratorium; it goes the opposite direction. Furthermore, this amendment would eliminate revenue sharing, which has worked so well in the gulf coast.

But here's the point I want to make specifically about California that was not made by my two colleagues on the other side of the aisle from California. This legislation directs that any offshore drilling should come from existing rigs onshore. That is possible to do, Mr. Chairman, because of the new technologies—horizontal drilling—that the oil industry has done for several years. It works. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, the Governor of the State of California, Jerry Brown, has proposed precisely that for State waters.

Now, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle from California didn't mention that—I don't know why they didn't mention it, because their Governor is in favor of that process. What this bill does is simply mirror that by saying we'll do that in Federal waters.

I think my colleague from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) put it in a very good way: California, like the United States, needs a jump-start in the economy. The best way to do that is through energy production, providing a certainty of energy for a growing economy in the future.

With that, I urge rejection of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will

now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 113–131 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. BROUN of Georgia.

Amendment No. 10 by Mr. GRAYSON of Florida.

Amendment No. 11 by Mrs. CAPPS of California.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 183, noes 235, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 299]

AYES—183

Andrews
Bachmann
Barber
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—235

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Hinojosa
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—16

Bass
Bishop (UT)
Campbell
Coble
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Kaptur
Langevin
McCarthy (NY)
McMorris Rodgers
Nunes
Perlmutter
Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

□ 1035

Mr. MEEHAN changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall 299, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF GEORGIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 217, noes 202, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 300]

AYES—217

Aderholt
Alexander
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garamendi
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts

Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—202

Amash
Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—15

Bass
Bishop (UT)
Campbell
Coble
Farr
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Goodlatte
Kaptur
McCarthy (NY)
McMorris Rodgers
Nunes
Perlmutter
Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

□ 1040

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chair, I regret that I was detained at the beginning of the vote series on June 28, 2013 during votes on amendments to H.R. 2231, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act. Had I been present, my intention was to vote "no" on the DeFazio Amendment and "yes" on the Broun amendment.

Again, I regret that I was detained.

AMENDMENT NO. 10, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 209, noes 210, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

AYES—209

Andrews
Barber
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Radel
Rahall
Rangel
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOES—210

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—15

Bass
Bishop (UT)
Campbell
Coble
Farr
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Kaptur
McCarthy (NY)
McMorris Rodgers
Napolitano
Nunes
Perlmutter
Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

□ 1046

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment, as modified, was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 300—Brown (GA) Amendment 301—Grayson (FL) Amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 300 on Brown; "yes" rollcall No. 301 on Grayson.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MRS. CAPPS

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 176, noes 241, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

AYES—176

Andrews
Barber
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—241

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—17

Bachus
Bass
Bishop (UT)
Campbell
Coble
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Kaptur
Levin
McCarthy (NY)
McMorris Rodgers
Napolitano
Nunes
Perlmutter
Sherman
Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

□ 1050

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 302 Capps Amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably absent earlier today during rollcall vote 302. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 302, the Capps amendment to H.R. 2231, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND) having assumed the chair, Mr. YODER, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2231) to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to increase energy exploration and production on the Outer Continental Shelf, provide for equitable revenue sharing for all coastal States, implement the reorganization of the functions of the former Minerals Management Service into distinct and separate agencies, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 274, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

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

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

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

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. I am opposed.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the end the following:

TITLE ____—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. _01. PROHIBITION ON DRILLING FOR OIL OR GAS UNDERNEATH THE GREAT LAKES.

Nothing in Act and the amendments made by this Act affects the prohibition on issuance of oil and gas leases for new oil and gas slant, directional, or offshore drilling in or under one or more of the Great Lakes established by section 386 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58; 42 U.S.C. 13368 note).

SEC. _02. BUY AMERICAN REQUIREMENT AND PROHIBITION ON OUTSOURCING OF AMERICAN JOBS.

Each oil and gas leasing program issued pursuant to this Act, and each lease issued pursuant to this Act or such a program, shall encourage each major integrated oil company (as defined in section 167(h)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) that obtains such a lease—

(1) to use only materials made in the United States in drilling operations; and

(2) to avoid outsourcing American jobs.

Mr. FLORES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

I rise to offer this motion to recommit to ensure, first, that one of our Nation's most important natural resources, our Great Lakes basin, is protected from untenable energy exploitation risk; and, second, that as we explore additional ways to boost domestic energy production, we do so with an appropriate emphasis on creating jobs here in America.

Our Great Lakes are truly unique. Within these lakes sit 95 percent of the United States' surface water and 20 percent of the world's surface water. Straddling the United States and Canada, the Great Lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Ontario and Erie—have more than 10,000 miles of coastline, touching eight States: Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Not only a critical source of drinking water, the lakes are integral to the country for transportation, power generation, and recreational opportunity. Over 30 million Americans in cities, towns, and rural communities depend on the Great Lakes for their lives and livelihoods.

In fact, according to the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan, taken as a whole, the Great Lakes region economy would be the second largest economy in the world, second only to that of the United States.

The Great Lakes support an incredible biodiversity, including almost 200 species of native fish and scores of species found nowhere else in the world. In short, as one of our Nation's greatest treasures, we cannot put the Great Lakes at risk from oil and gas drilling of any kind.

My amendment is quite simple and straightforward. With it, I only seek to ensure that the Great Lakes will remain protected and off-limits from unjustifiable environmental risk. It safeguards Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Superior, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario from potentially detrimental and irreversible harm and provides necessary protections against potentially irresponsible exploitation of our natural resources.

In my own State, the Great Lakes annually contribute over $200 billion in economic activity for Illinois. Lake Michigan alone provides drinking water for 7 million Illinois residents. It brings 20 million visitors annually to Illinois, supports 33,000 jobs, and generates $3.2 billion in economic activity.

As we explore ways for the United States to become more energy independent, we cannot lose sight of the importance of protecting our environment and establishing commonsense rules of where and how we can effectively, safely utilize our natural resources.

Preserving the prohibition on drilling the Great Lakes provides economic security to thousands of businesses, large and small, that depend on the lakes every day for trade, recreation, and tourism. It also protects the health of our communities and the health of our wildlife.

Let me be clear: the underlying legislation, while focusing on drilling in the Outer Continental Shelf, has other provisions that relate to domestic energy production and may, when implemented, have implications for the Great Lakes.

The bill specifically restricts oil and gas leasing in the eastern Gulf of Mexico and should also include a restriction on new oil and gas leasing in the Great Lakes basin. This clarifying amendment is, therefore, necessary to ensure that our energy policy does not compromise our Great Lakes ecosystem, does not threaten our single greatest fresh water supply, and does not unduly put our Great Lakes basin economy at unwarranted risk.

In addition to protecting the Great Lakes, the amendment I am proposing today would also encourage companies seeking leases to drill for oil and gas found in America to use materials and products made in America.

□ 1100

This additional provision will ensure that U.S. oil and gas resources will benefit American workers, as well as provide new business opportunities for American manufacturers. As we pursue a diversified energy portfolio, we must continue to ensure that America's natural resources benefit the American people and are not unfairly diverted to the benefit of foreign suppliers and foreign workers.

Mr. Speaker, the essential provisions of this amendment will only improve the underlying bill, while protecting Americans' jobs and our environment. I strongly urge my colleagues to support these commonsense changes.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition to the motion.

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

Mr. FLORES. I rise in strong opposition to this motion. This motion epitomizes what's wrong with Washington Democrats' energy and economic plan.

Let's start with the obvious: the Great Lakes are not part of the Outer Continental Shelf. The second thing is current law already provides for offshore drilling to be done, using America's goods and service wherever practical. So their empty argument doesn't make any sense at all.

But more importantly, Mr. Speaker, this week offers a true contrast between two visions for how to fuel our economy and to build manufacturing jobs. One vision was laid out by the President earlier this week. While we are currently in the midst of a transformation in the way we produce American energy cleanly, affordably, abundantly, and responsibly through the use of new and improving technology, how does the administration respond? By declaring a war on coal and picking winners and losers in energy production, both of which have been an assault on job creators, especially for American manufacturing.

Even as we've been debating this bill, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have responded by attempting to drown offshore production with more regulations and declarations that make it more difficult to achieve energy independence by 2020, thus, killing tens of thousands of American jobs that could be created.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is another vision of how we can energize America through the responsible production of our resources and create American jobs. That vision does not include ill-advised regulations that ignore the effects on the pocketbooks of hardworking American families. It does not include programs where political appointees and bureaucrats can decide who can and cannot produce energy at the expense of hardworking taxpayer dollars. And, most importantly, it does not include administrative attempts to implement a backdoor cap-and-trade regime to fulfill the President's original goal, where ''electricity rates would necessarily skyrocket.''

This new vision, our vision, builds off what the private sector has done in revolutionizing how oil and can be produced. It takes stock of what laws this Congress has passed and the regulations this administration has promulgated, and then we ask ourselves? What can we do to make America truly energy independent? What can we do to make it easier for the job creators to

actually create jobs that grow healthy American families?

This House is working to achieve this vision now, offering solutions to take advantage of the innovative, job-creating, and cost-reducing energy resurgence that is going on across America to fuel the next generation of American manufacturing. We have passed hydropower bills out of this house. We passed the popular Keystone XL pipeline bill. Today, we will pass a bill for responsible offshore energy production. And this is just the beginning. This House, through the leadership of my good friend from Washington, Chairman DOC HASTINGS, will continue to bring bills through committee and to the House floor that will embrace American resources and that will get the government out of the way of producing them.

By producing American energy, we are just starting. We must harness these same technological advances to achieve even greater economic opportunity and job creation through the distribution of this energy and, most importantly, creating an environment where we can start making things in America again.

We know that the cost of energy is one of the most important factors that determine where plants are built and if jobs are created. So we know that cheaper energy means higher-paying American jobs.

I often see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle on this floor with a big sign that says, ''Make It in America.'' We agree. So instead of standing next to a slogan or getting behind the same rhetoric as the President, I urge my colleagues to work toward a vision, a vision of jobs and energy security and a greater standard of living that all Americans are desperately seeking. This is how we really take action for our kids, as compared to the empty rhetoric of the White House.

The American people want us to create results-oriented solutions of what America can do, not the tired liberal rhetoric of what America can't do. We will not sit idly by as the President lays down his vision of new regulations, producing uncertainty for American energy workers and American families that could stamp back our Nation's energy and economic revolution.

Remember the results of the President's last energy plan:

Number one, greatly reduced access to offshore areas and public lands;

Number two, programs like Solyndra, where he ''invested'' $26 billion of money from hardworking taxpayers to produce only 2,300 jobs, at a cost of $11.5 million per job;

Number three, the shutdown of 20 percent of our coal-fired electricity generation and the loss of paychecks for thousands of American families.

His latest energy plan is more of the same types of action that he wants to do to destroy the futures of our kids and grandkids.

Mr. Speaker, we will work toward energy security, and I urge a ''no'' vote on the motion to recommit and a ''yes'' vote on the underlying legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on passage of the bill, if ordered, and approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 195, noes 225, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 303]

AYES—195

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—225

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Benishek

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
Bishop (UT)
Campbell
Coble
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Kaptur
McCarthy (NY)
McMorris Rodgers
Nunes
Perlmutter
Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

□ 1114

Mr. PETERSON changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 235, noes 186, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 304]

AYES—235

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Gallego
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—186

Andrews
Barber
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Markey
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanford
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
Bishop (UT)
Campbell
Coble
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Kaptur
McCarthy (NY)
McMorris Rodgers
Nunes
Perlmutter
Smith (WA)
Young (FL)

□ 1120

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 299 on H.R. 2231, on Agreeing to the Amendment offered by Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon Amendment No. 8, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 300 on H.R. 2231, on Agreeing to the Amendment offered by Mr. Broun of Georgia Amendment No. 9, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 301 on H.R. 2231, on Agreeing to the Amendment offered by Mr. Grayson of Florida Amendment No. 10, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 302 on H.R. 2231, on Agreeing to the Amendment offered by Ms. Capps of California Amendment No. 11, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 303 on H.R. 2231, on Motion to Recommit with Instructions, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 304 on H.R. 2231, on Passage, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SALMON). The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 2231, the clerk is authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 324. An act to grant the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the First Special Service Force, in recognition of its superior service during World War II.

H.R. 1151. An act to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to obtain observer status for Taiwan at the triennial International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2383. An act to designate the new Interstate Route 70 bridge over the Mississippi River connecting St. Louis, Missouri, and southwestern Illinois as the ''Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge''.

PUT POLITICS ASIDE AND ACT ON STUDENT LOAN RATES

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, student loan rates are set to double on Monday. It has been a month since the House passed the Smarter Solutions for Students Act that would stop this doubling of rates.

At a time when we need to restore people's faith in government, the Senate adjourned last night and failed to prevent this from happening. This is extremely harmful to the students in Illinois and across the Nation. Student loan rates should not be held hostage by Members of Congress to advance their own political agendas.

The House's solution takes Washington politics out of the equation and is a long-term fix that moves student loans to a market-based interest rate. It even echoes the President's plan.

Speaking to students in my district, I have heard their concerns about the rising costs of education. Jeni, a student from Batavia, told me that she would like to expand on the education she has received at Northern Illinois University but is already concerned about loan payments when she graduates.

She is not alone. This is a crisis that will further cripple our economy's recovery.

I call on the President to step up and provide the leadership needed. Let's urge the Senate to act. Join the House and take Washington politics out of students' wallets and stand up for tomorrow's economy.

HONORING SHEA GOULDD

(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, I am so pleased today to recognize a remarkable high school student who was recently named the ''Young Entrepreneur of the Year'' by the National Federation of Independent Business.

At age 14, Shea Gouldd made a cheesecake that caused a sensation in her neighborhood. One cheesecake led to another, and Shea's bakery was born in Delray Beach, Florida.

Today, Shea is a successful small business owner and a standout student, balancing calculus and chemistry at Spanish River High School with measuring cups and mixing bowls at her bakery.

Headed to college at Washington University this fall, we cannot wait to see the next great step for this young entrepreneur's career.

Congratulations, Shea, on your well-deserved recognition. You have made your family and community proud and we wish you the very best.

WELCOME, KADEN—THE NEWEST MEMBER OF THE WOMACK FAMILY

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

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the newest member of the Womack family—the birth of Kaden Houston Womack, late Thursday. He is the son of Phillip and Kaylee, and the grandson of Kathy Vance and Earl Vance and STEVE and Terri Womack.

At 5 pounds and 10 ounces, Kaden entered this world completely oblivious to the difficult and complex issues facing our Nation and, indeed, the world. Like every newborn in America, Kaden should have a clear path to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But Mr. Speaker, instead he inherits about $50,000 of debt that he had absolutely nothing to do with in its creation.

That's a challenge we must overcome. It is simply unacceptable—downright irresponsible—for these innocent babies to face growing up paying for our extravagance.

This grandpa is grateful Kaden was born to good personal health, and this grandpa will continue to do his part in Congress to ensure a bright and sustainable future for his generation.

To my newest grandson: Welcome, Kaden. Happy birthday.

CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Sustainable Energy and Environment Coalition and the Safe Climate Caucus, I rise to call for urgent congressional action on climate change.

This week, President Obama released a Climate Action Plan. While it makes important steps toward reversing the trend on carbon pollution, congressional action is necessary to get the job done.

Climate change continues to affect our communities through severe events like extreme heat, floods, and superstorms.

For so many African Americans and communities of color, the impact of climate change is real and present. They bear the brunt of the effects of pollution, toxic dump sites, and greenhouse gas emissions, leading to higher rates of asthma and a greater vulnerability to natural disasters.

Yet, instead of working with Democrats to address climate change and promote job creation, Republicans voted on a bill to expand unsafe drilling and make Big Oil even bigger.

That is exactly the wrong approach. Domestic energy production is already booming. The American people are waiting for real action on climate issues. We owe it to our children and future generations to act now on climate change.

□ 1130

EMILY

(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, Emily Whitehead is a young girl from Philipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. Emily wants to be a veterinarian when she grows up. She loves writing and her dog, Lucy.

At the age of 5, Emily was diagnosed with leukemia. She worked through multiple different treatments. Unfortunately, in 2011, she relapsed. Emily received chemotherapy for months and was scheduled for a bone marrow transplant in 2012, but she relapsed just 2 weeks before the transplant date. Unable to get back into remission, doctors told Emily's parents there were no options left.

The family decided to take a chance. They traveled across the State to enroll her in a clinical trial at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Emily would be the first child in the world to receive modified trained cells, or T-cells, to fight her cancer. By May of 2012, Emily was in remission. The treatment had worked.

I want to thank Emily and her family for making it to Capitol Hill last week. This body needed to hear her story and about the medical research and innovation that saved Emily's life.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT

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

Mrs. BEATTY. I rise today to remind us that, on Tuesday, the Supreme Court struck down a critical part of the Voting Rights Act—some would say the heart of that act.

I also remind us that it was almost 50 years ago that President Johnson echoed across this Congress and this Nation for us to open our polling places to all people, to allow all men and women regardless of their skin color to be able to vote, to extend the rights to vote to every citizen in this land, because, as he so eloquently stated, this was not a constitutional issue.

So I ask this Congress, this year, to express our discontentment with what has happened to the Voting Rights Act through the Supreme Court.

IT'S THE FOURTH OF JULY

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there were 56 of them. They pledged their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor in the signing of the document that proclaimed that all people are endowed

by their Creator with certain, absolute rights—life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness—and governments are instituted to preserve those rights.

It was Philadelphia.

It was July 4, 1776.

It was the Declaration of Independence.

Then, after 8 years of war, this ''rabble,'' as the British called the colonists, defeated King George III.

We went our own way.

''Independence''—I like the sound of that word. It means that we the people have rule over government, and government will be our servant rather than our being government's serf.

Liberty, freedom, independence. These three noble words are a reality in this, the greatest of all nations. As a Son of the American Revolution, I thank the patriots who gave us independence.

So, Mr. Speaker, next week on this special day, fly the flag, listen to the band play ''Stars and Stripes Forever,'' and thank the good Lord for shedding His grace on the United States of America.

And that's just the way it is.

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE BIRTHRIGHTS

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

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, none of us get to where we are by ourselves.

I was very proud to see the former chairperson of the Financial Services Committee, Chairperson Frank, who is no longer with Congress, not only address DOMA, but also address section 5 of the Voting Rights Act by way of section 4 and the importance of it.

Human rights are birthrights. They are rights that courts can recognize they should not deny. What the Court did with DOMA was correct. I support the dignity of human beings to have equal opportunities in the greatest country in the world.

I thank Chairman Frank, and I want him to know that he stands with us, and I stand with him, and I stand with all persons who are being discriminated against in an invidious way. Human rights cannot be denied, because they are birthrights.

LEAVE NOBODY BEHIND

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

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday marks the fourth year since Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl was reported missing in action in Afghanistan.

It is on this sober occasion that veterans and concerned citizens across the United States will appeal to their government, asking those who have the means to find every unaccounted soldier, sailor, airman, marine, or guardsman and bring them home.

Currently, less than 1 percent of the American population serves in the Armed Forces at any time. Though their sacrifice is great, many Americans are not touched by this on a personal level because the numbers of our servicemembers are so few.

The men and women who step between us and those who would harm us are young, but they are brave and they are strong, so it's easy to forget that they are so young, filled with an ambition, passion, honor—and a full life ahead of them with unrestrained potential.

Our troops are the children of concerned parents. Many of them are also parents of scared children, and that collective fear is endured by every family left behind. When warfighters do not come home, when they are held as captives or their whereabouts are unknown, the strain on loved ones is unbearable.

All three of my sons are highly capable and well-trained soldiers, but every time they deploy, I worry about when they are away.

My wife and I know the anxiety of Blue Star parents. Our hearts and prayers go out to Gold Star parents, but I cannot imagine what it is to not know the condition or fate of a child missing in action or held as a prisoner of war. So it is today that we recognize the solemn responsibility a Nation has to servicemembers and their families.

Congressman ANDREWS and I join with our Senate colleagues in this bipartisan, bicameral resolution: to support the military's efforts to rescue or recover every warfighter; to remind the American people and their elected representatives of our national responsibility to the families of those who protect us; and to assure every member of the Armed Forces—past, present, and future—that we leave nobody behind.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that those here remember Sergeant Bowe Bergdahl.

STUDENT LOAN INTEREST RATES

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

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, in 2 days, at midnight, by law, the interest rates for the subsidized Stafford student loan program will double, from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent, raising interest rates for 7.5 million college students at exactly the time they are taking out loans for next fall's semester.

What a terrible statement about this Congress that we failed to move forward with legislation to protect those rates. My legislation, H.R. 1595, which had 195 discharge signatures, would have protected that rate.

Again, the leadership of this House turned a deaf ear and insisted that their bill, passed on May 23, somehow protected those college students. The Congressional Budget Office looked at that bill that passed that day, and it concluded that that bill was worse than doing nothing and allowing the rates to double to 6.8 percent. It is, again, a bill which will put kids into a variable rate system that, over time, we know will be higher than 6.8 percent.

I think of the disgust that America will feel on July 1 when they see that a critical need—higher education—was overlooked and ignored on top of the failure to turn off sequester and to pass a farm bill. It is time for this Congress to act and to protect the lower interest rates for America's college students.

THE WEEK IN REVIEW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

At this time, I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to my good friend from Texas (Mr. FLORES).

HONORING LIEUTENANT COLONEL TODD CLARK

Mr. FLORES. I thank Mr. GOHMERT for yielding to me for a very special few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, on June 8, America lost Army Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark in the war on terror. Lieutenant Colonel Clark was killed in action during an attack at an Army base in Afghanistan.

Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark was a native of New York, and he attended college in Texas. His father, Jack, was also an Army colonel. Todd was in Junior ROTC while in high school, and, upon graduation, he attended Texas A&M University, where he joined Company B–2 of the Corps of Cadets.

At the time of his tragic death, he was a brigade level advisor for the 10th Mountain Division. During his Army career, he would serve on five separate deployments in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. During his 17 years of service to our country, Lieutenant Colonel Clark earned many awards and decorations, including the following:

Three Bronze Star Medals; the Purple Heart; two Meritorious Service Medals; the Army Commendation with combat distinguishing device ''V''; four Army Commendation Medals; three Army Achievement Medals; the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal; the National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Service Star; the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; the Kosovo Campaign Medal with Bronze Service Star; two Afghanistan Campaign Medals with Bronze Service Star; four Iraq Campaign Medals with Bronze Service Star; the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal; the Global War on Terrorism Service Medal; the Korea Defense Service Medal; the Army Service Ribbon; three Overseas Service Ribbons; the NATO Medal—Kosovo; the NATO Medal—Combat Action Badge; and the Basic Parachutist Badge.

□ 1140

At the conclusion of his current tour, Lieutenant Colonel Clark's next assignment was to come back to Texas. He was thrilled to be chosen to be the executive officer, or essentially the second-in-command, of the Corps of Cadets' ROTC program at his alma mater, Texas A&M University.

On Friday, June 21, Lieutenant Colonel Todd Clark was laid to rest at the Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas.

Our thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Lieutenant Colonel Clark. He will forever be remembered as an outstanding soldier, husband, and father. We thank him and his family for their service and sacrifice for our country.

His sacrifice reflects the words of Jesus in John 15:13, where Jesus said:

> Greater love hath no man than this, that a man will lay down his life for his friends.

I ask that everyone remember to pray often for our country during these difficult times. Please pray for our military men and women who protect us from threats abroad, and please pray for our first responders who protect us from threats here at home.

God bless our military men and women and God bless America.

And I thank my good friend from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. FLORES.

Colonel Clark was a great American. He was a great Aggie. He was just a great man. And I appreciate that tribute to him.

Now, my friend from Texas from the Houston area wished to do a 1-minute, so I will yield to my friend from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for such time as she may consume.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I want to thank my colleague from Texas publicly for his commitment to the United States military and certainly for work that we collaborated on to work with a young soldier. We are always interested in making sure that our soldiers and their families have justice and access to justice. So thank you, Congressman, for your leadership on that issue.

And let me thank you for the brief time that I will utilize today and to indicate that I am so proud to be an American. I wish America, as we celebrate our birthday, that we become even more unified, more grateful of the red, white, and blue, and to take that day even to acknowledge our public servants, first responders, to acknowledge the men and women who serve in government, local governments, to those who serve in the United States Government and take every day and opportunity to celebrate those who are in uniform on this soil or places beyond. Let us congratulate them.

That causes me to indicate that the Voting Rights Act was a part of America. Many people are not aware that this Congress, with 398 votes-plus in the House and 98 votes in the Senate, reauthorized a bill that really means the right to vote for everyone. We take our instruction from the Supreme Court seriously, and what we will intend to do is seek a bipartisan effort to strengthen and to ensure that no vote is denied.

I do express great disappointment in the immediacy of the implementation of the Texas voter ID law and pray for the spiritual community to come together and pray for this Congress, of which we will do on this coming Sunday, June 30. We will pray for the Congress in Houston. And I ask that we pray across America that we will have the opportunity to do this very challenging effort together. The question of voting rights is not one of color; it is one of the freedom of this Nation.

I also want to add the recognition that all marriages are equal and free, and we ask that those who have been so positively impacted by the decision that the Supreme Court issued on DOMA likewise will continue to now recognize their freedom to find that marriage is in respect to all.

Let me conclude by raising this question so that you can see the reality of what the Voting Rights Act stands for. An immediate casualty of the elimination of the Voting Rights Act of 1965—when I say that, it's enforcement provision 4—was the closing of the last African American majority-minority school district, 50 years of history, teachers and workers and police officers and students who graduated and came back to contribute. The North Forest Independent School District, on the very day that the Supreme Court decision was rendered, had been in court ready to be protected by the Voting Rights Act, but now seven trustees of which this community voted for and cherished were eliminated on that Tuesday because of the undermining of the Voting Rights Act.

As a human factor, students who love teachers, teachers who love students, teachers were fired, doors were locked, administrators were thrown out, through no fault of their own. They had progress. They had, as many of us have had, years of some unfortunate history, but look at them now, because of the unfortunate history, the whole district, the community, the homes, the people who invested in this school district. Now, as I leave this podium to my good friend, I have to say that schoolteachers and others who are cut off from any form of health care, individuals who are on dialysis, kidney issues, of course, if they have diabetes, they are shut off, doors locked, papers thrown out, no ability to give recommendations for teachers. What a dastardly circumstance.

I'm prayerful that I can go to the commissioner of education to ask for a pause so that these individuals can continue their health insurance, so that mothers and fathers can get their students in regular order into another school system and so that we can find common ground just out of our own humanity.

I am prayerful as I leave this podium that one America will commemorate its great holiday together on July 4, and that when we come back, this Congress will expeditiously move to restore an anchor in the name of JOHN LEWIS, who shed his blood on the Edmund Pettus Bridge, who has continued to be a peacemaker in this Congress, that we reauthorize this wonderful legislative initiative so that incidents like North Forest Independent School District and others that have fallen victim to now this nonenforceability of the Voting Rights Act can be restored and we come together as a great and wonderful Nation.

With that, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas, and I was quite impressed and pleased to work with Ms. JACKSON LEE in our effort in helping one of our servicemen.

Some people around the country say, Why can't people get along on both sides of the aisle? When we disagree on issues, we say that. But when we work together, because of our common goal to make the country better and to help those who have been unfairly treated, we work together. It's a pleasure to do so. So I thank my friend from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

I would like to comment today on the good that the Voting Rights Act did. Back in the 1960s there was racial disparity. There were far too many African Americans who percentagewise were not voting when compared with the majority of Euro White Americans, and something needed to be done.

The Supreme Court said, because there has been such impropriety, then we will allow this punitive measure to try to force things into being right to where there's not racial disparity, racial discrimination in preventing people of minority races from getting to the polls and being able to vote. Over 45 years later, it has worked. As the Supreme Court pointed out, of the original six States, five of those States have less racial disparity in voting than the whole rest of the country. That's great progress.

But over those four to five decades of time, things change. The Voting Rights Act, as I pointed out to my friend and fellow Republican, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee at the time, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, who had worked so hard to have it extended previously and was working on the reauthorization or the reextension—and to my friend across the aisle that I have great respect for—we have wonderful conversations—Mr. JOHN CONYERS—as I pointed out, you have a problem with equal protection in this extension.

□ 1150

You are punishing States who have cleaned up their act. Now, I don't know of anybody—anybody—in any of those

States who was forced under the 40-plus-year-old formula to be punished who had anybody in their government who was there when racial inequality and discrimination was going on, who's still there. So this act that's done great good refused to acknowledge that good had been done. And even though things had changed and we had gone from Southern States having racial discrimination to now having those Southern States that had less racial disparity, and in fact in numerous cases had more African American turnout than they had white turnout percentage-wise, so things had corrected themselves. I would submit that it won't totally be corrected until we have a much higher percentage of all Americans who are eligible to vote coming out and voting. That's what's supposed to happen.

Anyway, things have changed, and now the most discriminatory State in the Union, ironically, has become Massachusetts. Even Wisconsin has a district with significant racial disparity, indicating a potential for discrimination in that area; and perhaps Massachusetts should be an area that we focus on for trying to eliminate the racial discrimination there. Let's look at the numbers and see where racial disparity exists, determine what the reason is. And if there's racial discrimination, we need to address that because as we've seen, the Voting Rights Act has actually done a great good.

So it's a work in progress. I don't know how many of the two Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts would be willing to join with me to put—to agree to put Massachusetts under the punitive section 5, but I'm certainly willing to go along and do that so that Massachusetts can benefit and get rid of racial discrimination and work toward the day when their racial disparity is back in line with where it should be. It's normally been a forward-thinking State, so it's very sad that it's regressed in that regard. But certainly we can work together on helping improve Massachusetts to the point that, say, Texas is now. I know they would like to be. I know that there are people in Massachusetts that do not want to be the most racially discriminating State, so I'm sure it shouldn't be that difficult a thing to accomplish. So there should be a tribute to the Voting Rights Act.

I happen to represent east Texas. Nacogdoches paper, after the vote on the Voting Rights Act, had unfairly said I was a throwback to Democrats in the fifties because they had not bothered to read my floor speeches to see my own Gohmert amendment that would have required a formula that would apply across the country so the act would apply to everywhere in the country. That was the fair thing to do. I would have voted for the amendment if we had been able to get the Gohmert amendment in, but it was not accepted. So I knew the act would have to go down.

Anyway, the great thing about being in east Texas, most people there are quite fair. And when it was pointed out to the Nacogdoches paper back then, my speech and my amendment, then they did a retraction and corrected themselves. That's the great thing about America.

Now, I'm not expecting the AP to do a correction and the misrepresentation of things I said this week. In fact, I'm quite tickled that after the AP experienced the full force of the executive branch coming after them, grabbing their records, grabbing phone records from up here in the area in which the reporters work and make calls to Congressmen and other things, what a violation, what an atrocious violation of the AP's rights. And I'm glad the AP doesn't feel like they owe me any obligation in being more accurate in their reporting of me. This is America. The AP is totally free to mess up stories as they wish, totally free to slant stories as they want to. That's their prerogative. That's the great thing about America. But I hope that they'll start being a little more vigilant about the abuses by this administration since now they've been the victim of such abuses. We'll see. But, hopefully, they won't continue to be so defensive for the administration and be a little more objective in their reporting.

I did want to address the Windsor decision regarding the Defense of Marriage Act because as a former prosecutor, a former judge—I've been a litigator and a former chief justice—I read these opinions with interest and look for the reasoning, look for the consistency in the citation of the facts, the recitation to prior law, prior precedent, and the reasoning of the Court. And as I read through this Windsor decision regarding Defense of Marriage Act, I was very concerned as I read through, they go through here in the majority opinion, Justice Kennedy wrote, and they've got about 12 pages here where they're talking about, most of the discussion is about standing, because under this case, the administration refused to do their job. They refused to have the Department of Justice defend the law, and it shouldn't be any surprise.

We have the President goes out, including here recently, and says: I don't like the law that Congress passed and prior Presidents have signed, so here's the new law. As recently as the last few days, he didn't like the law as it stands on carbon issues. So as any good monarch would do, he just came up with a new law and espoused that. Unfortunately, it's not appropriate and the Constitution has the wherewithal to stop this kind of overreach and unconstitutional activity by a President that just refuses to enforce laws in being, creates new laws out of whole cloth while ignoring the laws that are in place. That's a problem.

The Founders recognize that it's possible some day, some President, some administration could do that; and if they do, then the Congress has the powers of the purse, and they can step up and say you're abusing the Constitution, you're abusing people's rights. And, therefore, we as a House and Senate refuse to fund any department that is acting extra-constitutionally. We have the power to do that.

I have people here in my party, the majority party in the House say: You know, we've no leverage. Are you kidding? There is nobody in this entire government in the whole executive branch that can get paid, that can have any money to do their job unless we vote to allow them to have money from the Treasury.

□ 1200

They can't get it. We have that authority. And if we wanted to take a hard line when the Justice Department is refusing to investigate matters properly, they're covering up matters, they come to Congress and misrepresent things, we have the power to stop them from continuing such abuses.

When they, potentially, commit a fraud on the Court and say somebody is a criminal, like James Rosen, and they swear to that before a judge, and swear that he's a flight risk, when apparently they knew all along he wasn't, and now they say, no, no, no, they were never going to prosecute, we have the power to stop that kind of stuff.

We have the power to stop the abuses of going after the AP or Rosen, or any reporters inappropriately abusing and breaching the freedom of the press.

I saw my friend, Mr. NADLER, walk across the back. We have disagreed on so many things, but I have come to appreciate very much his position on the need to hold every administration accountable, and I'm hoping that we're going to be able to work out some legislation that reins in the abuses.

Yes, I know that an administration needs to monitor some things, but I'm quite concerned about the extent to which this administration has moved even farther than the prior administration in monitoring people. I mean, basically, in such an incredibly Orwellian fashion, it's a little scary to those of us that have watched this happen. So I'm hoping we'll be able to work together.

But when you look at this opinion and you see, well, gee, the administration is refusing to defend a law that was duly passed, signed into law by President Clinton, it's a problem. Somebody has to defend the law.

And I was grateful that the Supreme Court, after they analyzed this and got over around page 12 or so, and say, that similarly, with respect to the legislative power—this is on page 12 of the majority opinion—when Congress has passed a statute and a President has signed it, it poses grave challenges to the separation of powers for the executive, at a particular moment, to be able to nullify Congress' enactment, solely on its own initiative, and without any determination from a court.

Of course, then they go through and say, on page 13, they refer to the bilateral legislative group that decided to

defend the Defense of Marriage Act when the administration refused to do the job that was required constitutionally, they refused to defend it, as they have other laws that have been duly passed and signed.

But the Court says, in part—which is one of immediate importance to the Federal Government and to hundreds of thousands of persons—well, they have no basis in fact to make that reference; but, as we've seen, particularly in recent years, the Court has strayed off into areas where they do not have facts to justify their opinions, and they make bad decisions, as they did in the horrendous Dred Scott case.

It happens, when the Court becomes the fact-finder, the, basically, judge, jury and executioner. I mean, they just seem to want to do it all and make references to facts that are not before the Court. And, in fact, they say these circumstances support the Court's decision to proceed on the merits.

So the Court's saying, okay, the administration refuses to do their constitutional job to defend duly passed and signed legislation, so the Members of Congress that passed this law, that pushed it through and voted for it, in essence, they will have standing to defend it.

So it took them a long time to get here, clear over to 13, but they eventually say, okay, we will recognize that, since these people passed the law, they pushed it through, it's their group that got it passed and made it into a law. We'll recognize that they have a legitimate standing to come before this Court and defend the law.

And now, basically, the Court says, now that we've found that the people that passed this law have a right to defend it, significant enough that they have standing, that gives us jurisdiction, as a Supreme Court; and so now we will proceed on the merits.

So then they go through and they analyze, and I had some trouble with some of their representations. You know, King Solomon, many, including me, believe, was the wisest man who ever lived. Of course, then he had too many wives, and that always messes up anybody's wisdom, but he was wise at the time he said there is nothing new under the Sun.

Well, the Supreme Court, apparently, at least the new holy quintet, believes they're wiser than Solomon, even though they show some ignorance. They say here, page 13, for marriage between a man and a woman, no doubt had been thought of by most people as essential to the very definition of that term and to its role and function throughout the history of civilization.

Now, parenthetically, I'd like to insert that shows some wisdom that they would make that comment. And throughout the history of mankind, though many won't acknowledge it, marriage between a man and a woman coming together, or as the Bible says, a man will leave his mother and a woman leave her home and the two will come together and be one person, one flesh, that's been recognized as a good, healthy building block for a society. And that's been recognized throughout the history of the United States as a good, healthy building block.

And what some seem to not recognize, even though they acknowledge they believe in evolution and how a species evolves by having better and more adaptable offspring, and the strongest produce more and better offspring that evolve the species to a higher level, interestingly, throughout the history of mankind, it, apparently, was not the joinder of a man and a man or a woman and a woman that was able to produce a better and more evolved species.

From best we can tell, you still need a sperm from a man, an egg from a woman. Even if you say, well, yeah, we can clone, if you don't have something that was created by the joinder of something from a man and something from a woman, then you have nothing to clone. So as smart as we think we are, it still comes back to what the Bible says as the two people becoming one person, one flesh.

Anyway, the Court says, and I quote:

> That belief for many who long have held it, became even more urgent, more cherished when challenged. For others, however, came the beginnings of a new perspective, a new insight.

There is nothing new under the Sun. This kind of assertion has been made, and it's often found toward the end of great civilizations. It doesn't bring about the end of the civilization; but it's often found at the end of a great civilization as, basically, a mile marker that a civilization passes on the way to the dustbin of history.

No nation lasts forever. None does. This country won't. But it's my hope and prayer that we can at least double the length of the short time that this country has existed, since 1775, when the war started, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

So, anyway, the Supreme Court says, talks about this new perspective and new insight. And then they say this:

> The limitation of lawful marriage to heterosexual couples which, for centuries, had been deemed both necessary and fundamental, came to be seen in New York and certain other States as an unjust exclusion.

And they go on and they mention, you know, there are 11 States that had adopted this. There are not 11 States that have had the entire State vote to recognize marriage between two men or two women.

But once you move marriage beyond the scope of a man and a woman, you really don't end up with a good place to put a limit, because now that the Court has pushed this boundary out there and eliminated it, then—I think polygamy is wrong, bigamy is wrong. And it's a crime in many places. But how will that be justifiable, even though I believe it's wrong, how will that be justifiable, now that the Court has removed this?

□ 1210

There's some that believe polygamy is the way to go. I do not think it's healthy, overall, for a society, and I certainly don't think it helped Solomon. I think it helped him lose his wisdom.

But the Court goes on and says this at page 16. And its operation is directed to a class of persons that the laws of New York and 11 other States have sought to protect. Again, that's not 11 or 12 States that have had the entire State vote on what marriage is. Most of those have been legislatures. And in some States where legislatures have said one thing, the people have come from the whole State and said, You're not representing out interests, and we're a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and therefore we're correcting you and fixing the law.

The Court said, at page 17:

> The definition of marriage is the foundation of the States' broader authority to regulate the subject of domestic relations with respect to the protection of offspring, property interests, and the enforcement of marital responsibilities. The States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, possessed full power over the subject of marriage and divorce, and the Constitution delegated no authority to the Government of the United States on the subject of marriage and divorce.

So if you've read plenty of opinions and you read that at page 17, you realize this Court is about to do what, for many of us, is unthinkable—become a holy quintet, the five Justices—and basically try to rewrite the laws of nature and nature's God, as most of the Founders believed.

But as I read that—and I had not read the Proposition 8 case from the Supreme Court regarding California's law—I thought, well, I don't like where this is going, but based on this reasoning, I know the Supreme Court will have to be intellectually honest and consistent enough that since they've said Members of Congress that passed a law have standing to defend that law, when the Attorney General and the executive branch doesn't, they'll have to uphold the standing of the group in California who pushed through and voted for and passed—just as Congress does the laws here—through referendum, the law in California, saying that marriage was between a man and a woman.

And when I read this, I said, Oh, this doesn't sound good for the Defense of Marriage Act by the Federal Congress because they're saying it's only the States that can decide what marriage is. And these 11, 12 States have decided for themselves what it is, and so the Federal Government doesn't have any power to say what it is. I still contend the Federal Government does have a nexus and power to say what it is for purposes of certain Federal benefits, but the Court, as the new holy quintet, saw otherwise.

They go on to say in this opinion that which shows that the holy quintet

was either totally dishonest or totally inconsistent—totally ignorant, actually—when they make this statement. This is page 22. ''The principal purpose''—talking about the Defense of Marriage Act—''is to impose inequality, not for other reasons like governmental efficiency.''

And that's a lie. And anybody who will be intellectually honest will have to understand that is a lie by the new holy quintet at the Supreme Court.

The principal purpose was to protect the greatest foundational building block of any society since the dawn of mankind: the home, where a mother and father are there; a home, where the species has offspring and they're nurtured by a mother and father.

Now, certainly, I saw it in the Soviet Union back in the seventies when I was there as an exchange student. I was shocked. I was actually mortified, because at these day care centers they were saying, yes, the children are the government's. They're the state's. Seems like I saw that on MSNBC recently. They're the state's. And the parents are only the brief caregivers, so long as the state allows them to take care of the state's children. But if they ever say anything inappropriate that the state finds out about, they'll yank the children out and put them with somebody more deserving.

I was mortified because, even in the seventies, I realized as a young person that, wow, the family is so important. Some of our greatest people have come from single-parent homes, and that will also continue. Thank God, since we've now passed over 40 percent, heading towards 50 percent, of individuals being born today to a single-parent home. But that's not, statistically, the most secure and the best home, generally speaking, for a child to grow up in. Obviously, there are exceptions. You have abusive parents. You have parents that I sent to prison who were an aberration. That can happen in anybody's home. So I sent them to prison for committing crimes. Well, obviously, a two-parent home, where one of them is committing crimes, is not healthy to a child.

But overall, for the history of this country, the States, Members of Congress, the original Founders, they would never have dreamed we would get to a point where the judiciary, the unelected branch—the only unelected branch—would say, We're going to rewrite the laws of nature and nature's God. But that's, in essence, what they say.

At page 25, the Court says that:

> The Federal statute is invalid, for no legitimate purpose overcomes the purpose and effect to disparage and injure those whom the State, by its marriage laws, sought to protect in personhood and dignity.

That's a tragic decision, and it's heartbreaking that it will help to generate society as we move forward with fewer and fewer people paying income tax, as this society becomes more and more narcissistic, more focused on ourselves. How else can you explain one generation saying this generation is so valuable that we are going to force future generations, some who have not even been born, to pay for our narcissism and to be engorging ourselves on the money of future generations?

We're the first in American history that's ever been so self-absorbed, and it's heartbreaking. We've got to change this. All the generations before had a majority of that generation that would sacrifice whatever we have to so that our children will have a better Nation than we have. I've been the beneficiary of that, and I will work until I take my dying breath to try to change the direction we're headed, toward national bankruptcy, both financially and morally. But this is a disingenuous opinion, and either the Court realizes it, which makes it dishonest, or they don't realize it, and it makes them very ignorant.

So, nonetheless, when I finished reading that majority opinion, I knew that surely, as bad as that opinion is, incorporating things that simply aren't true, disingenuous, when they take up the Proposition 8 case from California, number one, they'll have to say that the people that pushed through the law and passed it have standing to defend the law that they pushed through and passed and voted for themselves by referendum, just as the Members of Congress were allowed to have standing to defend the bill.

In California's case, the executive branch, their attorney general, refused to defend the law that was passed by a majority of the Californians. And so I thought, okay, that will be an easy one for the Supreme Court. They can just reference the Windsor case, as these people have the right, they have standing; therefore, we have jurisdiction to take up the merits of the case.

□ 1220

They could cite Windsor, the DOMA case, for the proposition, as they say in the DOMA case, that the States have a right to determine what marriage will be in their State.

Here's the amazing part: for people, many of whom have educations from Ivy League institutions—I'm not sure, they may all come from Ivy League institutions—sounds like we need some diversity on the Court, though, if that's the case. They hold that the people that passed the law in California, voted for the law in California do not have standing to defend the law, so we're not even going to take up the issue that we said clearly, in the case we just decided on DOMA, that only the States have a right to decide what marriage is within their States. So they kick it back to a lower court to dismiss.

It is tragic when people who are supposed to be our best educated have such false reasoning based on a fiction that the law saying marriage is a man and a woman has no other purpose—the primary purpose at least being to create inequality. That is tragic. It does not bode well for this Nation when the only unelected branch decides that they will rewrite the laws of nature and nature's God.

And why do I mention that is because those are terms that the Founders used. When my pastor, David Dykes, was up here with his wife, Cindy, it was the first time I had gone over to the State Department. I mean, I majored in history; I loved history. I owed the Army 4 years for my scholarship at A&M, and I enjoyed history so I majored in it.

I knew all about the Revolution, the Treaty of Paris, but I never actually looked at the Treaty of Paris or a copy of it. Under glass in the State Department building they have an incredible copy of the original Treaty of Paris of 1783. And I was shocked by the big bold letters that start the Treaty of Paris. I had to think about why would they start with those words.

Then you put yourself back in the place of the Founders, those who were negotiating with the British Government in Paris to force them to recognize that the United States of America was a free and independent country, totally free of Great Britain, and totally independent to do what it wished as its own sovereign Nation. So they had to get representatives from Great Britain to sign that. Well, what would keep them from just breaking their oath? I mean, we see it here among politicians. They'll swear one thing and then they'll go do something else. What would keep the representatives of Great Britain from doing the same thing?

And the Founders wanted something so profound under which they would make the Great Britain diplomats sign that they would be afraid to ever break that oath. So I thought about it. Well, what in the world would I put in the document to make them sign under? I don't think having a notary is going to quite do the trick, especially if it's an American notary. They'd say, well, it wasn't a British notary.

So what would you do? What would you put in the document to make them swear under? That's where they came up with the first words of the Treaty of Paris that for the first time truly recognized the independence of the United States by Great Britain. France had already recognized us, but this was the one we had been in revolts with and war with. So the first words, the biggest, boldest words in all the Treaty of Paris were these:

> In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

Now, they knew, both the British and the Americans, that the Trinity represented the Father, Son and the Holy Ghost. They put that as the biggest words in there:

> In the Name of the most Holy and undivided Trinity.

They figured if the British will sign this document with those in big bold letters, they will not want to face their

Judge some day if they break that oath.

It's the very reason that John Quincy Adams—a great advocate for abolition, the only man in American history who had been elected President, 1824, defeated in 1828, he decides God's calling him to bring an end to slavery, like William Wilberforce was trying to do in England. So he did the unthinkable. After he was President, he ran to be a Representative in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress and was elected. And he indicated to someone that he was prouder being elected to Congress after being President than he was being elected President, which seems a little strange. But if you think about it, it means after he was elected President, his neighbors still liked him. So that was a big deal.

But over and over he preached sermons on the evils of slavery just down the Hall here. But in the Amistad case that came before the Supreme Court, down in what we call the Old Supreme Court Chamber downstairs, he argued before the Supreme Court—and you can find his whole argument online. Fortunately, they didn't put two-plus days of oral argument in the movie Amistad—Anthony Hopkins, a good Longview; Texas guy named Matthew McConaughey, he argued the case. And you find at the end of his argument—and I don't have it committed verbatim, but basically he goes through asking, Where is Justice so-and-so and Chief Justice John Marshall? Where is the solicitor who last argued the case against me when I was here before? Even the judge that started this case, he had died one night during the days of oral arguments. He ends up concluding, basically, they've gone to meet their Judge. And the most important question that they were asked is will they hear: Well done, good and faithful servant?

Now, if I had had a lawyer argue that before me in the court of appeals or the district bench, I mean, I had gotten the message, you got a lawyer there saying if you don't decide for me, you're going to have to face God Almighty some day, and he's going to judge you and he's going to come down on you if you don't do the right thing in this case. I might not have appreciated it, but the Court found appropriately for John Quincy Adams' side of the case. And those free Africans were allowed to leave as free Africans, as they should have been.

So back then, the lead abolitionist, he knew, he believed with all his heart some day people are going to meet their maker, He's going to be their Judge. I might have enjoyed if John Quincy Adams were able to come back as Lazarus did, when Jesus raised him, and go before the Supreme Court and say, let me tell you, I've been there. You are going to go before your Judge some day. And you better not pretend to be God himself because you're going to meet God himself some day. But this Supreme Court did not have that benefit, so the holy quintet decided to rewrite the law.

Now, I want to touch on briefly a law that was just passed down in the Senate. I really appreciated my good friend Senator TED CRUZ's statement down the Hall. I'm quoting from his statement:

> Unfortunately, all of the concerns that have been repeatedly raised about this bill remain; it repeats the mistakes of the 1986 immigration bill; it grants amnesty first; it won't secure the border; and it doesn't fix our broken legal immigration system.
>
> This bill doesn't solve the problems because the process it went through was fatally flawed—it was written behind closed doors with special interests; in the Judiciary Committee, the Gang of Eight Democrats blocked all substantive amendments because of a previously cooked deal; and on the Senate floor, the majority blocked any attempts to fix the bill.

Further, in conjunction with ObamaCare, the Gang of Eight bill creates a tax penalty on employers—effectively, up to $5,000—for hiring U.S. citizens or legal immigrants. But that penalty does not apply to those with RPI—which is registered provisional immigrant—status, giving a powerful incentive for job creators to hire illegal immigrants instead of U.S. citizens or legal immigrants. That is indefensible.

□ 1230

Ted says:

> I filed an amendment to fix this defect but was blocked by Senate Democrats from receiving a vote on that solution. Sadly, this bill won't fix the problem with our immigration system and will only encourage more illegal immigration and human suffering.

Quite tragic. Quite tragic.

Senator CRUZ explains it well.

Dr. TOM COBURN, a good friend—hopefully, he would acknowledge that—from Oklahoma, Senator TOM COBURN said this—I won't read the whole statement, there's not adequate time, but a wonderful statement he summarizes very well. He said:

> It is a $48 billion border stimulus package that grants amnesty to politicians who want to say they are securing the border when, in fact, they are not.

Further he quotes Reagan. He said Reagan said:

> It was a tall, proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, windswept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace; a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity. And if there had to be city walls, the walls had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get here.
>
> ''Walls with doors'' is an immigration policy that can unite our Nation. But today, Democrats sound like they want only doors; Republicans want only walls. The truth is we have neither. We have chaos.

Well said.

But the Republicans I know want doors. We want immigration. We want the fresh water flowing into this incredible lake. It's a healthy good thing.

I love the fact that, generally speaking, most Hispanics I know have a faith in God, a devotion to their family, and a hard work ethic. That's what I think made America great. It's a great thing. We need more of that. That's a good thing.

But it has to be done legally, and it is heartbreaking that this got pushed through the Senate to what many of us believe will be the detriment of this country.

In The Weekly Standard, John McCormack wrote an article that five Senators who support the immigration bill don't know the answer to a key question about it. A great article there in The Weekly Standard.

There are plenty of good articles if our friends down the hall had bothered to read them. Eagle Forum has a great article, a great newsletter, on the Gang of Eight and what they've done to America.

What my friend TED CRUZ was pointing out, under ObamaCare, there is a penalty that could be $3,000 per employee. For those over 50 you deduct 30. It's a formula. But basically, in most cases it's a $2,000 penalty for any employer that has over 50 employees that does not provide the level of health care that is required under ObamaCare. So TED CRUZ makes a point I haven't heard anybody else make—it's an excellent point: that under ObamaCare, if you're an employer and you've got 1,000 people working for you, certainly you're under ObamaCare, so you're going to pay a tax of $2,000 per person on your employees if you don't give them the highest level required of health insurance, so they will end up being under ObamaCare.

Well, businesses compete to stay in business. If someone else has a lower overhead, then they have to try to get down to that level of overhead.

Under the Senate bill, they create these registered provisional immigrants. By that law, the registered provisional immigrants are not under ObamaCare. So if an employer that has, say, 1,000 employees wants to save $200,000 or so, that employer can fire all of the American citizens and all the legal immigrants that he has working in that manufacturing plant and hire the RPIs, the registered provisional immigrants. Then that employer doesn't have to provide them health care, and he doesn't have to pay the $2,000 fine per employee and save a couple hundred thousand. If you have 10,000 employees, then you would save a couple million dollars.

It is really profound the detrimental effect it will have on legal immigrants and American citizens.

I see that my dear friend from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN) is here.

Mr. Speaker, how much time do I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 2 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. BACHMANN).

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I was watching in my office what the gentleman from Texas was saying, and I

was moved so profoundly because this week changed history. It changed history with the definition of America and the United States, but it also changed our constitutional Republic.

When the Supreme Court of the United States denied equal protection rights to every American by taking away our ability to elect our representatives, have them give voice to what our opinion is, and then the Supreme Court decides to substitute their morality for that of the people's duly elected people, as they did also in California, now we're looking at a supreme betrayal. Not only did the Supreme Court betray us on the issue of marriage, we've been betrayed by the Senate and also by Republicans in the Senate. We have a fake border security bill that is about to give amnesty to millions and millions of illegal immigrants, and we are about to see that bill now come to the House of Representatives.

People are very worried about what they've seen happen this week. One woman was crying to me this morning, saying that, Michelle, our country is falling down around our eyes. So what I told her what we need to do is we need to pray, we need to pray, we need to confess our sins as a Nation, and we need to pray and ask God for his holy intervention and for his forgiveness.

We are not over as a Nation, there is a future, there is a hope. But we need to recognize that this week was historic and, Mr. Speaker, the words of Mr. GOHMERT were exactly right. This is a very, very important decision. It went at kicking out the fundamental building block of this Nation, which is the family. The hub of the family is the marriage between a mom and a dad. That was hurt this week by the Supreme Court. Now we are looking at violating the fundamental rule of law by legalizing millions of illegal immigrants with this fake border security bill that will never ever come into place.

The gentleman has said it well, he said it very well. I want to come up and thank him and congratulate him for his remarks. But to let the American people know there is a future, there is a hope, and we're going to continue to fight here in the House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF OFFICIAL OBJECTORS FOR PRIVATE CALENDAR FOR 113TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On behalf of the majority and minority leaderships, the Chair announces that the official objectors for the Private Calendar for the 113th Congress are as follows:

For the majority:
Mr. GOODLATTE, Virginia
Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Wisconsin
Mr. GOWDY, South Carolina
For the minority:
Mr. SERRANO, New York
Mr. NADLER, New York
Ms. BASS, California

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FITZPATRICK (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of on account of an unavoidable obligation.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on June 21, 2013, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 475. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include vaccines against seasonal influenza within the definition of taxable vaccines.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 19, 113th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until Monday, July 8, 2013, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2035. A letter from the Manager, BioPreferred Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Designation of Product Categories for Federal Procurement (RIN: 0599-AA16) received June 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2036. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Requirements for Acquisitions Pursuant to Multiple Award Contracts (DFARS Case 2012-D047) (RIN: 0750-AH91) received June 25, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2037. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Solicitation Provisions and Contract Clauses for Acquisition of Commercial Items (DFARS Case 2011-D056) (RIN: 0750-AH63) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2038. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a response to the Inspector General Report ''DoD Efforts to Meet the Requirements of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act in FY 2012''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2039. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 4 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of major general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, Section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2040. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Appraisal Subcommittee, transmitting the 2012 Annual Report of the Appraisal Subcommittee; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2041. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations; Maricopa County, Arizona, and Incorporated Areas [Docket ID: FEMA-2013-0002] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2042. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations; Iberville Parish, Louisiana, and Incorporated Areas [Docket ID: FEMA-2013-0002] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2043. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting the Bank's report on export credit competition and the Export-Import Bank of the United States for the period January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2044. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to WestJet Airlines Limited of Calgary, Canada, pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2045. A letter from the Department of the Treasury, Regulatory Specialist, transmitting the Department's final rule — Lending Limits [Docket ID: OCC-2012-0007] (RIN: 1557-AD59) received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2046. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Pell Grant Program [Docket ID: ED-2012-OPE-0006] (RIN: 1840-AD11) received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2047. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program--Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers [CFDA Number: 84.133E-3.] received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2048. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers [CFDA Number: 84.133B-1.] received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2049. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program--Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers [CDFA Number: 84.133E-4.] received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2050. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priority. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Advanced Rehabilitation Research Training Program [CDFA Number: 84.133P-1.]

received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2051. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Priorities. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research--Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program--Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers [CDFA Numbers: 84.133E-5; 84.133E-6; 84.133E-7; and 84.133E-8.] received June 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2052. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program [Docket ID: ED-2013-OPE-0066] (RIN: 1840-AD13) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2053. A letter from the Director, Directorate of Standards and Guidance, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Updating OSHA Standards Based on National Consensus Standards; Signage [Docket No.: OSHA-2013-0005] (RIN: 1218-AC77) received June 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2054. A letter from the Acting Chief Policy Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2055. A letter from the Chair, Community Preventive Services Task Force, transmitting the Annual Report to Congress for 2013; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2056. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Listing of Color Additives Exempt From Certification; Mica-Based Pearlescent Pigments [Docket No.: FDA-2012-C-0224] received June 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2057. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Orphan Drug Regulations [Docket No.: FDA-2011-N-0583] (RIN: 0910-AG72) received June 20, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2058. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Establishment of Exchanges and Qualified Health Plans; Small Business Health Options Program [CMS-9964-F2] (RIN: 0938-AR76) received June 3, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2059. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; Exchange Functions: Eligibility for Exemptions; Miscellaneous Minimum Essential Coverage Provisions [CMS-9958-F] (RIN: 0938-AR68) received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2060. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, ''Report to Congress on Traumatic Brain Injury in the United States: Understanding the Public Health Problem among Current and Former Military Personnel''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2061. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the Implementation of the Energy Independence and Security Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2062. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Telemarketing Sales Rule Fees (RIN: 3084-AA98) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2063. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Labeling Requirements for Alternative Fuels and Alternative Fueled Vehicles (RIN: 3084-AB21) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2064. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Used Motor Vehicle Trade Regulation Rule received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2065. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Regulatory Guide 5.29 Special Nuclear Material Control and Accounting Systems for Nuclear Power Plants received June 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2066. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Regulatory Guide 1.185 Standard Format and Content for Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report received June 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2067. A letter from the Office Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Miscellaneous Corrections [NRC-2013-0019] (RIN: 3150-AJ23) received June 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2068. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Regulatory Guide 1.68 Initial Test Programs for Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Plants received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2069. A letter from the Director, International Broadcasting Bureau, Broadcasting Board of Governors, transmitting the agency's FY 2013 Program Plan and Sequestration Summary; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2070. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-31, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2071. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-40, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2072. A letter from the Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Wassenaar Arrangement 2012 Plenary Agreements Implementation: Commerce Control List, Definitions, and Reports [Docket No.: 121207691-3383-02] (RIN: 0694-AF83) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2073. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-083, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2074. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 3(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, certification regarding the proposed transfer of major defense equipment (Transmittal No. DDTC 13-074); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2075. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-087, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2076. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-091, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2077. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-049, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2078. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-042, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2079. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-077, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2080. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-069, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2081. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-072, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2082. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-068, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2083. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-064, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2084. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-026, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2085. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-076, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2086. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-084, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2087. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-056, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2088. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-095, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2089. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-088, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2090. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-070, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2091. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-073, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2092. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-085, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2093. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-057, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2094. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-081, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2095. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-066, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2096. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-063, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2097. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-058, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2098. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-053, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2099. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-082, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2100. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-030, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2101. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2102. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination pursuant to Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2103. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 2012 annual report on the operation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2104. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a letter regarding the Israeli-Palestinian Fund; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2105. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the former Liberian regime of Charles Taylor that was declared in Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2106. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2107. A letter from the Federal Co-Chair, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting the Commission's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2108. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 2012 annual report prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2109. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act; Implementation [Docket No.: NIH-2011-0001] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2110. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act, Exempt Record System; Implementation [Docket No.: FDA-2011-N-0252] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2111. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled, ''U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Met Many Requirements of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 but Was Not Fully Compliant''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2112. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ending March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2113. A letter from the Chief Operating Officer/Acting Executive Director, Election Assistance Commission, transmitting Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2114. A letter from the Chair, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Inspector General's Semiannual Report to Congress for the period ending March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2115. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, transmitting the 2012 management report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2116. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Expansion of Applicability of the Senior Executive Compensation Benchmark [FAC 2005-68; FAR Case 2012-017; Docket 2012-0017, Sequence 1] (RIN: 9000-AM38) received June 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2117. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-68; Small Entity Compliance Guide [Docket: FAR 2013-0078, Sequence 4] received June 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2118. A letter from the Acting Senior Procurement Executive, GSA, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Federal Acquisition Regulation; Federal Acquisition Circular 2005-68; Introduction [Docket: FAR 2013-0076, Sequence 4] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2119. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's semiannual report from the Office of the Inspector General during the 6-month period ending March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2120. A letter from the Director, Office of Civil Rights, International Broadcasting Bureau, transmitting the Board's FY 2012 report, pursuant to the requirements of section

203(b) of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No Fear Act); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2121. A letter from the Executive Director, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting the Commission's audited Seventy-Second Financial Statement for the period of October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012 pursuant to the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2122. A letter from the Deputy Director, Peace Corps, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2123. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the Administration's semiannual report from the office of the Inspector General for the period October 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2124. A letter from the HR Specialist, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2125. A letter from the Chief Operating Officer/Acting Executive Director, Election Assistance Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled, ''The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 2011-2012''; to the Committee on House Administration.

2126. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting Fiscal Year 2012 Report to Congress on Funding Needs for Contract Support Costs of Self-Determination Awards, corrected; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2127. A letter from the Senior Management Analyst, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Addresses of Regional Offices [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-BPHR-2012-0089; FXGO16600954000-134-FF09B30000] (RIN: 1018-AY13) received June 14, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2128. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery and Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Framework Adjustment 24 and Framework Adjustment 49 [Docket No.: 121129661-3389-02] (RIN: 0648-BC81) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2129. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Alaska Plaice in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 121018563-3418-02] (RIN: 0648-XC687) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2130. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the 2012 Report to Congress on Apportionment of Membership on the Regional Fishery Management Councils; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2131. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act covering the six months ending June 30, 2012, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2132. A letter from the Clerk, Court of Appeals, transmitting an opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Commodity Futures Trading Commission v. Worth Bullion Group, Inc., Mintco LLC, and Diamond State Depository, LLC, No. 12-3372, (May 29, 2013); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2133. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's determination on a petition on behalf of workers employed at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York, to be added to the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC), pursuant to the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (EEOICPA); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2134. A letter from the Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Definition of Form I-94 to Include Electronic Format [USCBP-2013-0011] (RIN: 1651-AA96) received March 22, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2135. A letter from the Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance for Fiscal Year 2011, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3712(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2136. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report of obligations and unobligated balances of funds provided for Federal-aid highway and safety construction programs for Fiscal Year 2012; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2137. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Powered Gliders [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1172; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-040-AD; Amendment 39-17447; AD 2013-04-08 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2138. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1231; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-088-AD; Amendment 39-17418; AD 2013-08-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2139. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0808; Directorate Identifier 2010-NM-170-AD; Amendment 39-17380; AD 2013-05-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2140. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Revo, Incorporated Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0845; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-013-AD; Amendment 39-17431; AD 2013-08-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2141. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1068; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-073-AD; Amendment 39-17443; AD 2013-09-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2142. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1161; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-277-AD; Amendment 39-17442; AD 2013-09-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2143. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1316; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-186-AD; Amendment 39-17429; AD 2012-18-13 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2144. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1072; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-141-AD; Amendment 39-17449; AD 2013-09-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2145. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Twin Commander Aircraft LLC Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0393; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-025-AD; Amendment 39-17446; AD 2013-09-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2146. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2008-0614; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-351-AD; Amendment 39-17450; AD 2013-09-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2147. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Slingsby Sailplanes Ltd. Sailplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0220; Directorate Identifier 2013-CE-002-AD; Amendment 39-17451; AD 2013-09-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2148. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Spectrolab Nightsun XP Searchlight [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0221; Directorate Identifier 2010-SW-082-AD; Amendment 39-17454; AD 2013-10-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2149. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30899; Amdt. No. 3534] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2150. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Installed Systems and Equipment for Use by the Flightcrew [Docket No.: FAA-2010-1175; Amdt. No. 25-138] (RIN: 2120-AJ83) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2151. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1109; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-172-AD; Amendment 39-17455; AD 2013-10-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2152. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30898; Amdt. No. 3533] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2153. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; El Monte, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1242; Airspace Docket No. 11-AWP-16] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2154. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes; Washington, DC [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0081; Airspace Docket No. 12-AEA-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2155. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Kingston, NY [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0831; Airspace Docket No. 12-AEA-13] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2156. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class C Airspace; Nashville International Airport, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0031; Airspace Docket No. 12-AWA-7] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2157. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class B Airspace; Philadelphia, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0662; Airspace Docket No. 08-AWA-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2158. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Easton, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0394; Airspace Docket No. 12-AEA-8] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2159. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification and Revocation of Air Traffic Service Routes; Jackson, MS [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0016; Airspace Docket No. 12-ASO-33] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2160. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0445; Directorate Identifier 2012-SW-098-AD; Amendment 39-17458; AD 2013-10-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2161. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1163; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-246-AD; Amendment 39-17456; AD 2013-10-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2162. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aircraft Industries a.s. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0456; Directorate Identifier 2013-CE-011-AD; Amendment 39-17462; AD 2013-11-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2163. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0855; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-136-AD; Amendment 39-17452; AD 2013-09-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2164. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Portland-Hillsboro, OR [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1142; Airspace Docket No. 12-ANM-25] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2165. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Cherokee, WY [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0051; Airspace Docket No. 13-ANM-2] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2166. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class D and Class E Airspace; Pueblo, CO [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0371; Airspace Docket No. 12-ANM-11] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2167. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Eureka, NV [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0852; Airspace Docket No. 12-AWP-5] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2168. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Tuba City, AZ [Docket No.: FAA-2013-1470; Airspace Docket No. 13-AWP-1] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2169. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Beeville-Chase, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0821; Airspace Docket No. 12-ASW-8] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2170. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30900; Amdt. No. 3535] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2171. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30901; Amdt. No. 3536] received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2172. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0695; Directorate Identifier 2011-SW-031-AD; Amendment 39-17448; AD 2013-09-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2173. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting annual compilation of financial disclosure statements of the members of the members of the Office of Congressional Ethics, pursuant to Rule XXVI, clause 3, of the House Rules; (H. Doc. No. 113—43); to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

2174. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulatory Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Defense Articles and Defense Services —— U.S. Munitions Import List (2011R-20P) [Docket No.: ATF-50F; AG Order No. 3383-2013] (RIN: 1140-AA46) received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2175. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Incentives for Nondiscriminatory Wellness Programs in Group Health Plans [TD 9620] (RIN: 1545-BL07) received June 25, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2176. A letter from the Branch Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revenue Procedure: Purchase Price Safe Harbors for sections 143 and 25 (Rev. Proc. 2013-28) received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2177. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of the suspension of Bangladesh as a beneficiary developing country under the Generalized System of Preferences program; (H. Doc. No. 113—42); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2178. A letter from the Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Border Zone in the State of New Mexico [Docket No.: USCBP-2012-0030] (RIN: 1651-AA95) received June 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

2179. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting Extremity

Trauma and Amputation Center of Excellence Report to Congress for 2012; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

2180. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Requirements for Long Term Care Facilities; Hospice Services [CMS-3140-F] (RIN: 0938-AP32) received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

2181. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a memorandum report, ''Part D Plans Generally Include Drugs Commonly Used by Dual Eligibles: 2013''; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

2182. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's report to Congress: ''2013 Compact Impact Analysis''; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Foreign Affairs.

2183. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's 2013 annual report on the financial status of the railroad unemployment insurance system, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 369; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

2184. A letter from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Annual Report required by the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 and Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 231u(b)(1); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Transportation and Infrastructure.

2185. A letter from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, transmitting notification of a public hearing held on ''Trends and Implications of Chinese Investment in the United States''; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs.

2186. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting proposed legislation, titled ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014''; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, and Natural Resources.

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. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1341. A bill to require the Financial Stability Oversight Council to conduct a study of the likely effects of the differences between the United States and other jurisdictions in implementing the derivatives credit valuation adjustment capital requirement, with amendments (Rept. 113–134 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Agriculture discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1341 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2571. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to require the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to notify and obtain permission from consumers before collecting nonpublic personal information about such consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California:

H.R. 2572. A bill to improve the regulation of credit unions and depository institutions and to provide regulatory relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. FLORES (for himself and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 2573. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow qualified scholarship funding corporations to access tax-exempt financing for alternative private student loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POLIS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. YARMUTH):

H.R. 2574. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend the current reduced interest rate for undergraduate Federal Direct Stafford Loans for 1 year, to modify required distribution rules for pension plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Indiana (for himself, Mr. OLSON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BARR, Mr. YODER, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. CAMP, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. NUNES, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. JONES, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FORBES, Mr. YOHO, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. MESSER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROKITA, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. REED, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. FLORES, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LONG, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. HALL, Mr. RADEL, Mr. SALMON, Mr. HANNA, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. KLINE, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. COLE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. ROTHFUS):

H.R. 2575. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 30-hour threshold for classification as a full-time employee for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and replace it with 40 hours; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENHAM (for himself, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2576. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify requirements relating to the availability of pipeline safety regulatory documents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MESSER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana):

H.R. 2577. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of applicable large employer for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 2578. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend for one year the hold harmless provision for small rural hospitals and sole community hospitals under the Medicare prospective payment system for hospital outpatient department services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. MARINO, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. HENSARLING, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. REED, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 2579. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for investigative leave requirements with respect to Senior Executive Service employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 2580. A bill to allow homeowners of moderate-value homes who are subject to mortgage foreclosure proceedings to remain in their homes as renters; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HURT (for himself, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. MICHAUD):

H.R. 2581. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permit requirements for dredged or fill material; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 2582. A bill to end the application of sequestration to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 2583. A bill to reauthorize the matching grant program for school security in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 2584. A bill to require institutions of higher education to provide students with information from the Occupational Employment Statistics program and the Occupational Outlook Handbook of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. HINOJOSA):

H.R. 2585. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to enhance the use of Juvenile Accountability Block Grants for programs to prevent and address occurrences of bullying and to reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2586. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to provide for the designation of Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court judges by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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

H.R. 2587. A bill to provide for Federal agencies and employees to support science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) activities in classrooms; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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. DUFFY:

H.R. 2588. A bill to reauthorize and expand authorities used by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for hazardous fuels reduction, forest health, forest restoration, and watershed restoration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 2589. A bill to prohibit the Transportation Security Administration from performing security screening operations for surface transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. GIBSON (for himself, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. COOK, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. COFFMAN):

H.R. 2590. A bill to amend the Wounded Warrior Act to establish a specific timeline for the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to achieve integrated electronic health records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HANNA, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. BURGESS):

H.R. 2591. A bill to amend certain provisions of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. POLIS, Mr. SIRES, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 2592. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants for the establishment of State Networks on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HUNTER (for himself and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 2593. A bill to require reports on the results of and methods used to calculate any cost-benefit or regulatory impact analysis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2594. A bill to provide that a former Member of Congress receiving compensation as a highly-paid lobbyist shall be ineligible to concurrently receive Federal retirement benefits; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 2595. A bill to help ensure that all items offered for sale in any gift shop of the National Park Service or of the National Archives and Records Administration are produced in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 2596. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to authorize the Attorney General to share information with agencies of State and local governments that conduct criminal background checks when issuing licenses to taxi drivers, chauffeurs, and other public passenger vehicle operators; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 2597. A bill to prohibit Federal funding of National Public Radio and the use of Federal funds to acquire radio content; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 2598. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the depreciation recovery periods for energy efficient commercial buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LEWIS, and Ms. WATERS):

H.R. 2599. A bill to reduce the spread of sexually transmitted infections in correctional facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. MCHENRY):

H.R. 2600. A bill to amend the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act to clarify how the Act applies to condominiums; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 2601. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to beach monitoring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GOWDY, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 2602. A bill to provide for sanctions on countries that have refused or unreasonably delayed repatriation of an alien who is a national of that country, or that have an excessive repatriation failure rate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 2603. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to allow access to certain business records only if an investigation relates to a specific individual or specific group of individuals; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2604. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure that immigration status alone does not disqualify a parent, legal guardian, or relative from being a placement for a foster child, to authorize discretion to a State, county, or other political subdivision of a State to delay filing for termination of parental rights in foster care cases in which an otherwise fit and willing parent or legal guardian has been deported or is involved in (including detention pursuant to) an immigration proceeding, unless certain conditions have been met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 2605. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for patent box profit from the use of United States patents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 2606. A bill to establish the United States Office for Contingency Operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. UPTON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. REICHERT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. HARPER):

H.R. 2607. A bill to establish programs with respect to childhood, adolescent, and young adult cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HUELSKAMP (for himself, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. PITTS, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BARTON, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JONES, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. HALL, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. LANKFORD):

H.J. Res. 51. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. KILDEE):

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution recognizing and congratulating the Detroit brand on the occasion of its 75th anniversary in Michigan; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIMM, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Ms. McCOLLUM, Ms. TITUS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. BORDALLO, and Ms. MENG):

H. Res. 285. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should ban and prevent the import of shark fins from sharks caught through the practice of finning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NUGENT (for himself and Mr. ANDREWS):

H. Res. 286. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should leave no member of the Armed Forces unaccounted for during the drawdown of forces in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself, Mr. PEARCE, and Mrs. LUMMIS):

H. Res. 287. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to permit absent Members to participate in committee hearings using video conferencing and related technologies and to establish a remote voting system under which absent Members may cast votes in the House on motions to suspend the rules; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

72. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 175 memorializing the Congress to codify into law a Department of Defense standard for religious freedom that would be applied to all uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

73. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 91 memorializing the Congress to prevent unnecessary and unintended harm to coastal communities, individuals, and businesses by immediately amending the Biggert-Waters Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

74. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Resolution No. 114 memorializing the Congress to prevent unnecessary and unintended harm to coastal communities, individuals, and businesses by immediately amending the Biggert-Waters Act; to the Committee on Financial Services.

75. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 143 memorializing the Congress to give ''qualified mortgage'' status of all balloon loans held in portfolio by a bank; to the Committee on Financial Services.

76. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 141 memorializing the Congress to take such actions as are necessary to undertake the amendment or repeal of all relevant provisions of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012; to the Committee on Financial Services.

77. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 13 supporting the congressional action to reverse the suspension of new student enrollments in the Job Corps; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

78. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Concurrent Memorial No. 1001 urging the Congress to amend the Clean Air Act and to fully consider the impact of new regulations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

79. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Maine, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 567 urging the President and the Congress to realize the major problems of corn ethanol as a fuel additive; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

80. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 3 requesting that the Congress allocate moneys generated from federal marine and fishery product import tariffs for the domestic marketing of Oregon seafood; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

81. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5 urging the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to fulfill their obligation to establish a permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

82. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 5 encouraging the Congress to enact legislation to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 to strengthen chemical management through policy reforms; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

83. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 132 memorializing the Congress to take such actions as are necessary to enact legislation that promotes growth of domestic alternative fuel sources; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

84. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 145 designating the month of May 2013 as ''AmyotrophicLateral Sclerosis Awareness Month''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

85. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 58 urging Canadian officials to thoroughly review the proposed underground nuclear waste repository in Ontario, Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

86. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 138 supporting the enacted trade and investment opportunities between member countries of the Trans-Pacific Partnership; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

87. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 120 memorializing the Congress to study the causes, effects, prevention and treatment of early mortality syndrome in the national and international shrimp industry; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

88. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 135 urging the Congress to enact federal legislation or propose a constitutional amendment granting full voting rights to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

89. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 108 urging the Congress to include citizens of the Freely Associated States who lawfully reside in the United States as ''qualified aliens''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

90. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 96 urging the Congress to enact legislation or propose a constitutional amendment granting full voting rights to the residents of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

91. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Senate Resolution No. 74 urging the Congress to include citizens of the Free Associated States who lawfully reside in the United States as ''qualified aliens''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

92. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 20 urging the Congress to enact legislation to ensure that the amounts credited to the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund are used solely for the dredging, infrastructure, operation, and maintenance of federally-authorized ports, harbors, and waterways; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

93. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Colorado, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 13-020 urging the Executive and Legislative Branches to take action to preserve and ensure the United States' leadership in space; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

94. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 1111 requesting that the President and the Congress support the adoption of the Veterans Remembered Flag; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

95. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 1129 requesting that future trade policy include reforms to improve the process of consultation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

96. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 41 requesting the Department of Health and Hospitals examine the benefits of routine nutritional screening and therapeutic nutrition treatments for those who are malnourished or at risk for malnutrition; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

97. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Resolution 14 urging the Congress to enact legislation permitting negotiation of drug prices and rebates on behalf of Medicare recipients; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

98. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 53 urging the United States Congress to take necessary action to repeal the portion of the federal health care reform legislation which imposes a health insurance tax; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

99. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Memorial 15 urging the Congress to support passage of the Postal Service Act of 2013; jointly to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and the Judiciary.

100. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 7 urging the Congress and the President to exclude social security, Medicare, and Medicaid from being a part of any legislation to reduce the federal deficit; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

101. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, relative to House Resolution No. 122 calling upon the President to support the increased importation of oil from Canadian oil sands; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Natural Resources.

102. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 supporting the continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves to American refineries; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

103. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 19 supporting continued and increased development and delivery of oil derived from North American oil reserves; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

104. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 7 urging the Department of State to approve the presidential permit application allowing the construction and operation of the TransCanada Keystone XL Pipeline; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, Natural Resources, and Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mrs. DAVIS of California introduced a bill (H.R. 2608) for the relief of Flavia Maboloc Cahoon; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2571.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: ''To regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: ''To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California:

H.R. 2572.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 2573.

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. GEORGE MILLER of California:

H.R. 2574.

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. YOUNG of Indiana:

H.R. 2575.

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

U.S. Const. art. I, §8, cl. 1.

Within the Enumerated Powers of the U.S. Constitution, Congress is granted the power to lay and collect taxes. This provision grants Congress the authority over this particular piece of legislation.

By Mr. DENHAM:

H.R. 2576.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce among the several States).

By Mr. MESSER:

H.R. 2577.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which empowers Congress, in part, to ''lay and collect Taxes'' and ''provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .'' The bill will exempt certain employers from taxes imposed by Public Law 111–148, as amended. Congress has the power to repeal such taxes and provide for the general welfare of those who have been and will be harmed by their imposition.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 2578.

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. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2579.

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

Article I

By Mr. GRIJALVA:

H.R. 2580.

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

U.S. Const. art. I, §§1 and 8.

By Mr. HURT:

H.R. 2581.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 2582.

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

section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. BARROW of Georgia:

H.R. 2583.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 2584.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Clause 1 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 2585.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 2586.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 2587.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. DUFFY:

H.R. 2588.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution:

''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.''

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 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.''

By Mr. GARRETT:

H.R. 2589.

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

The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution (''The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probably cause, supported by Oath of affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.'')

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 2590.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GRIMM:

H.R. 2591.

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

Article I, Section 8

Specifically Clause 1, Clause 3, Clause 18

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 2592.

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

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 2593.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under article I of the United States Constitution, including the power granted to Congress under article I, section 8, clauses 3 and 18, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2594.

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

Article I, Section 6 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 2595.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article 1, Sec. 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 2596.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 6

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

By Mr. LAMBORN:

H.R. 2597.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 2598.

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

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

By Ms. LEE of California:

H.R. 2599.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 2600.

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

The Commerce Clause, Article I, Section 8 clause 3.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 2601.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

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

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 2602.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 Clause 4, which states that Congress has the power to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization and Clause I of Section 8 or Article I which states that Congress has the power to provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.

By Mr. ROSS:

H.R. 2603.

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

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 2604.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. SCHWARTZ:

H.R. 2605.

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

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

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 2606.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power conferred by the United States Constitution upon each house of Congress by:

(a) Article I, Section 1, to exercise the legislative powers vested in Congress as granted in the Constitution; and

(b) Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, to make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for executing the legislative power granted to Congress in the Constitution.

This bill is also enacted to bring the operation of the federal government into compliance with the Fifth Amendment guarantee that no person be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

H.R. 2607.

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

clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

clause 2 of section 5 of article I of the Constitution

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

Mrs. DAVIS of California:

H.R. 2608.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. HUELSKAMP:

H.J. Res. 51.

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

Article V of the Constitution.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 38: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 60: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 127: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 176: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
H.R. 207: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 303: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 351: Mr. RADEL.
H.R. 400: Ms. ESTY and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 435: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 460: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 494: Ms. GABBARD and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.
H.R. 529: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 556: Mr. HENSARLING.
H.R. 574: Mr. HECK of Washington.
H.R. 594: Mr. ENYART, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, and Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 647: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 664: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 685: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 712: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 719: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 744: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 755: Mr. DENHAM.
H.R. 761: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 792: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 797: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 847: Ms. BORDALLO and Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 850: Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 851: Ms. ESTY and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 855: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 901: Mr. BARR, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. KLINE, and Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 920: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 937: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 942: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 952: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 958: Ms. GABBARD.
H.R. 974: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 1014: Mr. CASSIDY.
H.R. 1015: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 1020: Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 1024: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 1065: Mr. AMASH.
H.R. 1077: Mr. BENISHEK and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1150: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 1155: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 1179: Mr. HECK of Washington, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 1180: Mr. NEAL, Mr. REED, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1199: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 1201: Mr. REED.
H.R. 1210: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1213: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 1226: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JONES, and Mr. HECK of Nevada.

H.R. 1250: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1252: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 1288: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1303: Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 1384: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1389: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1415: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 1428: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 1461: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 1462: Mr. MEADOWS.
H.R. 1518: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. POSEY, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 1565: Mr. PETERS of Michigan and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 1590: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1595: Ms. GABBARD and Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 1598: Ms. GABBARD.
H.R. 1620: Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 1653: Mr. LEUTKEMEYER.
H.R. 1654: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1661: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. PIERLUISI, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 1692: Mr. VARGAS and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 1705: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
H.R. 1708: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1732: Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 1733: Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 1749: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 1771: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 1775: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 1779: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 1787: Mr. HALL.
H.R. 1798: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 1801: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1812: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 1814: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 1827: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1838: Mr. BARR, Mr. HECK of Washington, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 1897: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 1920: Mr. ENYART, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1965: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
H.R. 1978: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 1991: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2000: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 2009: Mr. BENISHEK and Mr. GIBBS.
H.R. 2016: Ms. NORTON and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 2020: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2026: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama and Mr. SANFORD.
H.R. 2027: Mr. BARTON.
H.R. 2028: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2053: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 2056: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 2058: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2064: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KILMER, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 2066: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2094: Mr. WELCH, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. TONKO, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2101: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 2125: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee and Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2144: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2159: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2172: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 2189: Mr. NUGENT.
H.R. 2195: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 2222: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 2273: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 2296: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2310: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2328: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 2332: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2333: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2338: Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 2346: Mr. WALBERG.
H.R. 2347: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
H.R. 2359: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 2361: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Ms. JENKINS, Mrs. BLACKburn, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2377: Mr. FARENTHOLD and Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 2384: Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 2398: Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 2403: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
H.R. 2412: Mr. BUCSHON and Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 2419: Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2426: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2429: Mr. HURT, Mr. KLINE, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. COLLINS of New York, and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.
H.R. 2443: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 2445: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 2446: Mr. STIVERS and Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 2475: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 2479: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 2482: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 2484: Ms. SINEMA.
H.R. 2506: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 2519: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 2527: Mrs. LOWEY and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 2540: Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ENYART, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 2542: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
H.R. 2547: Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 2553: Mr. HOLT and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 2560: Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. ENYART, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 2561: Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 2562: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2565: Mr. HENSARLING and Mr. LATTA.
H. J. Res. 34: Mr. HONDA.
H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. SMITH of Missouri and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H. Con. Res. 28: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H. Res. 35: Mr. RADEL.
H. Res. 72: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H. Res. 90: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. ENGEL.
H. Res. 109: Mr. BENISHEK.
H. Res. 229: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H. Res. 247: Mr. STIVERS.
H. Res. 265: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H. Res. 272: Mr. CALVERT.
H. Res. 282: Ms. WATERS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MORAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. ESTY.
H. Res. 284: Mr. ENYART.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

35. The SPEAKER presented a petition of City Council of Carson City, relative to Resolution No. 13-034 supporting the adoption of the Comprehensive Immigration Reform by the 113th Congress; to the Committee on Judiciary.

36. Also, a petition of City Council of Santa Ana City, CA, relative to Resolution No. 2013-023 supporting comprehensive Federal Immigration Reform; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

37. Also, a petition of the City of Sumter, South Carolina, relative to a Joint Resolution No. 578 supporting the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds for state and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

38. Also, a petition of Sumter School District, South Carolina, relative to a Joint Resolution supporting the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds for state and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

39. Also, a petition of Sumter County, South Carolina, relative to a Joint Resolution supporting the preservation of the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds for state and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

40. Also, a petition of New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs of GFWC, New Brunswick, NJ, relative to a resolution in opposition to the Safe and Efficient Transportation Act of 2013; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 2 by Mr. COURTNEY on H.R. 1595: Bobby L. Rush.

Petition 3 by Mr. VAN HOLLEN on House Resolution 174: Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Rick Larsen, Pete P. Gallego, Michael M. Honda, John K. Delaney, Richard E. Neal, Edward J. Markey, Collin C. Peterson, John Barrow, Marcy Kaptur, John Garamendi, Raúl M. Grijalva, Sam Farr, John F. Tierney, Eliot L. Engel, Jerry McNerney, Bennie G. Thompson, Cedric L. Richmond, Jackie Speier, and Bradley S. Schneider.