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House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

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

Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We come to You as a Nation in the midst of great uncertainty and worry. As people look for causes and solutions, the temptation is great to seek ideological position.

We ask that You might send Your spirit of peace and reconciliation, that instead of ascendancy over opponents, the Members of this people's House, and all elected to represent our Nation, might work together, humbly, recognizing the best in each other's hopes, to bring stability and direction toward a strong future.

This Chamber will soon be silent, Members gone for the August recess. The weather continues to damage crops, the economy continues to struggle, sequestration threatens interests of all Americans from a myriad of points of view.

During these coming weeks, may all Americans find respite from their struggles, and may all Members of this people's House find rest and resolve to return to the service of these United States as citizens empowered by their constituents to address the needs of the Nation.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. SHIMKUS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

IN MEMORY OF CARLA ANDERSON

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember and recall the life of Carla Anderson. Carla passed away on July 23 after a month-long fight against an infection. She was 52, a loving mother, devoted wife, and the successful deputy executive director of the Next Generation 9–1-1 Institute. It was in this capacity that I had the real privilege to work with her.

The 9–1-1 Institute became the Next Generation 9–1-1 Institute as technology continued to move forward. Congresswoman ANNA ESHOO and I worked closely with the institute in our position as cochairs of the congressional E911 Caucus.

Carla's hard work played a vital role in the passage and enactment of significant legislation passed by Congress to advance 911 services. In so doing, many lives have been saved, as first responders throughout the country cannot only receive calls, but identify the location of the call. In the first responder community, time saves lives; and as technology improved, Carla ensured that the legislation and education of Members improved with it.

Carla was laid to rest in her beloved North Dakota. She will be missed by us and the first responder community throughout this country.

IN TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN PATRICK LEFERE

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Captain Lefere, who recently retired after 27 years of service in the United States Navy.

Captain Lefere has a proven commitment of valor to his country by fighting for freedom and democracy throughout the world. In his 27 years of service, he completed four different deployments and will be remembered in the service for his strong character, work ethic, and love of country.

It is with pleasure that we can say that Captain Lefere will continue his career in public service as a director of operations and planning in the Monroe County School Board.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my best wishes to Captain Lefere on his retirement and in particular to his family and to his wife, Wendy. Our thanks for his continuing contribution to our country and our community.

COMBATING SEX TRAFFICKING

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the sad truth about sex trafficking in the United States. The Department of Justice reports that between 2008 and 2010, 83 percent of sex trafficking victims found in this country were U.S. citizens and 40 percent of cases involved

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the sexual exploitation of children. Just this week, the FBI rescued 105 children from exploitation in 76 U.S. cities, including one from my home State in Minnesota.

Sadly, this is an all-too-common occurrence. The FBI has identified the Twin Cities as one of the Nation's 13 largest centers for child prostitution.

That is why I've introduced the Child Sex Trafficking Data and Response Act with Congresswoman SLAUGHTER, my colleague. We need to improve data systems that track missing children, as well as provide proper designation to ensure that the victims receive the care and help they need.

Through increased awareness and a better understanding of this issue, as well as compassion for the victims of sex trafficking, we can take real steps to make sure we stop the abuse of our most vulnerable.

GOING HOME IS UNACCEPTABLE

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

Mr. WALZ. Mr. Speaker, I have a simple question: Why are we going home in August? It's really not a rhetorical question.

All across southern Minnesota and across this country, farmers and ranchers have been up for hours quietly going about their business of feeding, clothing, and powering the world; and here we sit a year later without a farm bill to give them the certainty they've asked for.

We disagreed on how the farm bill was done here, but this House passed one, the Senate passed one; and just like that Saturday morning cartoon, ''I'm just a bill sitting on Capitol Hill,'' we have to get together to finish that. That's called a conference. The Senate appointed their conferees. All you have to do, Mr. Speaker—very seldom do you get this simple choice—is appoint conferees and finish our business for America or go on vacation. That's the choice you get today.

I taught sixth grade for many years. The rule in our class was you don't go to recess until you finish your work. I often hear from my friends that we need to run government like a business. What business owner shuts the door and goes home before finishing critical work?

Appoint conferees, finish the farm bill, give certainty, do your work that we're being paid for, and finish the farm bill.

ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS DESTROY 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, overreaching regulations are stifling economic growth and destroying jobs. Last year, the administration enacted 1,172 new regulations, which is 16 percent more than 2011. At the current rate the administration operates, increasing regulations have become the new normal.

House Republicans have a plan to stop the record-breaking volume of red tape on small businesses. This week, House Republicans passed legislation to address this government abuse. America's job creators should be more concerned about creating jobs than worrying about complying with confusing mandates. American taxpayers should be able to keep their hard-earned money, provide for their families rather than facing the burden of higher taxes.

It's time to put our economy back on track to job creation. It's my hope that the President and Senate will join with us to make full-time job creation the new normal.

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

MEDICARE

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, 48 years ago this week, President Lyndon Johnson signed into law legislation that formally established Medicare and Medicaid—promises to seniors that following a lifetime of hard work, they'd be able to retire with economic security and peace of mind and always have access to the guarantee of quality, affordable health care.

For nearly half a century, Medicare has provided critical benefits and health care services for seniors in my home State of Rhode Island and all across this country. Today, nearly 200,000 Rhode Islanders receive Medicare benefits. Despite it's remarkable success, the promise made through Medicare has come under attack in recent years from my friends on the other side of the aisle.

This week, instead of working with Democrats to address the many challenges facing our country, House Republicans are holding their 40th vote to undermine the Affordable Care Act, a historic health care reform that strengthens Medicare and ensures it can continue to serve seniors today and for generations to come.

Our constituents deserve better. Let's set aside partisan politics and commit to preserving Medicare so it will continue to provide critical benefits for hardworking seniors in my home State of Rhode Island and all across this great Nation.

CITIZEN HERO AWARD

(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, it is with great privilege I rise today to announce the very first recipient of my Citizen Hero Award. I'm so blessed to represent the great people of the 14th District of Illinois.

I created this award to honor exemplary constituents in my district who inspire others with their meritorious actions. It's my distinct pleasure to announce Pingree Grove's Adam Castellanos as the award's first recipient. For over 6 years, he has served as a TSA officer at Chicago O'Hare International Airport.

While on duty last month, Adam Castellanos, along with his Transportation Security Administration colleagues, Jacob Neal and Marvin Jackson, helped save a passenger's life. Upon discovering the passenger had passed out and was unconscious, Adam grabbed the closest AED unit and brought it to the man's side while his colleagues called paramedics and performed CPR. I commend their quick-thinking teamwork to save the man's life.

Mr. Castellanos, thank you for your service. It is my pleasure to represent you, and I extend my heartfelt gratitude with this award.

JOBS AND JUSTICE

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

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this month, America celebrates the 50th anniversary of the historic March on Washington where men and women of all backgrounds rallied for the cause of jobs and freedom.

The march proved instrumental in advancing civil rights in America and helped in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In remembering that the march was about jobs, it's important that we remember that this Congress has yet to bring a jobs bill to the floor. As we recall what the march did to advance freedom, we should remember that the recent Supreme Court ruling on voting rights left it up to Democrats and Republicans in Congress to work out a bipartisan path to protect voters from discrimination and from being disenfranchised.

The need for folks to come together on behalf of jobs and justice is as important now as it was 50 years ago. Our Nation is made better when we march together to overcome the challenges of our times. I urge my colleagues to unite and pass a jobs bill that is good for American workers and to take the steps necessary to protect every American's right to vote.

The march continues.

JOBS

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, in the President's pivot back to jobs last

week, he told a crowd that America has fought its way back 5 years after the start of the Great Recession.

Five years ago, unemployment was at 5 percent; today it's as 6½. Five years ago, the national poverty rate was at 12½ percent; today it exceeds 15 percent. Five years ago, 30 million Americans received food stamps; today 47.8 million are enrolled.

We are no way back to where we were before the 2008 collapse, and it's the President's economic agenda that is pushing us further into danger.

As a business owner for 42 years, I've been on the receiving end of these job-killing policies, and I know what it will take to get the economy back on track. We need true tax reform, we need to get the government out of health care, we need to energize the energy business, and we need to make sure our military remains fully funded, well equipped, and the best in the world.

We should never accept 7.6 percent as the normal level for unemployment or a 15 percent poverty rate; and we should never accept an economy that creates more food stamps than jobs.

In God we trust.

SHARED ACT

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

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, last year I met with a fourth grade constituent named Lily McSheffery. Lily was concerned about the impact of oil and gas drilling on sources of drinking water, and she was determined to do something about it. She urged me to introduce a law that would protect consumers from contamination associated with drilling operations.

Today, I will introduce the Safe Hydration is an American Right in Energy Development, or SHARED, Act. The bill would require testing of water sources near hydraulic fracturing operations and the public disclosure of the results of that testing. The SHARED Act would improve the lives of people all over this country, making sure Lily and future generations of kids have access to safe, clean water.

I am inspired by Lily's dedication to this issue, and I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors of the SHARED Act.

REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN). Pursuant to House Resolution 322 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. 367.

Will the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK) kindly take the chair.

□ 0914

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. 367) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law, with Mr. WOMACK (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, August 1, 2013, a request for a recorded vote on amendment No. 12 printed in part B of House Report 113–187, offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) had been 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 113–187 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. SCALISE of Louisiana.

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

Amendment No. 4 by Mr. LATHAM of Iowa.

Amendment No. 6 by Mr. NADLER of New York.

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

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

Amendment No. 12 by Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCALISE OF LOUISIANA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) 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 vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 237, noes 176, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 437]

AYES—237

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Enyart
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
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
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
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
Sinema
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
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOES—176

Andrews
Bass
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
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
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
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
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
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
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
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—20

Barton
Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
DeGette
Doyle
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
Johnson (GA)
Langevin
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Richmond
Simpson
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

□ 0941

Ms. BONAMICI, Messrs. CARNEY, RANGEL, and WELCH changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. WEBSTER, SCHWEIKERT, and ALEXANDER changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF MISSOURI

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 227, noes 185, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 438]

AYES—227

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
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
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
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
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
Vela
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOES—185

Andrews
Barber
Bass
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
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
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
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
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
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
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

NOT VOTING—21

Barton
Buchanan
Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
Crenshaw
DeGette
Doyle
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
Langevin
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Price (GA)
Richmond
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 0946

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Chair, on rollcall No. 438, I was unavoidably detained and not able to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Chair, on rollcall vote No. 438, I voted "nay." It was my intention to vote "aye."

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. LATHAM

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 263, noes 152, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 439]

AYES—263

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito

Carney
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Eshoo
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallego
Garcia
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
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
Kilmer
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maffei
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Rahall
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
Ruiz
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
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
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOES—152

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

NOT VOTING—18

Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
DeGette
Doyle
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
Langevin
Larson (CT)
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Richmond
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 0950

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained on rollcall votes 437, 438, and 439. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on each of those questions.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 229, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 440]

AYES—186

Andrews
Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
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
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
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 (WA)
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—229

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
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
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
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
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Maffei
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock

McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
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
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
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)

NOT VOTING—18

Black
Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
DeGette
Doyle
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
Labrador
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Perlmutter
Richmond
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 0953

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. JOHNSON 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. JOHNSON) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 235, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 441]

AYES—182

Andrews
Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
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)
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
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—235

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
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
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
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
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Keating
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
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
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
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)

NOT VOTING—16

Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
DeGette
Doyle
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Richmond
Stewart
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 0956

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 232, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 442]

AYES—185

Andrews
Barber
Bass
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
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
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
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
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
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
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
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
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—232

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
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
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
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
Maffei
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
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)

NOT VOTING—16

Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
DeGette
Doyle
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Perlmutter
Richmond
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 0959

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 190, noes 226, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 443]

AYES—190

Andrews
Barber
Bass
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
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
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
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
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
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
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—226

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
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
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxx
Frelinghuysen
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
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
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
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)

NOT VOTING—17

Burgess
Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
DeGette
Doyle
Franks (AZ)
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Richmond
Young (FL)

□ 1003

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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. DENHAM) having assumed the chair, Mr. WOMACK, 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. 367) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law, and, pursuant to House Resolution 322, 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 the 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

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

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

Ms. KUSTER. I am opposed in its current form.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Kuster moves to recommit the bill H.R. 367 to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendments:

Add, at the end of the bill, the following:

SEC. 6. PROTECTING JOBS, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

The exemption for certain classes of major rules (special rules) created under section 804(3) of title 5, United States Code (as amended by this Act), is intended to protect rules that create jobs or economic growth, reduce the deficit, and protect the health and safety of the American public.

Page 20, line 10, insert after ''means any rule'' the following: ''(other than a special rule)''.

Page 21, line 2, insert before the period at the end the following: '', and includes any special rule''.

Page 22, after line 8, insert the following:

''(6) The term 'special rule' means any rule that would—

''(A) create jobs or economic growth;

''(B) reduce the deficit and long-term debt;

''(C) prevent the outsourcing of United States jobs;

''(D) protect Medicare guaranteed benefits and Medicaid;

''(E) protect the health and safety of children, women, seniors, and veterans;

''(F) guarantee equal pay for women;

''(G) restrict exposure to toxic substances, protect safe drinking water, or promote the safe disposal of hazardous waste;

''(H) close corporate tax loopholes;

''(I) prevent waste, fraud, and abuse in government contracts;

''(J) prevent financial or health care fraud;

''(K) prevent child sex trafficking and child pornography;

''(L) protect the American public from terrorist attacks; or

''(M) prevent discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, or any other legally protected characteristic.''.

Ms. KUSTER (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 gentlewoman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we can all agree on the need for targeted regulatory relief. Too often, well-intentioned rules lead to harmful, unintended consequences for our constituents. We need Congress and the Federal agencies to work together to thoughtfully tailor new rules and to review, revise, or repeal regulations that impose an undue burden on our economy.

With today's divided government, this collaborative approach is the only way to move forward—not by scoring political points or passing bills that will go nowhere, but by working together. That's what the American people expect, and that's what the American people deserve. That's exactly what we did in New Hampshire when my constituents raised concerns with the impact that new regulations could have on our small State's family and organic farms.

As we speak, the Food and Drug Administration is developing new rules to improve the safety of our food supply, a goal that we can all support. But the FDA needs to work with Congress to ensure that these rules do not burden farmers with a one-size-fits-all mandate that does not make sense for New England farms. That's why I led 20 Senators and Representatives, both Republicans and Democrats, in pushing the FDA to work with farmers and find common ground. Because of our efforts, the agency will soon be holding a forum in New Hampshire to hear from local farmers about ways to improve these rules. That is the right approach: bringing people together from both parties to thoughtfully solve problems, not thoughtlessly obstructing reforms across the board.

The bill we will soon vote on would hold progress hostage by requiring additional acts of Congress for new major rules, even though this Congress has seen more gridlock than almost any other.

After partisanship led to the doubling of student loan rates on the 1st of July, it took a full month for this Congress to provide students and middle class families with the relief that they deserve. Do we want to subject economic opportunity for the middle class to that same partisan gridlock? What about Medicare protection for our seniors? What about the health and safety of our veterans? What about the safety and well-being of our children? No, we certainly do not.

We don't need more gridlock. We need bipartisan solutions. That's why I am offering my amendment, which would exempt rules from this bill if they would advance the priorities that we can all support, like creating jobs and economic growth, reducing the deficit and long-term debt, and protecting the health and safety of America's children, our seniors, and our veterans. Surely we can all agree that reforms to advance these priorities should not face additional hurdles in Congress.

I urge support for my amendment to improve this bill and ensure that it does not harm job creation, economic growth, the health and well-being of our constituents, or other bipartisan priorities that we can all agree upon.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, on the floor of this House in 2011, the President of the United States promised the American people that ''to reduce barriers to growth and investment

. . . when we find rules that put an unnecessary burden on businesses, we will fix them.''

That very month, the President issued an executive order that said ''our regulatory system . . . must promote economic growth, innovation, competitiveness, and job creation.'' He said our regulatory system ''must identify and use the . . . least burdensome tools for achieving regulatory ends.'' He said our regulatory system ''must take into account benefits and costs.''

He was right. When our regulatory system doesn't do these things, it kills jobs, suppresses growth, and locks us ever further into economic stagnation. But, Mr. Speaker, those were just the President's words. His actions have been starkly different.

Since 2011—indeed, throughout the President's administration—a flood of new major regulations have been burying America's job creators and households at record levels. As a result, economic growth is down; America's competitiveness is down; job creation is down. Regulatory costs are up.

The President isn't reducing barriers to growth and investment. He isn't fixing unnecessary burdens on business. He's piling them on. To make matters worse, when Congress now declines to legislate the President's misguided policies for him, he increasingly is resorting to unilateral regulatory actions to legislate by executive fiat.

Mr. Speaker, the time is right to pass the REINS Act. The REINS Act, in one fell swoop, assures that Congress—the body to which the Constitution assigns the power to legislate—will at last stand accountable for the most significant legislative decisions imposed on the American people through regulation. And in that same fell swoop, the REINS Act puts an end to Presidential end runs around Congress through legislation cloaked as regulation.

Instead of helping REINS Act supporters to seize this moment for the benefit of Main Street families and small businesses, opponents of the bill offer this motion to recommit.

□ 1015

But the motion seeks only to distract from the need to reform our regulatory system and reduce unnecessary burdens on the public.

Worse, it seeks to distract from the need for Members of Congress to stand accountable for the regulatory actions committed in its name. I ask my colleagues: Why should any Member of Congress be afraid to stand accountable for the most costly legislative decisions that the government imposes on the American people?

This motion to recommit represents the politics of diversion and division. It takes virtually every major legislative area off the table from the REINS Act. It weakens the country. The politics of courage and accountability is what is needed to build this country up.

I want to commend the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) for sponsoring this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill, reject this motion to recommit, and show America that Congress can act for the good of job creators and Main Street Americans who desperately want and need jobs.

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

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 185, noes 229, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 444]

AYES—185

Andrews
Barber
Bass
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
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
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
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
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
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
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—229

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
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
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
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
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
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)

NOT VOTING—19

Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Doyle
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
Lewis
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Rahall
Reed
Richmond
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1022

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 232, noes 183, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 445]

AYES—232

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
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
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
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
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)

NOES—183

Andrews
Barber
Bass
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
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
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
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
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
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
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
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—18

Bachmann
Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
DeGette
Doyle
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Richmond
Royce
Walz
Young (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1028

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

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, had I been present on rollcall No. 445, passage of H.R. 367, the Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013, I would have voted ''aye.''

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. 267. An act to improve hydropower, and for other purposes.

H.R. 678. An act to authorize all Bureau of Reclamation conduit facilities for hydropower development under Federal Reclamation law, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1171. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to improve veterans service organizations access to Federal surplus personal property.

H.R. 2576. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify requirements relating to the availability of pipeline safety regulatory documents, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1344. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to provide expedited air passenger screening to severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2642. An act to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2642) ''An Act to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2018, and for other purposes,'' requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints, on August 1, 2013, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. HOEVEN, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution.

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent Resolution encouraging peace and reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 233. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the ''Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building''.

S. 256. An act to amend Public Law 93–435 with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands, providing parity with Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

S. 668. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Main Street in Brockport, New York, as

the ''Staff Sergeant Nicholas J. Reid Post Office Building''.

S. 796. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 302 East Green Street in Champaign, Illinois, as the ''James R. Burgess, Jr. Post Office Building''.

S. 885. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Park Street in Danville, Vermont, as the ''Thaddeus Stevens Post Office''.

S. 1093. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 130 Caldwell Drive in Hazlehurst, Mississippi, as the ''First Lieutenant Alvin Chester Cockrell, Jr. Post Office Building''.

PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF H.R. 666

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered to be the first sponsor of H.R. 666, a bill originally introduced by Representative MARKEY of Massachusetts, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2134

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the name of Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2134.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING THE LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIP AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JORDAN

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 222) recognizing the long-term partnership and friendship between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, working together towards peace and security in the Middle East, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 222

Whereas the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have maintained official diplomatic relations since 1949, and during this partnership spanning over 6 decades, the United States and Jordan have developed a close relationship in security, economic development, and counterterrorism cooperation;

Whereas a United States–Jordanian Joint Military Commission facilitates bilateral consultations between the United States Department of Defense and Jordanian Armed Forces since 1974, and has led to increased cooperation in regional and global counterterrorism efforts;

Whereas Jordan has provided key security and humanitarian support in both Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas Jordan hosted a United States-developed training program for the Palestinian National Security Forces on human rights, proper use of force, and civil disturbances to further enhance peace and security in the West Bank;

Whereas in 1996, the United States designated Jordan as a major non-NATO ally, recognizing Jordan as a close ally with a strategic working relationship;

Whereas the Jordanian Armed Forces are a proven reliable contributor to the international community, particularly as a member of the United Nations, contributing 57,000 troops to 18 different United Nations peacekeeping missions, most notably in Haiti where Jordan endured multiple casualties during such missions;

Whereas Jordan signed the historic Jordan–Israel Peace Treaty on October 26, 1994, normalizing relations between Jordan and Israel by resolving territorial disputes and establishing a partnership towards peaceful relations;

Whereas King Abdullah II has been a key advocate of peace between the Israelis and Palestinians, often reiterating the urgent need for peaceful reconciliation and offering to serve as a mediator and host for peace negotiations;

Whereas Jordan is a leader for progress and tolerance in the Arab world and recently held parliamentary elections, as part of a political reform movement;

Whereas the economic partnership between the United States and Jordan was further strengthened through the signing of the United States–Jordan Free Trade Agreement by President Bill Clinton and King Abdullah II on October 24, 2000, and fully implemented on January 1, 2010;

Whereas in 2008, the United States and Jordan signed a 5-year Memorandum of Understanding in the amount of $360,000,000 in economic support funds and $300,000,000 per year in foreign military financing to further bolster the United States–Jordan strategic relationship;

Whereas the United States is strongly committed to the continued development and progress of the Jordanian people, civil society, and political institutions, specifically in the areas of democracy assistance, water and energy preservation, education services, and economic development;

Whereas the al-Assad regime continues to fuel a humanitarian crisis within the region through attacks against innocent civilians, resulting in the loss of approximately 70,000 Syrian lives and the displacement of approximately 5,500,000 civilians and over 1,300,000 women, children, and men who have fled Syria;

Whereas the international community, led by the United Nations, has issued dire warnings regarding the severity of the growing humanitarian crisis, calling for the international community to use all available resources to end the crisis that is destroying families, homes, and cities;

Whereas the Government of Jordan has maintained open borders with Syria, despite a heavy burden of hosting and providing for the security and basic needs of approximately 500,000 refugees, with that number growing by 2,000 to 4,000 persons per day;

Whereas three-quarters of the refugees are women and children, and 1 in 5 refugees is under the age of 4; and

Whereas the Government of Jordan has worked in partnership with the international community, particularly the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide for the needs of vulnerable refugee populations, including clean water, food, shelter, health care, and education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for their continued friendship with the United States and commitment to peace, security, and stability in the Middle East;

(2) commends the Government of Jordan for its response to the Syrian humanitarian crisis by hosting and caring for refugees fleeing violence from the conflict with the al-Assad regime; and

(3) expresses a firm commitment to support the Government of Jordan as it faces regional challenges and works toward a more peaceful and stable Middle East.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the text of the resolution at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for their continued friendship with the United States and commitment to peace, security, and stability in the Middle East;

(2) commends the Government of Jordan for its response to the Syrian humanitarian crisis and encourages its continued hosting and caring for refugees fleeing violence from the conflict with the al-Assad regime; and

(3) expresses a firm commitment to support the Government of Jordan as it faces regional challenges and works toward a more peaceful and stable Middle East.

Mr. ROYCE (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the preamble at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have maintained official diplomatic relations since 1949, and during this partnership spanning over 6 decades, the United States and Jordan have developed a close relationship in security, economic development, and counterterrorism cooperation;

Whereas a United States–Jordanian Joint Military Commission facilitates bilateral consultations between the United States Department of Defense and Jordanian Armed

Forces since 1974, and has led to increased cooperation in regional and global counterterrorism efforts;

Whereas Jordan has provided key security and humanitarian support in both Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas Jordan hosted a United States-developed training program on human rights, proper use of force, and civil disturbances to further enhance peace and security in the West Bank;

Whereas in 1996, the United States designated Jordan as a major non-NATO ally, recognizing Jordan as a close ally with a strategic working relationship;

Whereas the Jordanian Armed Forces are proven reliable contributors to the international community, particularly as a member of the United Nations, contributing 57,000 troops to 18 different United Nations peacekeeping missions, most notably in Haiti where Jordan endured multiple casualties during such missions;

Whereas Jordan signed the historic Jordan–Israel Peace Treaty on October 26, 1994, normalizing relations between Jordan and Israel by resolving territorial disputes and establishing a partnership towards peaceful relations;

Whereas King Abdullah II has been a key advocate of peace between the Israelis and Palestinians, often reiterating the urgent need for peaceful reconciliation and offering to serve as a mediator and host for peace negotiations;

Whereas Jordan is a leader for progress, tolerance, and moderation in the Arab and Muslim worlds;

Whereas the economic partnership between the United States and Jordan was further strengthened through the signing of the United States–Jordan Free Trade Agreement by President Bill Clinton and King Abdullah II on October 24, 2000, and fully implemented on January 1, 2010;

Whereas in 2008, the United States and Jordan signed a 5-year Memorandum of Understanding in the amount of $360,000,000 in economic support funds and $300,000,000 per year in foreign military financing to further bolster the United States–Jordan strategic relationship;

Whereas the United States is strongly committed to the continued development and progress of the Jordanian people, civil society, and political institutions, specifically in the areas of democracy assistance, water and energy preservation, education services, and economic development;

Whereas the al-Assad regime, backed by Iran and Hizballah, has brutally suppressed dissent, conducting a campaign of violence that has fueled sectarian tensions and sparked a civil war in Syria;

Whereas the conflict in Syria has resulted in the loss of nearly 100,000 Syrian lives and the displacement of approximately 4,250,000 civilians, including nearly 1,800,000 who have fled Syria;

Whereas the Syrian conflict has contributed to sectarian conflict, extremism, and instability throughout the region;

Whereas the Government of Jordan has accepted a heavy burden of hosting and providing for the security and basic needs of approximately 500,000 refugees, with that number growing every day;

Whereas three-quarters of the refugees are women and children, and 1 in 5 refugees is under the age of 4;

Whereas the severity of the humanitarian crisis and the large number of refugees in Jordan places significant economic and social hardships on the country; and

Whereas the Government of Jordan has worked in partnership with the international community to provide for the needs of vulnerable refugee populations, including clean water, food, shelter, health care, and education: Now, therefore, be it

Mr. ROYCE (during the reading). I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KEEP THE IRS OFF YOUR HEALTH CARE ACT OF 2013

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 322, I call up the bill (H.R. 2009) to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from enforcing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 322, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2009

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On May 10, 2013, the Internal Revenue Service admitted that it singled out advocacy groups, based on ideology, seeking tax-exempt status.

(2) This action raises pertinent questions about the agency's ability to implement and oversee Public Law 111–148 and Public Law 111–152.

(3) This action could be an indication of future Internal Revenue Service abuses in relation to Public Law 111–148 and Public Law 111–152 given that it is their responsibility to enforce a key provision, the individual mandate.

(4) Americans accept the principle that patients, families, and doctors should be making medical decisions, not the Federal Government.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITING ENFORCEMENT OF PPACA AND HCERA.

The Secretary of the Treasury, or any delegate of the Secretary, shall not implement or enforce any provisions of or amendments made by Public Law 111–148 or 111–152.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 2009.

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

There was no objection.

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

I come to the floor today in support of H.R. 2009, legislation that will prevent the IRS from getting involved in Americans' health care.

The IRS is already out of control, abusing its power to tax and to audit the activities of honest, hardworking Americans. The IRS has betrayed the trust of the American people. Yet ObamaCare granted the IRS 47 new powers, including giving confidential taxpayer information to other departments and applying new taxes and penalties. Well before the IRS started getting involved in your health care and sharing your information and forcing people to pay even more taxes, let's first look at the job the IRS is already doing.

Back in 2011, I investigated claims that the IRS was threatening with higher taxes donors to conservative causes. It turned out to be true. The IRS was abusing its authority, and it was harassing conservatives; but that was just the tip of the iceberg. We soon learned of more accusations about how the IRS was targeting Americans for their political beliefs. What we have found so far—and we just have 3 percent of the documents from the IRS that we have requested—is that the IRS did leak confidential taxpayer information, that they did delay applications of groups supporting conservative causes, and that they did threaten conservatives with higher taxes.

And Democrats want to give this agency more power and authority? They want this agency involved in Americans' health care? No way.

Even the agency's own watchdog says the IRS cannot handle the job. Less than 2 weeks ago, the independent Treasury Inspector General stated that they are not confident about the IRS's ability to protect confidential taxpayer information or to prevent fraud. Well, neither am I; and by every indication, neither are the American people.

It has been 3 years since the health care law was passed, and in less than 2 months, the administration claims it will be fully ready to implement the law; but in the face of all of these failures, of all of these breaches of the public trust, more Americans than ever want this law to be repealed.

Why? It's simple: ObamaCare has brought increased health care costs to families and individuals; it has stifled businesses from expanding; and it has forced American job creators to cut jobs, wages, and hours.

Just yesterday, at a hearing in the Ways and Means Committee, a key official from Health and Human Services could not confirm that the health care law would lower the health care costs for hardworking families in my home State of Michigan.

But wasn't this the signature promise of this administration, that premiums would be $2,500 lower? And now the administration cannot make good on that promise.

With so little time before the exchanges are set to open and for families

to plan their health care spending for next year, it is extremely concerning that the administration cannot tell the American people what their health insurance will look like or what it will cost. Simply put, this law is a failure and ought to be repealed, but it didn't have to be this way.

The House Republican alternative to the Democrats' health care law, which I authored, was the only legislation scored by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office as meeting the top health priority of American families because it was the only bill that actually lowered the cost of health insurance premiums, and it didn't give the IRS a single new power. It kept the IRS out of your health care, which is exactly what this bill will do—keep the IRS off and out of your health care.

We should be cutting the IRS, not expanding it. We should reduce its power and authority and its ability to harass and abuse Americans. That's exactly what this bill does. I urge my colleagues to join me in voting ''yes'' on this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

We are now 7 months into this House Republican session. It has been nothing more than a bridge to nowhere. Nowhere on jobs. Nowhere on immigration reform. Nowhere on a budget agreement. Nowhere on most appropriations bills.

Instead, House Republicans today continue their obsession—so vividly embraced by the chairman of our committee in his words—with trying to destroy the bridge built by the President and the Democratic Congress to somewhere vital—putting all Americans in charge of their own health care.

This bill before us is nothing more than a continuation of the Republicans' blind obsession with repealing the Affordable Care Act. This is how Republicans have chosen to spend the last day here before they recess this House for 5 weeks.

It's so clear. The Republican mission is to destroy, not implement, health care reform. Rather than help leading on the issue, House Republicans have spent the last 2-plus years trying to mislead Americans about health care rights under the ACA. Now we can expect more misinformation, and the statement of our chairman is loaded with it.

Thirteen States, for example, published preliminary premiums for marketplace coverage. Within those States, Americans will be able to purchase insurance at a price that is, on average, 20 percent below what the CBO estimated; and in Michigan, there will be 14 insurance carriers in the marketplace—and someone comes up here and says health care reform is failing.

So, to the American people, be prepared for more scare tactics and other misguided efforts from Republicans to convince constituents that applying for health care coverage will be time-consuming and cumbersome, and be prepared for all kinds of misstatements about the powers and the role of the IRS.

This should be said categorically. Neither the IRS nor the Department of Health and Human Services will have access to medical records or other personal history—no access whatsoever.

Five weeks of recess await Republicans when they adjourn this House today. I hope when they return they will at last turn their attention to the pressing economic issues that Americans expect the Congress to address.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMP. At this time, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia, Dr. PRICE, a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) control the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Georgia will control the time?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I want to commend the chairman for his work on this and in so many vital areas of the issue of health care on our committee, and I want to thank him for the time and the opportunity to bring this bill forward.

Mr. Speaker, the Republicans' goal in health care is to make certain that we have the highest quality health care in the world. That's our desire. We simply want it to be patient-centered health care, not government-centered health care. We believe that patients and families and doctors ought to be making medical decisions, not Washington, D.C. So this bill, H.R. 2009, grows out of the IRS's activities that have come to light in this country over the past number of months. As the chairman mentioned, we've been doing a lot of oversight hearings in our committee.

The American people have drawn a conclusion about the IRS at this point, and that conclusion is that it cannot be trusted now. The chairman mentioned that the IRS has targeted groups that have come to the IRS asking for a tax-exempt status. It has targeted groups for their political ideology. The IRS has leaked donor information to those groups, and many of us believe—and I think it will come out—that the IRS has, in fact, targeted donors to those groups for audits to those individual Americans.

Mr. Speaker, this is chilling activity from the Internal Revenue Service, so the American people have lost their faith and trust in the Internal Revenue Service. That's why this bill is so important.

This is a very simple piece of legislation—two pages, in fact. All it says, simply, is what the American people believe, and that is that the IRS should not be charged and have the authority to either implement or enforce the Affordable Care Act. I want to commend over 140 Members from this House of Representatives for being cosponsors, and we have hundreds of citizen cosponsors from across the country.

Some say that this isn't necessary, that it is not going to accomplish anything, that there is no reason the IRS would want that information anyway. The fact of the matter is that that's exactly what they said about what they did for the tax-exempt groups. They said, Well, it wasn't necessary for them to get that information about political ideology or beliefs or prayers that prayer groups were offering. That wasn't necessary either.

So, if that were not necessary, Mr. Speaker, how can the American people have faith and confidence that the IRS won't do something that also is unnecessary, and that is to engage in implementing themselves into that trusted relationship between patients and physicians?

□ 1045

Then another piece of evidence, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest is the individual who's running the IRS division that is charged with the enforcement of the Affordable Care Act. Mr. Speaker, that individual is Sarah Hall Ingram. You don't have to look too far back in her biography to recognize that she was the individual who was, in fact, in charge of the tax exempt group in the IRS at the time when the challenges to the IRS had been focused.

Mr. Speaker, the overwhelming percent of the American people understand and appreciate that the IRS should not be involved in the health care of this Nation. We believe patients and families and doctors ought to be making medical decisions, not Washington, D.C., and certainly not the Internal Revenue Service.

I reserve the balance of my time

Mr. LEVIN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT), another member of the committee.

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I would remind my distinguished colleague from Georgia of a story in the Bible about a king who was very famous and one day noticed on the wall some writing. He had someone come in and interpret for him, and the writing said: ''Your days are numbered upon the Earth.''

Your days are numbered on this issue. You have 59 more days. I'm sure you can bring up a bill every single day to try and repeal it. The Speaker has announced there will be two more, but it will not work. This is going to be the law on 1 October, and it's going to go into effect. The Supreme Court has spoken. The Speaker has actually said, ''It's the law of the land.'' Yet we see this hopeless strategy—it's worse than hopeless. It's weak and it's mean. What you're saying is you want to take away

from people what they already have, guaranteed issue, coverage for their kids to age 26, and lifetime limits will be gone. All of that you want to take away.

Have a great break, because you're going to go back to your districts and explain for 38 days why you will not provide health care coverage for the people of America. I hear there's a mythical bill with 141 signatures. The Republicans have been running the Ways and Means Committee for 16 out of the last 18 years, and we have never had a bill put in front of us for a vote. It's never been through the Rules Committee. It's never been out to the floor.

You have no plan. You have a piece of paper that you wave around, but you won't go out and defend it. The President came and put a bill out here, and we passed it, and we're defending it, and it's going to go into effect and provide what all Americans want: security if they get sick; they want to know they'll be covered; they want to know they won't be bankrupted.

Vote ''no'' again today, and we'll be back after the break for a few more ''no'' votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are advised to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD a letter from The Seniors Coalition in support of H.R. 2009.

THE SENIORS COALITION,
Washington, DC, July 30, 2013.

Hon. DR. TOM PRICE,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PRICE: I am writing to you today on behalf of the over four million members and supporters of The Seniors Coalition in support of your bill H.R. 2009, ''The Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act.'' The Seniors Coalition was originally founded as a public advocacy group fighting to repeal the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act. Since 1990, TSC has grown rapidly and expanded its advocacy to include any issue that concerns America's senior citizens. Today the Coalition is one of the largest grassroots advocacy organizations in Washington, D.C. in terms of number of supporters nationwide. TSC currently has over four million supporters representing every state in the union.

The Obama Administration, including the IRS, has betrayed the trust of the American people. Allowing the IRS to enforce ObamaCare is opening up the door to more abuse, more targeting and more harassment of American citizens. The vast majority of the American people do not support ObamaCare, and President Obama is ignoring the will of the people.

That is why The Seniors Coalition is writing today to fully support H.R. 2009. Clearly, the IRS has proven itself either unwilling or unable to prudently and impartially enforce the law, and we certainly cannot trust them with our health care.

Thank you for all your hard work Dr. Price, and please don't hesitate to contact me directly if there is anything that The Seniors Coalition and its over four million members and supporters in all 50 states can do to assist you in your effort to de-fund/repeal ObamaCare.

Sincerely,

SEAN FERRITOR,
Executive Director.

I'm now pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for bringing this bill forward.

Mr. Speaker, I'd be willing to bet if you took a poll in any household in America and asked, Who do you trust, the IRS or your doctor, doctors would overwhelmingly be trusted; the IRS would be overwhelmingly distrusted.

I don't understand when we actually pass laws in this Congress restricting the access to health care information and putting severe penalties on our health care providers for releasing health care information and these HIPAA laws—they've been around a while now, I'd say—and then we write a bill that turns the entire health care system administration over to the one agency that the American people hate more than any other agency.

Some of the Democrats like it because they like to get other people's money and spend it. The reality is the IRS is not trusted, and it wasn't trusted before the events that have been described here today. Today they're totally distrusted. In fact, they are totally feared because of what they can do to the private lives of American citizens. This bill speaks for the American people, and they say don't let the IRS get their hands on our health care. They will destroy us.

Remember, they're the one agency that doesn't have to meet a burden of proof. They require the public to meet the burden of proof.

Don't let the IRS get their hands on our health care.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

Saying that the entire administration of health care is turned over to the IRS is a big lie. The IRS will not have access to the medical records or personal health history of a single American.

I now yield 2 minutes to a distinguished colleague of mine from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, this is a fitting conclusion to a week that has shown the collapse of the Republican legislative agenda. Remember, this is the time we were supposed to be voting on budgets, but the Republicans cannot even bring themselves to allow a vote on the budget that they themselves have mandated. We're not voting on the Transportation-HUD; we're not voting on Interior. They refuse to allow a conference committee to be appointed so that we can reconcile differences on the budget, setting up a showdown over a shutdown of the government next month.

Now we're dealing with health care for arguably the 40th time that they are going to ''repeal'' it. The bill is not going anywhere. They repeatedly demonstrated at our hearing yesterday in Ways and Means that my Republican colleagues don't even understand how the bill that they are so adamantly opposed to works.

We have not seen any attempt to improve, to refine. What we have seen is an unprecedented effort to sabotage legislation, to make it not work for the American people, to confuse, to undercut. This is something that is unprecedented, to the best of my knowledge, in what we have had in Congress in the past. What more fitting illustration of a group that's bankrupt of ideas and bent on simply attempting to force their way for an agenda that is so extreme that they cannot agree to bring it to the floor to vote on it.

I urge rejection of this charade.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I now insert into the RECORD a letter from the group Let Freedom Ring that endorses H.R. 2009.

LET FREEDOM RING,
July, 2013.

DEAR FRIEND: You have no doubt heard by now that senior members of the United States Internal Revenue Service were involved in a politically-motivated effort to blunt the impact of the tea party movement and other organizations not in sync with President Barack Obama's agenda for America.

We don't yet know all the facts but we do know that some groups had their applications for non-profit status ''slow walked'' through the process, existing groups were subjected to comprehensive audits, many were loaded down with intrusive and inappropriate questions about the prayers of their members and other activities, and that tax returns of major donors and conservative operatives were audited.

Things are so bad that one senior IRS official who appears to have been involved ''took the fifth'' before a congressional investigating committee.

If that were not enough, some of the same people that look to have been involved in the effort to politically harass potential opponents of the president's agenda have now been put in charge of expansion of the IRS's role in monitoring individual and corporate compliance with Obamacare.

Our good friend Dr. Tom Price, who represents Georgia's 6th Congressional District, is taking the bull by the horns—but he needs our help. He has introduced a bill—H.R. 2009—that would prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from implementing or enforcing any provisions of the president's health care law.

Congress needs to act—now—and they need pressure from you to do so. They need to get behind Dr. Price's bill before the IRS can do even more damage. Will you please take a moment to write to your member of Congress and your two Senators and urge them to support Dr. Price's legislation? Tell them to cut off funding for the expansion of the IRS for Obamacare unless and until the American people have all the answers about how President Obama and his subordinates politicized the IRS to harass their political opponents.

The whole business is suspicious, especially since the IRS has for the last three years been denying to Congress that any such activity or any activity like it was occurring. Congress is now asking questions and the Obama Administration has become evasive—despite a report by the IRS's own inspector general that the agency had committed wrongdoing.

The IRS can no longer be trusted to behave in a non-partisan manner. It should not be given extra authority until it can prove once again that it will not abuse the public trust.

Thank you for all you do on behalf of freedom.

Sincerely,

COLIN HANNA,
President.

I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to a Member from the great State of Michigan, Dr. BENISHEK, and a fellow physician.

Mr. BENISHEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2009, the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act, and urge my colleagues to support this necessary legislation.

The bill will keep the Internal Revenue Service from implementing any aspect of the President's health care law. With the recent revelations that employees of the IRS targeted U.S. citizens based on their political views, it's imperative that we keep the IRS from being further involved than it already is in the lives of the American people.

This legislation would repeal both the individual mandate and the employer mandate, while at the same time helping to shrink the IRS.

As a doctor, I've been taking care of patients for the last 30 years. I know that putting the Federal Government between patients and doctors will be disastrous. Many families in northern Michigan agree, and they want to see this law repealed. This legislation is a good step toward rolling back this massive expansion of Federal Government power.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of it.

Mr. LEVIN. It's now a special pleasure for me to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman who presided over the passage of Medicare 48 years ago and has worked on health care issues his entire historic career, Mr. DINGELL from the State of Michigan.

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

Mr. DINGELL. I thank my beloved friend for yielding me this time, Mr. Speaker.

I rise to ask: Aren't you embarrassed to go a 40th time in a fruitless, hopeless act? This is the 40th time we've tried to kill the legislation. It costs us $1.5 million every time, none of which have been successful.

My Republican colleagues have never come forward with a proposal which they have presented to this House, but they sit over there railing and complaining about what is going on. They're going to take the rights of the American people for protection against pre-existing condition, bans on their insurance. They're going to take away from the American people all kinds of protections which we have in the Affordable Care Act.

The Speaker the other day said the Republicans were the party of repeal. I think he's right. I suspect we don't want to call them the Republicans anymore, but I think we ought to call them the ''Repealicans'' or perhaps the ''Repealican'ts,'' because they've never been able to repeal anything, and they can't enact legislation.

There have been 12 bills, I think, that this Congress has sent to the White House, and there is small prospect of anything more coming from here. It's interesting to note they can't move a budget; they can't do legislation on jobs; they're incapable of seeing to it that we do the other things that are necessary to help the middle class. Yet we keep coming over here with nonsense like this.

The Republican Party is like the Bourbons of France: they forget nothing because they never learned anything.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I now insert into the RECORD a letter from the group Americans for Prosperity which endorses H.R. 2009.

AMERICANS FOR PROSPERITY,
Arlington, VA, July 15, 2013.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PRICE: On behalf of more than two million Americans for Prosperity activists in all 50 states, I applaud you for introducing the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act (H.R. 2009), which would prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from implementing the President's health care law.

The health care law grants the IRS an alarming expansion of new power, essentially granting the agency the authority to oversee every American's health insurance decisions. The IRS will be responsible for enforcing the health insurance mandates on individuals and employers, collecting the 21 new taxes created in the law, and cross-referencing individuals' health insurance exchange applications with IRS records.

AFP is deeply concerned that all Americans will now be asked to turn over the private health insurance information about their children and families to a disgraced organization that has admitted to abusing its power and processing applications in a biased, political manner. How can the American people trust that the IRS won't also target American citizens who disagree with the President when enforcing the health care law?

Your legislation also affirms the commonsense principle that control over health care decisions should remain between American families and their doctors, not Washington bureaucrats like the IRS. Americans for Prosperity is proud to support H.R. 2009, your legislation to prohibit the IRS from enforcing provisions of the health care law. I urge your colleagues to support its passage, and I look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

CHRISTINE HARBIN HANSON,
Policy Analyst, Americans for Prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON), a gentleman who's a member of the Appropriations Committee, a fellow who has led on this issue for his entire career.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much the gentleman from Georgia filing this important legislation. I feel my day is not complete if we don't get a chance to vote to cut spending and abolish ObamaCare.

We were sent here by our constituents to protect the Treasury and do everything we can to keep the government out of their lives and out of their pockets. Yet ObamaCare contains more than 20 tax increases and gives the IRS unprecedented authority to collect personal health information from more than 300 million Americans.

ObamaCare requires all insurance companies to report to the IRS the name, address, identification number, and type of insurance policy purchased by every customer, along with a determination of whether or not the insurance was ''government approved.''

I'm very proud to be a co-author of Dr. PRICE's legislation that will prohibit the IRS from collecting our personal health care information. The IRS has proven they cannot be trusted by targeting organizations based on their political affiliation. Since the IRS has admitted this, I've heard from so many constituents who are members of patriotic organizations. They've stepped up for the first time in their lives to get involved in politics and organizations like the Texas Tea Party, the Katy Tea Party, and the King Street Patriots. For standing up as patriots and trying to do the right thing for the right reasons, they were targeted by the IRS and harassed.

Today the IRS is spending 80 percent of its budget trying to implement ObamaCare, and Treasury Secretary Jack Lew recently testified the IRS has approximately 700 full-time staff working on ObamaCare implementation. Now the IRS wants to hire an additional 2,000 bureaucrats to continue to implement ObamaCare.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mr. LEVIN. I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS), who has been a leader on this issue.

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

□ 1100

Mr. ANDREWS. Colleagues, somewhere in America today a family is going to get the devastating news you all dread about your children: they're going to hear that that lump in their daughter's stomach is cancer. And they're going to go home and they're going to have all the agony and they're going to have all of the unthinkable thoughts that parents are going to have in that situation, but they are going to be faced with another problem because they have no health insurance. Both the mom and the dad work. They make about $40,000 a year between the two of them. They don't get coverage at work, and they can't afford health insurance. So their agony is not just being worried about the health of their child, they are worried about the fact that if they give the child the care that she needs, they'll lose everything that they have and wind up in bankruptcy court.

The Affordable Care Act says to that couple that starting January 1, for

about $40 a week, they can have health insurance coverage as good as Members of Congress do. That's what the Affordable Care Act says.

This bill repeals that for that family. Those who are prepared to vote for this bill should also be prepared to answer the following question: If you want to say to that family that their concern isn't important enough, what's your plan? What's your answer to them?

Now, we'll hear that people have introduced bills and sent around letters. Here are the facts. It has been almost 1,000 days that the Republican Party has been back in control of the House of Representatives. The number of bills they have voted on to replace this law is zero. Zero. Forty times to repeal it; zero times to replace it.

This debate is not about Republicans and Democrats; it's about that family with that daughter that has no health insurance if you repeal this law and pass this bill. This is no plan, this is no responsibility, and this is no way to deal with the concerns of middle class Americans.

Vote ''no.''

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I insert into the RECORD a letter of support for H.R. 2009 from the organization Restore America's Voice.

RESTORE AMERICA'S VOICE FOUNDATION,
Houston, TX, July 12, 2013.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PRICE: Our more than two million supporters are grateful for your efforts to strip the IRS of any authority over the Affordable Care Act as embodied in H.R. 2009 which you have introduced. Our organization fully endorses this legislation.

We note with discomfort that this agency seems not only beyond the control of those tasked with oversight but willfully resists full disclosure of questionable practices and abusive methods in Congressional testimony. We have concluded, based on the evidence at hand, that this agency is being cynically used for political purposes to frustrate and intimidate law-abiding citizens who disagree with Administration policies.

This distortion of the proper role and functioning of the IRS makes turning over responsibility for the Affordable Care Act subsidies, penalties and, significantly, access to private insurance and medical records, a frightening prospect. We are therefore in complete agreement with the purpose of H.R. 2009 and fully support passage as the only responsible and prudent course of action.

Thank you for leadership and hard work in developing this legislation and for representing the best interests of not only your constituents but the American people.

Respectfully and gratefully yours,
KEN HOAGLAND,
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), the majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act, and I want to congratulate the gentleman from Georgia in his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor. I think it is not only a timely bill, but a bill that is essential to the health and well-being of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, in response to the gentleman's assertions, the prior gentleman who spoke from New Jersey, I would simply say those scare tactics do not have a place in legitimate debate on this floor. Scare tactics to say that somehow Republicans on our side of the aisle don't care about people's health care are just not true. We don't believe in omnibus Washington-engineered health care. That's what's going on here—Washington bureaucrats deciding what kind of health care you can have, which doctors you can see, how much those doctors and hospitals are going to get paid, and how the insurance companies have to act. All of that is in the hands of Washington bureaucrats under ObamaCare, which is why this bill and this law is suffering so much in the minds of the public. This is not the right way to go.

We believe in patient-centered care. Republicans believe that it ought to be about the doctor-patient relationship, not between the bureaucrats and the doctor. It ought not be about the bureaucrats and the insurance companies. It ought to start with the patients and their families.

So these scare tactics, really, Mr. Speaker, are not relevant to this discussion; and they are just that, scare tactics. We care about the health and well-being of the American people, which is why this bill is coming to the floor.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, we've learned that the IRS has been abusing its power by targeting and punishing American citizens for their political beliefs and then recklessly spending taxpayer dollars on lavish conferences and bonuses for its employees. This kind of government abuse must stop. The last thing we should do now is to allow the IRS to play such a central role in our health care.

The IRS has a role in nearly 50 different aspects of ObamaCare. The agency's involvement is so extensive that there is a designated office within the IRS just to implement ObamaCare. The IRS will have access to the American people's protected health care information. Given that this same agency has illegally disclosed protected taxpayer information, the privacy concerns raised by many are legitimate. This is nothing short of an unwelcome, Big Government overreach into the most personal aspect of our lives.

ObamaCare is bad for the economy and for working middle class families. It increases costs, impedes innovation, and we know is now turning full-time jobs into part-time jobs, which is why so many on both sides of the political spectrum are now beginning to realize, in the words of three Democratic union leaders, that this law is creating nightmare scenarios in the health and well-being of millions of hardworking Americans.

The legislation before us today will at least prevent the unnecessary intrusion of the IRS into our health care. Members of both parties should be focused on removing the Federal bureaucracy from the everyday lives of the American people, and this act will do just that.

Again, I'd like to thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) for his hard work on this issue, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LEVIN. I now yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), another distinguished member of our committee.

Mr. DOGGETT. The majority leader is absolutely right about scare tactics. If you are an uninsured American and you get a diagnosis of cancer this morning or you are hit in a head-on collision this afternoon or you have a child born with a disability, you ought to be very scared. He's also absolutely right about the need for patient-centered health care. We're concerned about that. We're concerned that patients without insurance today are centered—they're centered right into bankruptcy court. More and more Americans are faced with a health care crisis.

This bill has nothing to do with the Internal Revenue Service or the Treasury Department or restricting their rights. It's about restricting your rights. Now that we finally have a chance to protect Americans from insurance monopoly price gouging, from fine print in the contract for those who do have insurance that denies rights at the very time that you need them the most, that kind of protection about to go into effect, along with the right of so many Americans who are uninsured to go to a competitive private insurance marketplace and pick the policy that is best for their family, and for many Americans to have a premium tax credit, a tax credit that they want to deny to you.

And what alternative do they offer? Well, the best source is the official Republican Web site. I urge you—although you will find plenty of misinformation there—to go to GOP.gov because you'll find one very revealing fact. When you look there to see what the Republicans have to offer as an alternative to ObamaCare, it says two words: ''in progress.'' It's been in progress since 2 and a half years ago, when they voted the first time to repeal ObamaCare, right up to today, when they vote for the 40th time to do it.

They have only one alternative to ObamaCare, and it's called NothingCare. It's called do nothing but allow these insurance monopolies to continue to deny rights to our people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. DOGGETT. The folks that I represent, the working families from San Antonio to Austin, they deserve to have some assistance. We have provided it to them with guaranteed

rights. Some are in effect now, and some are about to go into effect. Don't let these Republicans deny those rights to our families and replace it with NothingCare.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I include for the RECORD a letter endorsing and supporting H.R. 2009 from the group FreedomWorks.

FREEDOMWORKS,
Washington, DC,

DEAR FREEDOMWORKS MEMBER: As one of our millions of FreedomWorks members nationwide, I urge you to contact your representative and urge him or her to co-sponsor H.R. 2009, the ''Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act''. Introduced by Rep. Tom Price (R–GA), this bill would stop the Internal Revenue Service or any other Treasury department from enforcing any part of ObamaCare.

Currently, the IRS will be the most crucial department for actually enacting and enforcing ObamaCare. The premium subsidies that are supposed to help individuals purchase health insurance through the exchanges are actually tax credits, distributed by the IRS. And most significantly, the IRS is responsible for administering the ''tax'' upon individuals who refuse to purchase a government-approved insurance plan—the individual mandate.

More ominously, ObamaCare requires the IRS to collect a vast amount of sensitive information about the kind of insurance coverage you have, and will store this information in a massive new database.

ObamaCare's supporters, of course, claim that the IRS would never share the medical information they collect, and that the agency would only collect the exact data necessary to determine eligibility for premium subsidies. And yet, a lawsuit filed in California alleges that the IRS illegally seized the medical records of 10 million individuals in that state.

Having the same organization that is both targeting political opponents and stealing people's medical records in charge of people's health care seems like a recipe for disaster. Rep. Price's bill would stop the IRS in its tracks, completely erasing their role in ObamaCare.

I urge you to contact your representative and urge him or her to co-sponsor H.R. 2009, the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act today.

Sincerely,

MATT KIBBE,
President and CEO,
FreedomWorks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. PAULSEN), a fellow member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the health decisions of individual Americans should be made between patients and their doctors. The Internal Revenue Service should not be a part of that equation.

We all know, all Americans know now, that the IRS has inappropriately used its authority to target and intimidate certain individuals and organizations based on their personal beliefs. With 2,000 more IRS agents, more Washington bureaucrats, we'll open the door to more abuse under ObamaCare—more targeting, more harassment of American citizens.

Physicians know the best care for their patients, not unelected bureaucrats in Washington. We should be encouraging patients to take control of their own health care through consumer-directed health care plans, not ceding control to the government.

I would encourage my colleagues to support this legislation, protect the doctor-patient relationship, and do what is needed to make sure that government overreach is not involved in American health care.

Mr. LEVIN. It is now my pleasure to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the minority whip, who has devoted so much time to health care during his career.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

What a perfect bill this is. Our Republican friends don't like taxes, they don't like the collection of taxes, and, of course, none of us do. And they don't like affordable care for our citizens, quality care for our citizens, accessible care for our citizens. So, with this stroke, they can attack both.

The gentleman who just spoke asserts that the American people know. Republicans have made an assertion about the oversight of taxpayers to see whether or not they are committing fraud, i.e., claiming to be social welfare organizations when everybody in America knows they are solely political organizations; and the Republicans never mention it was across the board, not targeted. And the Affordable Care Act, they don't like that either. They would, as my friend from Texas said, still like to have the insurance companies in charge—not the patient, not the doctor, but the insurance companies.

Mr. Speaker, less than 2 weeks ago, Republicans were on this floor for the 38th and 39th times to repeal the Affordable Care Act, the accessible care act, the quality care act. Now we have the 40th time we've been at this.

The American people, of course, want to see us working on jobs. They want to see us working on investment and education. They want to see us being able to compete with the world. But what do we do? We continue to beat this horse. And contrary to my Republican friends' assertion, Americans say, overwhelmingly, when asked do you want repeal or do you want a fix, make it better, do things better, make it more efficient, they opt for the latter overwhelmingly.

But as the gentleman from Texas just said, you go to the Web site—and not 2½ years; not 2½ years, I tell my friend from Texas, it has been 7 years, since 2006 when we started working on this—but there's no fix, no fix on the Web site, no fix on this floor.

Today, their newfound populism is nowhere to be seen as they vote to repeal tax credits and subsidies designed to make health care more affordable for those same people—working families and small businesses—who haven't been able to get insurance and are left at risk without the security of it.

Suddenly, the party that never met a tax break it didn't like is pursuing a tax increase of more than $1 trillion on small businesses and the middle class. As a result, they are making health care more expensive, and millions of Americans will no longer be able to access affordable health care.

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

Mr. LEVIN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this bill makes all those folks pawns in Republicans' single-focused quest to undo health care reform at the expense of every other pressing challenge we face as a Nation.

It's shameful, Mr. Speaker, that this House continues to waste the American people's times on health care repeal votes that won't go anywhere, and they know it. The Senate will not pass this bill and the President will not sign it.

We have pressing business before us that needs immediate attention: finishing appropriations bills, completing our work on the budget that provides a balanced alternative to the sequester, ensuring America can pay its bills, and taking action to create jobs. That's what we ought to be doing, not this continued foolishness.

□ 1115

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 16 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Michigan has 13½ minutes remaining.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BRIDENSTINE), a freshman Member.

Mr. BRIDENSTINE. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that the minority whip would like Republicans to help in fixing this bill, considering that they weren't interested at all in Republican input when they passed it in the middle of the night with a pure party-line vote.

I think everybody understood that the promise of ObamaCare has been thoroughly discredited, but the worst is yet to come.

The authors of the bill promised that it would bring down the cost of health care, but premiums have gone up substantially. They promised that if you like your health care plan and the doctor you have, you can keep it.

Now, when you go to the President's healthcare.gov Web site, it says that ''Depending on the plan you choose in the marketplace, you may be able to keep your current doctor.''

Many supporters promised that the bill would actually create jobs, but even Teamsters Union President James Hoffa has now said that the bill will ''destroy the foundation of the 40-hour workweek.''

A small group of Members, in 2010, led by former Congressman Bart Stupak, had the chance to inviolably prohibit any funds in ObamaCare from being used to pay for abortions or abortion-inducing drugs. Unfortunately, they caved.

And now, companies like Hobby Lobby are being forced into court to prevent ObamaCare from requiring that they provide health care services which directly violate their conscience and their religious principles, values and rights that are enshrined in the First Amendment.

The IRS, too, has irrefutably proven the political nature and intimidation tactics of the work it performs every day, an attitude that will, beyond a shadow of a doubt, carry over into its tag-team partnership with HHS in enforcing ObamaCare.

Let's pass H.R. 2009 and start putting a stop to this madness before it gets even worse.

Mr. LEVIN. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), another distinguished member of our committee.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, what turned out to be a silly exercise has suddenly turned into an insane exercise. We find ourselves, for the 40th time in the House of Representatives, debating repeal of the Affordable Care Act.

We understand they don't like it. But I beseech my colleagues on the other side to start working with us to improve a system that's in desperate need of reform, and make changes and adjustments along the way as we learn what's working and what isn't. That's the only way this can work.

But let me just inject a few facts into this debate, especially for the benefit of the previous speaker. Since the passage of the Affordable Care Act, U.S. health care spending grew at 3.9 percent for the last 3 years, the lowest growth rate in over 50 years.

Medicare per beneficiary spending rose just 0.4 percent last year, the lowest rate since it was created in 1965. Medicaid per beneficiary spending dropped by 1.9 percent in 2012. And according to the Congressional Budget Office, Medicare and Medicaid will now spend $1 trillion less over the next 10 years than previously projected.

Nearly $15 billion in fraudulent Medicare payments have been recovered and recaptured under the Affordable Care Act. Hospital readmissions under Medicare have fallen for the first time on record, resulting in 70,000 fewer readmissions in the second half of last year alone.

And more than 250 new Accountable Care Organizations, under the Affordable Care Act, serving over 4 million Medicare beneficiary enrollees are getting paid now according to the quality of health care being delivered, and no longer the quantity of services being rendered.

Finally, the growth in private plan premiums has also slowed, Mr. Speaker. Annual premiums for employer-sponsored family health care increased by only 4 percent in 2012, the smallest increase in the last 13 years.

We still have more work to do, but this debate and effort to delay and to defund and to dismantle and to destroy the Affordable Care Act is not where we need to go as a nation.

I encourage my colleagues to once again vote ''no'' on this ill-conceived legislation.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments from my friend from Wisconsin. His chastising us for voting to repeal or change portions of the Affordable Care Act is curious, in light of the fact that the gentleman, himself, I believe, supported one of our efforts just 2 weeks ago on delaying the employer mandate. But hope springs eternal that he'll be able to support our efforts in this endeavor on H.R. 2009.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), another distinguished member of our committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this misnamed piece of legislation. It actually should be called The 40th Time We've Wasted the Taxpayers' Time and Money Act.

This is a bill that's not new to us. We've seen it before. We've seen this movie before, 39 times as a matter of fact, and we know how it ends.

This is just another attempt to dismantle the Affordable Care Act, and we've wasted too much time and too much money on this already. What we should be doing is working to make the ACA better, or spending our time trying to help pass some jobs legislation.

This bill is particularly cruel because it hits the poorest among us the hardest, and we've seen that movie before also. And we saw it play out—that's why we have this piece of legislation.

This is in response to a national crisis. This just didn't come about by itself. Hospitals and doctors and clinics in all of our districts, they provided $100 billion a year in uncompensated care. Families were one layoff away from not having access to health care. People with preexisting conditions that occurred through no fault of their own, maybe they had bad luck with having cancer, or gave birth through a C-section, a preexisting condition, and they could not get coverage. People in all of our districts were hitting the lifetime cap on their health care.

This was no accident. It was in response to a crisis.

Let's get to work. Let's get this thing improved. Let's put people back to work and stop messing around with this foolishness.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will insert a letter in support of H.R. 2009 from the Americans for Tax Reform into the RECORD.

I reserve the balance of my time.

[From Americans for Tax Reform, June 20, 2013]

ATR SUPPORTS H.R. 2009, THE ''KEEP THE IRS OFF YOUR HEALTH CARE ACT OF 2013''

(By Ryan Ellis)

ATR supports H.R. 2009, the ''Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013,'' sponsored by Cong. Tom Price (R–Ga.)

ATR is pleased to announce its support for H.R.. 2009, the ''Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013.'' The bill is sponsored by medical doctor and Congressman Tom Price (R-Ga.) We would urge all Congressmen to co-sponsor and support the bill.

GAO has reported that there are 47 new powers the IRS has acquired under the Obamacare law. We here at ATR have pointed out time and again the 20 new or higher taxes that are contained in Obamacare. With a new scandal coming out of the IRS seemingly every day, the last thing that agency should be doing is snooping into the personal health care lives of over 300 million Americans.

Yet that's just what the IRS is about to do. They will be the agency tasked with implementing the individual mandate and the employer mandate. They will force all of us to disclose our personal health identification information to them when we file our 1040s every April. They will be talking to our insurance companies and the Department of Health and Human Services about our health insurance packages.

This is outrageous. The IRS should have nothing to do with our health care. Passage of H.R.. 2009 would ensure that the agency which gave us Star Trek videos and Tea Party harassment keeps its hands off our health care.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), another member of our committee.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of America's working families, and against this bill.

I'm just baffled as to why we would take away tax credits that help working families, for the first time in many instances, afford insurance, particularly as this majority seems to have never met a tax break they didn't like. Well, at least not until today.

Time after time, the Republican majority defends special interest tax breaks, tax breaks provided to owners of corporate jets, subsidies for Big Oil, tax writeoffs for big corporations, even as they're laying off American workers, and moving more of their operations overseas.

But where is that same zeal today in defending middle class tax cuts for middle class Americans?

Maybe I shouldn't be surprised. After all, this majority has repeatedly tried to undermine this tax credit since its inception. They've even sought to require hardworking Americans to pay the entire credit back if they get a slight increase in pay or a bonus for good work.

My colleagues, the majority has crossed some bizarre threshold today, going from principled opposition to dangerous obsession.

Now, I know some Republicans will say they're doing this because they have issues with the IRS. Should we expect a bill on the floor when we come back after the August break to stop the IRS from sending people their income tax refunds?

No, because this is just an excuse they're using.

This bill is 100 percent about denying Americans access to affordable health care.

In New York 1.5 million people will be denied tax credits if this bill is enacted.

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

Mr. LEVIN. I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. CROWLEY. My colleagues, I am tired of this dog-and-pony-show. Yes, Members return to their districts for a few weeks, but political red meat is not what this country needs.

We need a Congress with a vision for tomorrow, a vision focused on creating jobs and strengthening our economy, not a 40th vote on a new, even more dangerous way to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will include into the RECORD a letter endorsing H.R. 2009 from a group of six taxpayer advocate organizations.

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

AUGUST 2, 2013.

Hon. TOM PRICE,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE PRICE, We the undersigned groups, representing millions of Americans, strongly support your legislation, H.R. 2009, the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013. This bill would prohibit the U.S. Treasury Department from enforcing any provision of the Affordable Care Act (aka Obamacare), ensuring that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) would be removed from implementing or enforcing any component of Obamacare.

The last several months have proven to be an eye opening experience for those who are concerned with the growing power of the federal government, especially the IRS. Repeated and systemic encroachment into the lives of American citizens by targeting the very thing they cherish the most, the freedom of speech, is a cause of great concern among many people from all sides of the political spectrum. It is imperative to take steps to ensure we rein in the power of an organization that has proven to be incapable of handling the authority they have right now with the responsibility and dignity the American people expect. New developments on the unnerving offenses have been uncovered on a regular basis for the last few months and it is time to make certain that the IRS is unable to extend these offenses into the lives of citizens when it comes to their health care.

This legislation makes explicitly clear that the neither the Treasury Department, nor ''any delegate'' shall have the power to enforce any provision or amendment from Obamacare at anytime going forward as the Administration moves to implement the law. It is paramount that this legislation passes, with overwhelming support, as it is clear that the American people have no desire to have the IRS involved in the decisions they and their families are making when it comes to their health care. We have already seen the consequences of the President's health care law on premiums and job creation and it would be catastrophic to allow the IRS to contribute to the chaos, considering their recent record of abuses and mismanagement.

The American people deserve to be trusted with their own decision making when it comes to their lives, including their health care choices. The last thing anyone wants is to have an agency they are already afraid of to be granted more.

We thank you for offering this commonsense language and we urge all members of Congress to vote ''yes'' on H.R. 2009.

Sincerely,

DAVID WILLIAMS,
President, Taxpayers Protection Alliance.
GROVER NORQUIST,
President, Americans for Tax Reform.
JEFF MAZZELLA,
President, Center for Individual Freedom.
CARRIE LUKAS,
Managing Director, Independent Women's Forum.
SETON MOTLEY,
President, Less Government.
PETE SEPP,
Executive Vice President, National Taxpayers Union.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, could I ask for the amount of time on both sides, please?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 8 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I would tell the gentleman that I have other speakers that may be coming, but at this point, I have no other speakers on the floor. I am prepared to close at any point.

Mr. LEVIN. Okay. We have other speakers. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), who is the ranking member on the Small Business Committee.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the bill before us today. Sadly, we find ourselves in another redundant and unproductive debate over the Affordable Care Act. The estimated cost of today's vote is over $1 million, paid by hardworking taxpayers. But instead of focusing on jobs and economic growth, we're wasting time and money on denying health coverage to small businesses and their employees.

Not even half of the appropriations bills have been passed, and yet, Republicans continue their attempt to undermine health reform. This obsession must end. It is time to move on and start tackling the challenges the American people care about—jobs, jobs, jobs, the economy.

Blocking the IRS from implementing provisions of the Affordable Care Act does nothing to help our Nation's small businesses. Rather, today's bill will keep small employers from taking advantage of the small business health care tax credit, which has already helped over 360,000 small employers and 2 million workers.

This bill prevents these businesses from utilizing the 50 percent tax credit in the new SHOP exchanges next year. That is why today's vote is irresponsible and out of touch with American firms.

We must continue to ensure quality health coverage is available and utilized by the businesses that are the cornerstone of the American economy.

I urge Members to vote ''no.''

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

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, it's now my special privilege to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the person who led our efforts, and the health care reform is a testimony to her career, our leader.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and for his leadership of importance to the American people, the creation of jobs, growing our economy and, in the case of what is on the floor today, the 40th attempt—the 40th attempt—to harm the health and financial well-being of the American people.

Forty is a number that is fraught with meaning in the Bible: 40 hours, 40 days, 40 years in the desert, but it's fraught with nothing when it comes to overturning the Affordable Care Act, as they're trying to do for the 40th time today.

When our Republican colleagues vote for this bill, they will vote to put insurance companies back in charge of people's health. When they vote for this bill, they will be voting for an initiative that deprives patients of their rights, of making a preexisting condition a reason for discrimination. That's what a vote for this does.

That's the joy of the Affordable Care Act. No longer will being a woman be a preexisting condition. People with preexisting conditions can no longer be denied coverage. Annual or lifetime limits are eliminated.

□ 1130

Insurance companies must spend their money on insurance, and they must do it in a way that focuses on health care, not on CEO pay, advertising, and the rest. It's an 80–20 ratio. Many people in our country have received some of the money insurance companies have had to refund because they were spending too much on themselves and not enough on policyholders.

So here we are for the 40th time. What is really sad about it is the violence that it does to the health of the American people and to a policy that enables them to have prevention and wellness. It's about the health of America, not just the health care. What's sad about it is that for those 40 times we've lost the opportunity to bring a jobs bill to this floor—a jobs bill that is very needed—a jobs bill that says, Let's make it in America, manufacture in America, build the infrastructure of America, strengthen our communities with education and public safety.

Instead of even passing appropriations bills, the Republicans are on this aimless path of taking us into chaos as we go into August. In September, the moment of truth will be here. The fiscal year will end on September 30. Instead of preparing for that, the Republicans are, once again, on this fools' errand of making matters worse for the

American people, putting insurance companies in charge of people's health, and depriving patients of their rights.

This budget challenge that we have is a very serious one. We shouldn't even be leaving here today because we haven't done the work necessary to prepare us for the end of the fiscal year. Instead, we are wasting the taxpayers' time and money.

I urge our colleagues to vote ''no'' on this legislation. I urge the America people to insist that we get down to the people's business of job creation and to find a budget that will not destroy and question the full faith and credit of the United States of America; to find a budget that will create jobs, grow the economy, and reduce the deficit.

If we shut down government, as some on the Republican side have said, unless we repeal the Affordable Care Act, what does that mean to you? It means to you that the success of your 401(k) is in jeopardy. It means if you have mortgage interest payments, you will probably pay more. Your credit card bills will probably go up because of the increase in interest.

It's just not right for what it does. It does not understand the economic challenges faced by America's families who want jobs, want to educate their children, want to maintain their homes, and want to have secure pensions for the future. It's just silliness, and it does not deserve even the time we're taking on the floor, much less rise to the dignity of deserving a vote by Members of Congress.

I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as I think everybody knows, the two committees, Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means, work closely together, and as chairs, Mr. WAXMAN and I were able to, with others, work so closely.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a do-nothing Congress. It is absolutely pathetic. There are millions of people unemployed. Are we working to create jobs for them? No. If they don't have jobs, we're not trying to help them. But what we're doing today for the 40th time is to make sure they can't get health insurance.

This is an obsession on the part of the Republicans. I was commenting on it the other day in committee, and I said there's such opposition that the law has become the Republicans' great white whale. They'll stop at nothing to kill it.

And so here we are with their 40th attempt to repeal the Affordable Care Act. I think it's a disgrace. Is this all we have to do—spend 40 separate times trying to repeal a law that is going to bring health care to millions of Americans who have been denied health care opportunities because of preexisting conditions, because their employer doesn't provide it to them, or because they otherwise couldn't afford it? It will give people in the middle class choices. And with competition between choices of health insurance, the prices will drop, the quality will improve.

This whole health care bill was based on Republican ideas, including a requirement that everybody get health insurance. That was endorsed by The Heritage Foundation.

So I'm astounded that we're back here today and this is the last thing we're going to do before we go take our recess, our vacation, and go home and tell people, Sorry, we can't help you. We're trying again in the House of Representatives to repeal one bill that has been passed that can mean so much to so many.

I urge that we defeat this legislation.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. I now yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. MCDERMOTT), the ranking member on the Health Subcommittee of our committee.

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

Mr. MCDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, as I listened to Mr. WAXMAN, it's clear he was talking about obsession. And you might ask, Well, why is this happening here and what's going on?

This has happened before. This is the worst nightmare for the Republican Party. In 1964, the American Medical Association was flat out against the institution of Medicare. When I was in medical school, the president said, Boys, there isn't going to be any medicine in this country. We're having that socialized medicine come in. It's a terrible thing.

And you know what happened? They made the people so afraid that when they went out to enroll people in Medicare, people said, Well, I don't want any of that government medicine in my house. Look at Medicare today. Nobody on that side would dare take out Medicare because the American people found out that what they were told in the advertising campaign leading up to it was not true. And that's what you are getting here today—untruths.

Vote ''no'' on this.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I will submit a letter from 22 organizations from around the country endorsing H.R. 2009, and I reserve the balance of my time.

AUGUST 1, 2013.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN: We, the undersigned organizations and free market leaders write in united support of House efforts this week to get the IRS out of Obamacare.

The House will consider a measure on Friday sponsored by Congressman Tom Price (R-Ga.) to remove the IRS from any role in the implementation of the Obamacare law.

It's a basic belief of most Americans that patients, families, and doctors—not IRS bureaucrats—should be making health care decisions. While this has always been the case, its importance has been heightened in recent months by the uncovered political targeting by the IRS of Tea Party and other free market groups. The IRS should not be anywhere near people's medical decisions until this black cloud of political scandal has been lifted.

Unfortunately, the GAO reports that the IRS has no fewer than 47 powers to implement Obamacare. That's 47 too many. Allowing the IRS to enforce Obamacare is opening up the door to more abuse, more targeting, and more harassment of American citizens. The myriad of new taxes the IRS will impose under the guise of health care reform will destroy jobs, stifle economic growth, and impede medical innovation in this country.

With Obamacare coming fully online in 2014, now is the time to stop the IRS from becoming a full partner in our families' healthcare decisions. House efforts to prevent this from happening are welcome and all Members of Congress should support these efforts.

Sincerely,

Grover Norquist, Americans for Tax Reform; Dean Clancy, Freedom Works; Al Cardenas, American Conservative Union; Amy Kremer, Tea Party Express; Jenny Beth Martin, Tea Party Patriots; Heather Higgins, Independent Womens' Voice; Steven J. Duffield, Crossroads GPS; Brandon Arnold, National Taxpayers Union; Colin Hanna, Let Freedom Ring; Jim Martin, 60 Plus Association; Grace-Marie Turner, Galen Institute; Phil Kerpen, American Commitment; Penny Nance, Concerned Women for America; Ken Hoagland, Restore America's Voice; John Tate, Campaign for Liberty; Peter Ferrara, National Center for Policy Analysis; Ari Winkour, Harbour League; Gregory T. Angelo, Log Cabin Republicans; Mark Schiller, MD, Doctor-Patient Medical Association; Betsy McCaughey, Ph.D, author of Beating Obamacare; Brian Baker, Ending Spending; David Wallace, Restore America's Mission.

(Signatures are for information purposes only).

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) has 2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) has 14 minutes remaining.

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

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

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I've sat and listened to the debate this morning and heard a lot of the slogans that we hear on this repeated again and again and again. I would simply return to the point that I made earlier: for a family that makes $40,000 a year, has two adults working, and two children, that doesn't get coverage at work, which is true for many, many Americans—maybe 35 million Americans have a situation something like that—the Affordable Care Act says that starting January 1, for about $40 a week they can buy health insurance from a private insurance company as good as the Members of Congress have.

What is the plan from the other side, since they're repealing this? This bill

takes that away. What is the plan from the other side to provide for that family?

Now, they'll talk about bills they have introduced and letters they have written. There's not been one bill, one vote, one day that would answer that question. After a thousand days of the Republican majority, the American people eagerly await that answer.

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

From the outset, I made clear my reaction to IRS mismanagement that called for relieving of duties of two people. But what the Republicans today are doing is using the IRS as a bootstrap to express their hatred of health care reform.

I want to say this and challenge anybody to refute it: assertions that the IRS will have access to personal health information are wrong and are deliberately misleading. The IRS will only receive routine information—name, address, family size, incomes, coverage status—needed to provide tax credits. That's it. The rest are falsehoods.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, it's important for folks to appreciate that the Republican goal in health care is to make certain that every single American has the highest quality health care. We simply believe it ought to be patient-centered health care. And my friends on the other side of the aisle talk about patient-centered health care, but what they support is health care with Washington making decisions. We believe patients and families and doctors ought to be making medical decisions.

Now, what have we heard in opposition to this piece of legislation today? We've heard that Republicans have no plan. Well, on the contrary, Mr. Speaker, we have multiple pieces of legislation. I, in fact, have H.R. 2300, which is a patient-centered bill that makes certain that everybody has affordable coverage; that they are able to have the financial feasibility to purchase the coverage that they want, not that the government forces them to buy. And portability is solved. You don't lose your insurance if you change your job or you lose your job. We solve the whole challenge of preexisting illnesses and injuries, but in a patient-centered way, not a way that the government forces you to purchase what they want you to purchase. And it would provide insurance for every single American.

Second, we've heard this isn't a responsible piece of legislation. Mr. Speaker, let me suggest that the American people think this is a responsible piece of legislation, where over 80 percent don't think the IRS ought to have a thing to do with their health care.

We've heard that this bill isn't going anywhere at all. Why do it? It's a futile attempt. Well, I'll remind my colleagues of seven pieces of legislation—bills passed in this House, bills passed by the United States Senate, and signed into law by President Obama—that either repealed or defunded portions of his own health care law.

H.R. 4 repealed the small business paperwork mandate; H.R. 1473 cut $2.2 billion from the ''stealth public plan'' and froze the IRS budget; H.R. 674 saved taxpayers $13 billion by adjusting eligibility for ObamaCare programs; H.R. 2055 made more reductions to the Independent Payment Advisory Board and the IRS; H.R. 3630 slashed billions of dollars from ObamaCare slush funds; H.R. 4348 saved another $670 million from the boondoggle, ''the Louisiana Purchase,'' that was included in the original bill; and H.R. 8 repealed the unsustainable CLASS programs.

All of those repealed or changed portions of the Affordable Care Act signed into law by the President of the United States.

We've heard heart-wrenching stories from our friends on the other side about health challenges and illnesses. And, yes, Mr. Speaker, there are real challenges out there. As a physician, I can attest to that, having spent over 20 years taking care of patients. But the American people don't want Washington deciding what kind of health care they must have or can't have. We need patients and families and doctors making those medical decisions.

And then there's the preposterous assertion from the other side that Republicans don't like affordable care, quality care, accessible care. Nonsense, Mr. Speaker. Nonsense. What we want is the highest quality of care that respects the principles of affordability and accessibility and quality and choices and responsiveness and innovation. We simply want patients and families and doctors to be in charge of health care, not Washington, D.C., and not the IRS.

I urge support of H.R. 2009, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2009, the Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013. The IRS was granted 46 new powers in Obamacare including the collection of 21 new taxes, the distribution of 13 new subsidies, 6 new information collection responsibilities, and an additional 6 new powers to enforce compliance. As the Treasury Inspector General said earlier this year, ''It is unprecedented in recent history, the amount of responsibility the IRS is being given in an area that most people don't think of as an IRS function.''

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today will seek to rectify this situation and force this Congress to think of better options to reform our health system. Obamacare has given the American people the largest tax increase in our country's history and will take over 80 million hours annually to follow the law. This bill will get the IRS out of health care, thereby allow businesses to focus on creating jobs and succeeding as opposed to trying to comply with overreaching regulatory enforcement by the federal government, and stop the implementation of the misguided health care bill.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2009.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 322, the previous question is ordered.

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.

□ 1145

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

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

Mr. NOLAN. I am opposed.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Nolan moves to recommit the bill H.R. 2009 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

SEC. 4. PROTECTING MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES FROM TAX INCREASES.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter, impact, delay, or weaken—

(1) section 1401 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that provides tax credits for middle class families (earning up to $94,200 for a family of four) for the purchase of health insurance coverage in Exchanges; and

(2) section 1421 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that provides tax credits to small businesses (up to 50 percent of the cost of coverage for two years beginning in 2014; up to 35 percent for prior years) for the purchase of health insurance coverage for employees.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order against the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes on his motion to recommit.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, my final amendment would protect important tax credits and tax breaks for middle-income families and for small businesses. It will not kill or send this bill back to committee. It will allow us to proceed with final passage, should it pass.

Now, to the heart of what this is really all about, I thought our colleague from California (Mr. THOMPSON) here a few minutes ago characterized it quite well when he said this should be called the ''40th Waste of Taxpayers Time and Money Act,'' not an alternative to the Affordable Care Act.

The fact is that the Republican opposition here is engaged in their 40th political attempt to undo the Affordable Care Act and offering us no alternatives to the time when 46 million Americans have no insurance, when health care and insurance rates were rising at a rate of 20 percent per year.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, ''no'' is not a plan; ''no'' is not an answer.

President Harry Truman was fond of saying—and forgive me for quoting him

directly, but he used to like to say, ''Any jackass can tear down a barn, but it takes a carpenter to build one.'' I'm challenging my colleagues: Are you here to tear down the barn or are you here to build one?

Mr. Speaker, I feel compelled to ask, are you really serious when you come before us here and you say you really, truly want to increase taxes on families and small businesses, as this bill would do? Are you really serious when you say you want to take away from students the right to stay on their parents' insurance policy while they're struggling with the difficulties of the increased cost of education? The American people don't want that. What is your plan?

Mr. Speaker, are you really serious when you say you want to deny people with preexisting conditions the right to have health insurance? The American public doesn't want that. What is your plan?

Are you really serious when you want to continue this de facto notion that women somehow, by definition, are living with preexisting conditions and are charged more for the exact same policies as men would pay for? The American people are not. What is your plan?

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, are you really serious when you want to vote to eliminate free prevention care, which saves lives, which helps save costs in our medical system? The American people are not. What is your plan?

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, are you really serious when you say you want to remove the cap on insurance companies' liabilities, the very cap that forces people with serious accidents and illnesses into bankruptcy? The American people don't want that. What is your plan?

Last but not least, Mr. Speaker, are you prepared to vote to deny senior citizens the relief from the increased costs in pharmaceuticals as a result of that doughnut hole? The seniors in this country are not. Again I ask you, what is your plan?

Mr. Speaker, that's what's at heart here. We have had 40 attempts to repeal this bill, and we haven't seen one single plan offered forward here.

This is a waste of time. Let us get serious. Let us start to show some bipartisanship. And let's start with it here today by passing my amendment.

Mr. Speaker, it's no secret; the public has weighed in on this. This Congress is acknowledged by all parties and all spectrums as the most unproductive Congress in the history of this country. That's shameful. Polls show us 25 points behind cockroaches in popularity, 23 percentage points behind—what was the last one?—oh, root canals. We're just slightly ahead of Genghis Khan and the Communist Party in popularity.

It's time that we put an end to this nonsense, put this Congress to work, postpone/cancel this recess. Let's put an end to this nonsense, get America working again, and get this country working again.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of order and seek time in opposition to the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of order is withdrawn.

The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would just say there's nothing in this bill that prevents middle class families or individuals from receiving subsidies to which they're entitled. So I think it's just important to understand what the facts are. But what we want to do is keep the IRS out of control of your health care. Talk about unpopular items.

Look, businesses have gotten a waiver from the mandate—1,300 organizations, businesses, unions have gotten waivers from this law. What about individuals? What about American families?

If you want to keep the IRS out of control of your health care, vote ''no'' on this motion to recommit.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is offered 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 ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 186, noes 230, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 446]

AYES—186

Andrews
Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
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
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
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
Matheson
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
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
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
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—230

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
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
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
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
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
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)

NOT VOTING—17

Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
Doyle
Fudge
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Richmond
Young (FL)

□ 1216

Messrs. NUGENT, DENHAM, SANFORD, and BISHOP of Utah changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. VISCLOSKY and HUFFMAN changed their 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. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 232, noes 185, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 447]

AYES—232

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
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
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
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
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
Matheson
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
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)

NOES—185

Andrews
Barber
Bass
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
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
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
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
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
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
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

NOT VOTING—16

Campbell
Cleaver
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
Doyle
Fudge
Herrera Beutler
Holt
Horsford
McCarthy (NY)
Miller (FL)
Miller, George
Pallone
Perlmutter
Richmond
Young (FL)

□ 1224

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. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker: I was unavoidably absent during the week of July 29, 2013. If! were present, I would have voted on the following:

Rollcall No. 419: Gallego of Texas Amendment, ''aye'';

Rollcall No. 420: Young of Alaska Amendment, ''aye'';

Rollcall No. 421: Grayson of Florida Amendment, ''no'';

Rollcall No. 422: McClintock of California Amendment No. 4, ''no'';

Rollcall No. 423: First Hastings of Florida Amendment, ''aye'';

Rollcall No. 424: Second Hastings of Florida Amendment, ''no'';

Rollcall No. 425: Third Hastings of Florida Amendment, ''no'';

Rollcall No. 426: Motion to Concur in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1911—Smarter Solutions for Students Act, ''yea'';

Rollcall No. 427: H.R. 850 Nuclear Iran Prevention Act, ''yea'';

Rollcall No. 428: Waxman of California Amendment No. 1, ''yea'';

Rollcall No. 429: Connolly of Virginia Amendment No. 3, ''yea'';

Rollcall No. 430: Murphy of Pennsylvania Amendment No. 6, ''nay'';

Rollcall No. 431: Motion to Recommit with Instructions for H.R. 1582, ''yea'';

Rollcall No. 432: Final Passage H.R. 1582—Energy Consumers Relief Act, ''nay'';

Rollcall No. 433: Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2879, H.R. 367, and H.R. 2009, ''nay'';

Rollcall No. 434: H. Res. 322—Rule Providing for consideration of H.R. 367, H.R. 2009, and H.R. 2879, ''nay'';

Rollcall No. 435: H.R. 1897—Vietnam Human Rights Act of 2013, ''yea'';

Rollcall No. 436: H.R. 2879—Stop Government Abuse Act, ''nay'';

Rollcall No. 437: Scalise of Louisiana Amendment, ''no'';

Rollcall No. 438: Smith of Missouri Amendment, ''no'';

Rollcall No. 439: Latham of Iowa Amendment, ''no'';

Rollcall No. 440: Nadler of New York Amendment, ''aye'';

Rollcall No. 441: Johnson of Georgia Amendment, ''aye'';

Rollcall No. 442: Jackson-Lee of Texas Amendment, ''aye'';

Rollcall No. 443: Moore of Wisconsin Amendment, ''aye'';

Rollcall No. 444: Motion to Recommit With Instructions for HR 367, ''aye'';

Rollcall No. 445: Final Passage of HR 367, ''no'';

Rollcall No. 446: Motion to Recommit with Instructions for HR 2009, "aye";

Rollcall No. 447: Final Passage of HR 2009, "no";

BENEFITS OF NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT FOR PENNSYLVANIANS

(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, this week, I have shared multiple accounts of testimony delivered before the bipartisan Natural Gas Caucus during a field hearing last week in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. While I have discussed the extensive job growth and revenue increases for the Commonwealth, today I rise to share the benefits to property owners who have leases above the vast Marcellus natural gas play.

Between 2008 and 2010, landowners in two rural, northern tier counties in Pennsylvania earned over $550 million. As of July 2013, the lifetime royalties for wells already drilled in these counties are projected to exceed $7 billion. Property values in these counties have increased to a level greater than 47 percent of the national average increase between 2006 and 2012, which was during the height of the recession.

Perhaps most importantly, there are now, more than ever, greater prospects for future generations of Pennsylvanians. Natural gas development has allowed Pennsylvania's young workers to find high-paying, family sustaining jobs in the Keystone State, where they can continue to live and build stronger communities.

□ 1230

CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the Safe Climate Caucus to once again direct our attention to the serious threat of climate change. Republicans continue to ignore this issue and instead waste our valuable time once again attempting to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

Yesterday, our Interior appropriations markup ended up with no real timetable for when we can finish this bill. Worse yet, the funding levels in the Interior bill were absolutely irresponsible. The Republican bill would abandon our commitment to the environment, to our national parks, to the public health and safety, and most important to climate change mitigation programs.

It is sad and shameful that we are about to adjourn for a 5-week district work period leaving critical business to create jobs, pass comprehensive immigration reform, and fight climate change.

The time to act is now. I encourage my colleagues to begin to address this issue right away.

PROMOTING CIVIC EDUCATION

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

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, during my time in the military, I had the privilege of serving as an assistant professor of American Government at the United States Military Academy at West Point. The opportunity to educate young minds about our democracy, our Constitution, our exceptional way of life was one of the greatest privileges I ever had.

The continuation of our Nation relies upon the engagement of an informed citizenry. In a time when education funding is being stretched thin at the Federal, State, and local levels, civics and history are often among the first subjects to be pared down or even eliminated.

I'm proud of the work of my colleagues such as Representative HONDA and Representative COLE and what they're doing to promote civic education. One of my own constituents, Jonathan Estrin from Columbia County, has been helping them. I'm proud of him, as well.

Though it is the role of the State and local governments to establish curricula, I support Federal efforts to assist States and localities who wish to empower their students by civic education.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure future generations come to learn about our Nation's history and remain engaged as citizens.

GIVE ME A BREAK

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, reportedly the Republican leadership has drafted a bill that doubles the level of cuts to food stamps over what was included in the farm bill that failed to pass this House in June.

That's right: it doubles the cuts. More than 50 million people are hungry in America, 17 million are kids, and the Republicans think cutting $40 billion from the most important program that prevents mass hunger in America is somehow a good thing? Give me a break.

They have already tried to cut $20 billion from food stamps. They failed. Any rational person would say they went too far, we need to compromise. Instead, the Republican leadership decided to double down on the crazy.

If House Republicans insist on moving forward with this awful proposal, I will fight it with every ounce of energy I can muster. We should not, we must not, we cannot allow this mean-spirited, cold-hearted proposal to pass.

REINS ACT

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

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I held a tele-townhall meeting and had the opportunity to talk with several thousand Montanans about the House's efforts to bring needed accountability to Washington and the regulatory burdens that are hurting Montana families and job creators.

Montanans are tired and frustrated by the EPA's ever-changing rules and unreasonable compliance costs. The status quo is not acceptable. That's why I'm proud to have voted in support of the REINS Act, which will bring much needed accountability to the regulatory process.

This isn't a Republican issue or a Democrat issue. This is about doing the right thing for the American people and the future of our country.

It's time to rein in Washington's overbearing, costly regulations and provide Montana families, business owners, and hardworking taxpayers with the relief they deserve.

CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, in an op-ed in The New York Times this morning, four former EPA administrators appeal for action on climate change, stating:

> The United States must move now on substantive steps to curb climate change.

I think this House could learn a thing or two from the authors of this article.

These former EPA administrators worked for four Republican Presidents: Nixon, Reagan, George Bush, and George W. Bush. They say that ''there is no longer any credible scientific debate'' about climate change, and they also point out that our window for action is shrinking.

They say they support the actions that the President is now taking under the Clean Air Act to reduce carbon pollution, and they call on Congress to start the overdue debate about what bigger steps are needed domestically and internationally.

They conclude with this very powerful statement:

> The only uncertainty about our warming world is how bad the changes will get, and how soon. What is most clear is that there is no time to waste.

HOLDING ATTORNEY GENERAL HOLDER ACCOUNTABLE

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

Mr. GOSAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address Attorney General

Holder's misinterpretation of federalism and his disregard for our system of checks and balances.

The Supreme Court was clear in Shelby v. Holder that States have the ability to run fair elections. Did anybody tell Attorney General Holder?

I can't say it better than Texas Governor Rick Perry, whose efforts to implement commonsense election standards are under attack from Mr. Holder:

> Once again, the Obama administration is demonstrating utter contempt for our country's system of checks and balances, not to mention the U.S. Constitution.

If Holder continues to go unchecked and if he is not held accountable, what sort of precedent does that set? As Supreme Court Justice Brandeis said:

> In a government of laws, the existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. If government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law: it invites every man to become a law unto himself. It invites anarchy.

So I ask you, has the Attorney General invited anarchy? I will continue to make my case here in the people's House at the people's pulpit.

I will be back.

LET THE PEOPLE DRAW THE LINES ACT

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

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I come to the House floor today to introduce my first bill as a Member of Congress. It's Let the People Draw the Lines Act, or H.R. 2978.

My bill does exactly what that title says: it lets people, not politicians, draw the district lines for the United States House of Representatives. My bill empowers the States to create independent redistricting commissions, much like we have in my home State of California.

The Let the People Draw the Lines Act will remove redistricting from the political process. It will provide clear and uniform redistricting criteria that give all communities a fair and equal voice in the political process. This entire process will be transparent and open to the public, the way it should be.

If my bill becomes law, Mr. Speaker, political gerrymandering will finally become a closed chapter in our Nation's journey towards a more perfect democracy.

Let the people draw the lines, Mr. Speaker. America deserves true representation.

DEFUNDING OBAMACARE

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

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I'm not a fan of government mandates, and neither are my constituents in Mississippi. There is one mandate that the people of Mississippi sent me to Washington with: to repeal, replace, dismantle, delay, and defund ObamaCare.

I've heard from families, small businesses, and hardworking Americans across my district who all have the same message—this law is a train wreck.

That is why one of my very first votes in Congress was to repeal ObamaCare. That's why I've voted to repeal it nearly 40 times over the last 3 years. That is why I introduced a constitutional amendment to restore the right of the American people to refuse this bad law. That is also why I firmly believe we must defund ObamaCare in a continuing resolution this body will take up later this year.

I believe this is a fight worth fighting for Mississippi, and I believe it's a fight worth fighting for the American people.

I'm calling on my colleagues to join me in this fight to stand strong, to stand together, and let's defund ObamaCare.

CONGRESS SHOULD NOT ADJOURN

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

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, here we are Friday afternoon. We have a lot of people around the country who are going home for the weekend, but expecting to go back to their workplace on Monday. Congress is not coming back until September.

Did we get everything done? No, we did not. We did manage to vote against ObamaCare 40 times, and basically that means we have voted against the people of this country and their right to health insurance 40 times.

We did not cancel the sequester, which is hurting people. I delivered meals last week to a 101-year-old man who has had his meals cut because of sequester. We didn't pass any jobs bill, not one, not a single jobs bill. All we've managed to do in this body is to try to take health care away from American citizens.

I urge Congress to stay here. I urge the Speaker to call us back and make us do the job the American public sent us here to do.

IRS: LAWS FOR THEE, BUT NOT FOR ME

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, every year, millions of Americans across the fruited plains send their tax returns to the IRS. Some claim exemptions so they can keep more of their money; now the IRS wants an exemption of its own.

IRS employees want an exemption from participating in—guess what—ObamaCare. That's right. The IRS workers have asked for an exemption from ObamaCare. They like their current health plan, and they just want to keep it.

These are the same people in charge of enforcing ObamaCare and penalizing Americans that are forced to be under ObamaCare. This is the same abusive, scandalous IRS that uses power to punish political opponents.

The IRS taxocrats don't want the law to apply to them; they want it to apply to us. More arrogance of power. Their policy is: laws for thee, but not for me. Ironic, don't you think?

The real truth, to be clear, Mr. Speaker, is the IRS wants to be exempted from ObamaCare and so do Americans.

And that's just the way it is.

CALLING FOR THE RESIGNATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ERIC HOLDER AND DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE JAMES CLAPPER

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

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the delicate yet much-needed balance between our national security and the constitutionally protected liberties of our citizens. In order to maintain those liberties, I call for the immediate terminations of Director of National Intelligence James Clapper and Attorney General Eric Holder. To that extent, I am sending a letter to President Obama asking that he immediately call for their terminations and/or resignations.

Mr. Speaker, I do believe that our Nation's surveillance programs have helped thwart terrorist attacks because of the NSA and FBI personnel that work on these security activities every day and who are working hard to comply with the law to protect our constitutional liberties and to keep America safe.

In contrast to the efforts of those hardworking, law-abiding personnel, Americans have serious reservations about Attorney General Holder and DNI Clapper, who are ultimately responsible for the management of these programs. We remain gravely concerned about their lack of commitment to follow the law, to be forthright with the American people and with Congress, and their commitment to protect our constitutionally guaranteed liberties.

Continued congressional oversight coupled with the terminations of Clapper and Holder will help restore trust in these important programs to fight terrorism without compromising our liberties or creating gaps in our intelligence structure. In addition, their removal may start the healing process to restore American trust in our Federal Government.

□ 1245

TRIBUTE TO STAFF SERGEANT SONNY C. ZIMMERMAN

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

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a brave young Ohio soldier who made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of this great country, Army Staff Sergeant Sonny C. Zimmerman.

Sonny graduated from Waynesfield-Goshen High School in 2005 and served his first tour in Afghanistan 2006. His fellow soldiers knew him as a leader and spoke freely of the times he helped them, stood up for them, and sacrificed for them.

Chaplain Brian Fruchey mentioned how Sonny always said, ''I have to bring my guys home,'' and noted that he always put himself last.

Sonny Zimmerman was a decorated hero who served with courage and honor. He died on Tuesday, July 16, 2013, in Afghanistan. He is survived by his wife, Morgan; daughter, Riley; parents, Chris and Michelle; stepfather, David; two sisters; and other loving family.

I was touched to see how many of Sonny's friends, family, and neighbors came together in his hometown of Waynesfield to honor his life and sacrifice.

He volunteered to serve. He loved the Army, loved his country, and fought to promote freedom. For this, each and every American owes him and his family a debt of gratitude.

Sonny Zimmerman will be deeply missed, but the strength of his character and the courage he demonstrated through his service will live on.

WORKING TOGETHER FOR SOLUTIONS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, the American people want us to work together. You can poll any one of them that is coming through these halls as tourists, as Americans, and I know they want us to work together.

I think it is important that we announce to the American people that we will immediately get rid of sequester and stop the laying off of valuable Defense Department workers and Health and Human Services workers, people who help generate the economy because of the work that they do in places beyond the beltway, government workers who are servants of the people.

We need to get rid of sequester and begin to fund those child care seats that have been lost, those Meals on Wheels, and Medicare resources for our seniors. We need to stop playing around with the budget.

We need to insist that the bills of the American people be paid through raising the debt ceiling, and not in an angry manner, but recognizing our responsibilities.

We know that the NSA has been looked at. I stand here as someone who will stand on behalf of the civil liberties and civil rights of Americans. I have introduced an intelligence bill to review the enormous number of contractors that are being used to give top secret credibility and, as well, to do our outsourcing of our work.

I have introduced a bill dealing with the FISA Court, to release the FISA Court opinions, because I believe it is important for the American people to know and be protected in their civil liberties.

Finally, ObamaCare is one that I am proud to be supporting because it helps small businesses. It helps those who don't have care, and it provides for young people to have health coverage. ObamaCare serves the American people.

SUPPORT HELPING HEROES FLY ACT

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

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I recently heard a story about one of our wounded soldiers being forced to participate in a lengthy and uncomfortable security screening at the airport. I immediately contacted the head of the TSA to express my outrage and disappointment that one of our Nation's heroes would be forced to go through such an ordeal.

I believe one of the most solemn responsibilities of our government is to care for our veterans and those who have been injured in the line of duty. We must remember that even little things can be cumbersome and difficult. The last thing our heroes need is to face a long line or be forced to answer endless questions about their conditions when all they want to do is board a plane and fly home to be with their loved ones.

As chairman of the Transportation Security Subcommittee, I've had an active role in working with TSA, the administrator, and my colleague, Ms. GABBARD, the author of this legislation, to adopt protocols that will increase accessibility and privacy and offer less invasive screening for those with severe combat-related injuries.

I urge my colleagues to help pass the Helping Heroes Fly Act, as amended, by unanimous consent today. I am proud of this legislation because it shows an example of Republicans and Democrats working together to find solutions for the American people.

REINS ACT

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

Mr. WENSTRUP. Mr. Speaker, we are at a point where an unannounced, unplanned, and largely unconstitutional fourth branch of government has taken root. Dominated by unelected bureaucrats, these Federal departments and agencies are churning out rules and regulations at an unprecedented pace.

According to one study, Federal agencies finalized nearly 3,000 rules and over 60 major regulations in 2007. That same year, Congress enacted 138 public laws.

To this end, one of the first bills I cosponsored upon being sworn in as a Member of Congress was the REINS Act, H.R. 367, and I'm pleased to have voted for it today. The bill increases accountability and creates transparency in the Federal regulatory process by requiring Congress to approve all new major regulations. With the REINS Act, no longer will bureaucrats in the fourth branch go unchecked, and the constitutional balance our Founders deliberately drafted would be restored.

I will continue to fight for a government that is smaller, more efficient, more streamlined, and more responsive to hardworking taxpayers.

HELPING HEROES FLY ACT

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1344) to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to provide expedited air passenger screening to severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICE of South Carolina). The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Helping Heroes Fly Act''.

SEC. 2. OPERATIONS CENTER PROGRAM FOR SEVERELY INJURED OR DISABLED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND SEVERELY INJURED OR DISABLED VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 449 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 44927. Expedited screening for severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans

''(a) PASSENGER SCREENING.—The Assistant Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and organizations identified by the Secretaries of Defense and Veteran Affairs that advocate on behalf of severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans, shall develop and implement a process to support and facilitate the ease of travel and to the extent possible provide expedited passenger screening services for severely

injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans through passenger screening. The process shall be designed to offer the individual private screening to the maximum extent practicable.

''(b) OPERATIONS CENTER.—As part of the process under subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary shall maintain an operations center to provide support and facilitate the movement of severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans through passenger screening prior to boarding a passenger aircraft operated by an air carrier or foreign air carrier in air transportation or intrastate air transportation.

''(c) PROTOCOLS.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

''(1) establish and publish protocols, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the organizations identified under subsection (a), under which a severely injured or disabled member of the Armed Forces or severely injured or disabled veteran, or the family member or other representative of such member or veteran, may contact the operations center maintained under subsection (b) and request the expedited passenger screening services described in subsection (a) for that member or veteran; and

''(2) upon receipt of a request under paragraph (1), require the operations center to notify the appropriate Federal Security Director of the request for expedited passenger screening services, as described in subsection (a), for that member or veteran.

''(d) TRAINING.—The Assistant Secretary shall integrate training on the protocols established under subsection (c) into the training provided to all employees who will regularly provide the passenger screening services described in subsection (a).

''(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall affect the authority of the Assistant Secretary to require additional screening of a severely injured or disabled member of the Armed Forces, a severely injured or disabled veteran, or their accompanying family members or nonmedical attendants, if intelligence, law enforcement, or other information indicates that additional screening is necessary.

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of this section. Each report shall include each of the following:

''(1) Information on the training provided under subsection (d).

''(2) Information on the consultations between the Assistant Secretary and the organizations identified under subsection (a).

''(3) The number of people who accessed the operations center during the period covered by the report.

''(4) Such other information as the Assistant Secretary determines is appropriate.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter I of chapter 449 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 44926 the following new item:

''44927. Expedited screening for severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans.''.

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

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR A CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged concurrent resolution.

S. CON. RES. 22

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, August 1, 2013, through Sunday, August 11, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, August 12, 2013, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on Monday, August 12, 2013, it stand adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, September 9, 2013, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Friday, August 2, 2013, through Friday, September 6, 2013, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, September 9, 2013, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO CONGRESSIONAL AWARD BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 803(a) of the Congressional Recognition for Excellence in Arts Education Act (2 U.S.C. 803(a)), and the order of the House of January 3, 2013, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Congressional Award Board:

Mr. HUDSON, North Carolina

DIRECTION OF OUR COUNTRY

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and honor to be recognized to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives and to be able to cover some of the subject matter that sets the stage and the tone and some of the things that I think we should be thinking about as we take this traditional August work period and go back to our individual districts and hear from our constituents.

There are a number of us that have constituents that have guided this country in the right direction, that have given considerable contribution to this Nation, and I think it is an appropriate time for us to commemorate some of those individuals as well as highlight some important agenda moving into the other side of Labor Day.

To begin that process, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES) to address this topic matter.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Speaker, on July 30, our Nation lost Ronnie Jackson, a community treasure of Bryan, Texas. Mr. Jackson was a long-time public servant in the role of Neighborhood and Youth Services Director for our city. Mr. Jackson passed away at the age of 63 after fighting lung cancer for 17 months.

Mr. Jackson spent his life as an educator and worked tirelessly for many organizations, including the MHMR Authority of Brazos Valley, the Boys and Girls Club of Brazos Valley, Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Brazos Valley. He also spent time volunteering at programs for youth, seniors, and in neighborhoods throughout the community. Mr. Jackson was recognized for his service when he was a 2010 national finalist for the Jefferson Award, which is the Nobel Prize for community and public service.

He was well known in Bryan and impacted the lives of many throughout the community. Ever selfless, even while battling cancer, Mr. Jackson still made time to work and serve in his community. He was described by many as hardworking, devoted, and a kind man. In fact, Bryan City Secretary Mary Lynne Stratta said in a newspaper interview earlier this summer that Mr. Jackson was the heartbeat of the programs that he led.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Mr. Ronnie Jackson. He will forever be remembered as an outstanding husband and a community servant. Bryan, Texas, and all of the Brazos Valley are a better community because of him. God bless his family and our community as we mourn his passing.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I ask that all Americans continue to pray for our country during these difficult times and for our military and first responders who protect us abroad and at home.

Mr. Speaker, on July 26, our Nation lost a great American, Mr. George P. Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was a revolutionary energy pioneer, philanthropist, and Texas A&M graduate, class of 1940. He was 94 years old and passed away on July 26, 2013.

Mr. Mitchell was a native of Texas, born in Galveston, and later attended

Texas A&M University, where he worked his way through school, studied petroleum engineering and geology, and graduated top of his class. Throughout his life, Mr. Mitchell upheld the Aggie core values of excellence, integrity, leadership, loyalty, respect, and selfless service.

After attending Texas A&M University, Mr. Mitchell served as a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War II. He later built his own company, Mitchell Energy & Development, which was responsible for over 550 significant oil and gas discoveries.

Mr. Mitchell led the way in the energy business with his groundbreaking innovations which contributed to the expanded application of hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling. In addition, he is the catalyst behind many significant improvements to these technologies for over three decades. He is the man behind this energy revolution we have today that is putting us on the path to energy security in America.

In addition to his pioneering influence in the energy sector, Mr. Mitchell provided leadership in community development and service. He developed the Woodlands, a 27,000-acre community north of Houston. He used $50 million of his personal money to renovate landmarks in Galveston and founded the Houston Advanced Research Center, which is a nonprofit scientific and research facility. He has also benefited higher education through his family's gifts of tens of millions of dollars to our alma mater, Texas A&M University.

My thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Mr. George Mitchell. He will forever be remembered as an outstanding husband, outstanding father, an outstanding Texas Aggie, a Texas businessman, an American energy leader, and a community servant.

□ 1300

Mr. KING of Iowa. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Texas for bringing these two individuals before this Congress and commemorating their contributions and their lives to this country.

And one individual that has been making a contribution in each of his days and years here in Congress is the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), who, Mr. Speaker, has taken the lead on the Benghazi issue. And he has consistently, persistently and relentlessly illuminated the reasons for us to take a much closer look and dig into the bottom of Benghazi.

I'd be happy to yield as much time as the gentleman from Virginia may consume to address that topic.

Mr. WOLF. I want to thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) for the time. I am very grateful. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, last evening, CNN reported startling new revelations about efforts by the CIA to prevent agency employees and contractors from speaking to the press and Congress about the terrorist attacks in Benghazi last September.

According to CNN:

> Since January, some CIA operatives involved in the agency's missions in Libya have been subjected to frequent, even monthly polygraph examinations, according to a source with deep inside knowledge of the agency's workings. The goal of the questioning, according to sources, is to find out if anyone is talking to the media or talking to Congress.

This report confirms what I have been saying for months: survivors of the attack are being silenced. By failing to have public hearings over the last year, the Congress has empowered the government to silence the eyewitnesses from the attack. This is unacceptable.

The CIA says that the agency ''employees are always free to speak to Congress if they want.'' However, the reported monthly polygraphs clearly contradict these assertions.

Just listen to the following comments reported by CNN. ''You don't jeopardize yourself, you jeopardize your family as well,'' one CIA source told CNN.

''You have no idea the amount of pressure being brought to bear on anyone with knowledge of this operation,'' another said.

According to a separate report by Fox News this morning, ''At least five CIA employees were forced to sign additional nondisclosure agreements this past spring in the wake of the Benghazi attack,'' confirming what I said on the House floor on July 18.

Four Americans were killed in a terrorist attack on two U.S. facilities. Seven Americans were wounded, some severely. Another two-dozen could have been killed that night, but for the sacrifices made by Ty Woods, Glen Doherty, Dave Ubben and untold others who deserve to be recognized for their heroic acts.

Why are these heroes being told not to talk?

What is the administration afraid of?

What is it protecting?

Nearly 6 months ago, I wrote Secretary Kerry, asking for the names and contact information of the State Department employees who were in Benghazi last September. The Department refused to provide this information, or even confirm the number of those wounded and the nature of their injuries.

I again made this request to Secretary Kerry earlier this month and, once again, the Department refused. During a July 24 State Department press briefing, the Department spokesman again made excuses for not providing this information to Congress and, once again, used the FBI as an excuse not to cooperate, stating, ''we have serious concerns about the survivors' welfare and want to be careful not to interfere with the FBI's investigation of the attack.''

And then asserting, ''There are no Department employees who want to tell their story that are being obstructed from doing so by the leadership of the State Department.''

How can the Congress know the survivors don't want to speak with Congress if they can't learn who they are and ask them?

Are we really to take the administration's word for it?

Nearly every day, for the past 3 weeks, I've come to the floor to ask questions that should be answered by now. These have ranged from whether there was an intelligence failure that night to who was responsible for the U.S. response—the State Department, Defense Department, or the CIA, to just why we had such a large CIA presence operating in Benghazi in the first place.

The failure to provide answers to the American people, despite nearly a year of investigations, makes clear the need for a new approach. I believe the best path forward is a dedicated, bipartisan House select committee with full subpoena authority to hold public hearings and issue a public final report.

One hundred sixty two of our colleagues, nearly three-quarters of the majority, agree, and that is why they have cosponsored H. Res. 36, to create a bipartisan select committee.

This effort has been supported by the family members of the Benghazi victims, the special operations community, the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, which represents the diplomatic security officers that were in Benghazi, as well as the editorial page of The Wall Street Journal.

With such a broad range of support, it begs the question, why not?

What are we afraid of from a full investigation and public hearings?

The House ''interim progress report'' on Benghazi was released on April 23. When will the final report be released?

H. Res. 36 would mandate a final report within 90 days. It would also have full subpoena authority to compel sworn testimony from all witnesses. It would bring together the best investigators from all the committees in the House, and it would use existing resources.

It would not duplicate effort. It would build on the work that's already been done over the past year. Iron sharpens iron.

When we return from August recess there will only be 2 days, 2 days until the 1-year anniversary of the Benghazi attacks. Can any Member here confidently say they know what happened that night?

Can any Member honestly say, with reports like the one CNN did yesterday, that this Congress has done everything it can to allow the survivors to come forward and tell their story?

Witnesses need to be subpoenaed. I'm talking about friendly subpoenas to the survivors and those career Federal employees in theater and in Washington who witnessed the response or lack thereof that night.

Some have argued we shouldn't issue subpoenas until we know what a witness will say. That won't work, especially given the nondisclosure agreements and polygraphs being deployed to silence them. And they need to speak publicly, because speaking behind closed doors offers them no protection.

My congressional district includes the CIA and a number of other intelligence agencies. Throughout my career, I have talked to and worked with countless career Federal employees and contractors working for intelligence agencies. I know the pressure they're under to stay silent, even if they have information that the Congress and the American people need to hear.

They need the protection of a subpoena. There is no other way.

Until we hear in public from these witnesses what happened that night, we'll never be able to answer the many unanswered questions I have raised daily on the House floor over the past 3 weeks, which I'm submitting together today for the RECORD.

September 11 is fast approaching. Will we continue on our current path and learn from forthcoming books written by survivors and sanitized by the CIA?

Or will we create a select committee to subpoena witnesses to testify under oath at public hearings?

I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF COLONEL GEORGE ''BUD'' DAY

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, and this time here today, I've switched to a topic.

But first I want to address that I've been very, very supportive of Congressman WOLF's initiative for a select committee and bringing these witnesses in under subpoena so that we can get to the bottom of this, because America's legacy and America's history is at stake.

And when I think about America's legacy and America's history, this day I come to the floor with my eyes and my memory and my heart full of the last 2 days of saying goodbye to America's greatest living hero, up until the time of his death, Colonel Bud Day.

Colonel Bud Day, this is one image I would point out, Mr. Speaker, of the Bud Day that I knew, the man that I had the privilege to call a friend, the man that I admired.

In our time, a living American hero, Colonel Bud Day was, up until the time of his death, the most decorated living American hero. I believe we had to go back to General MacArthur to find someone who was more decorated than Bud Day.

To put this in a short capsule, Mr. Speaker, Colonel Bud Day served in three wars. He volunteered as a high school senior when he heard that there was going to be a draft. He abhorred the thought of having to draft people to serve our country in a time of war, and he immediately went down to the courthouse to see the Marine recruiter.

He served in World War II, he served in the Korean War, he served in the Vietnam War, he became a prisoner of war, and was repatriated and brought back to the United States and to his family in 1973.

Bud Day received the Medal of Honor, he received 70-some other medals. Every available combat medal that was available to him in the theaters that he fought in in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam had been awarded to Bud Day.

Bud Day was the one who, in the Hanoi Hilton—his and one other POW's cell is where they brought JOHN MCCAIN when JOHN MCCAIN was in a body cast, and, as has been expressed, was rattling around inside a body cast, weighing about 75 pounds. They brought JOHN MCCAIN in and threw him on Bud Day's bunk. And the two individuals began to heal JOHN MCCAIN back to health.

This life of this man is full of service, service in three wars, and he served our country through, as I add them up, through the decade of the forties, in World War II, the decade of the fifties, in the Korean War, the decade of the sixties and the early seventies, in the Vietnam War.

He came back and continued to serve his country up until nearly the eighties in the service, and then went back, went into service in practicing law in Florida. So that would be through the nineties.

And as recently as just a few days ago, he won another case shortly before he died.

Bud Day was a fighter. He was a scrapper. He was an American patriot.

And, Mr. Speaker, I come here to the floor today to tell a more thorough narrative of Colonel Bud Day. And I want to point out first that much of that narrative is in one of two books that are of and about Bud. This one is by him. And when you read it, it's ''Duty, Honor, Country: Colonel George Bud Day, Warrior, Lawyer.''

And when you read ''Duty, Honor, Country,'' you hear the flavor and the thread of his conversation. You know, you'll see and read books that are written by ghost writers, and they'll go in and interview the extraordinary person and put that into a narrative form. And you can read the book, and when you read that you don't always get the feel and the favor of the character.

In this one I see the language that Bud Day used constantly coming up. And it's flowery language. It's actually almost always very tasteful language. But he saw images that were, I'll say captured in his mind's eye that he kept in his memory for years, and he expressed them in this book.

Going back to read it a second time upon the occasion of his death, the personality of Bud Day emerges in this book, Mr. Speaker.

And so I'd like to go down through the history and the life of Colonel Bud Day. And I was able to, as I said, call him a friend. We were hunting buddies. We spent a lot of time out in the fields of Iowa together with a shotgun, stopping to rest, talking politics, talking history, talking the history of war, refighting some wars while we were at it.

But the beginning of his life was February 24, 1925. Colonel Day was then, of course, George Bud Day, born in Riverside, Iowa, which is a suburb of Sioux City. And he went to Central High School in Sioux City.

When he learned that the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, and he saw that in 1942—remember that was December 7, 1941. In 1942, when he heard there was going to be a draft, Bud Day decided that he would go down and sign up. And he saw the Marine recruiter and became a Marine.

And then from that point, he served 2½ years in the South Pacific. And he came back home in 1945 and went to college at Morningside College there in Sioux City. And shortly after that, went up to the University of South Dakota in Vermillion, South Dakota, and received his law degree up there.

By 1949, Marine Bud Day had an undergraduate degree at Morningside College and a juris doctorate law degree from the University of South Dakota, where he thought he would go and practice law.

But he also served in the Iowa National Guard from 1950, then he attended flight school because he wanted to fly. So therefore, in 1951, the Air Force called Bud Day to active duty, and he was a fighter pilot in the Korean War.

□ 1315

He served two tours as a fighter pilot in the Korean war. That experience growing up in Sioux City anchored him to the 185th Air Guard that is based today in Sioux City. He maintained his relationships with the airmen that served out of the 185th in Sioux City. Sioux City was always his home. He kept his contacts there; but he transferred his family down to the area of Pensacola, Florida, because there's a lot of military down there and it's a great place to live. I came back from there last night, having joined in the funeral and the procession to the cemetery for Colonel Bud Day.

After his Korean war experience, where he served two tours, he decided to make the Air Force a career. One of the things he did was be deployed to a base at Niagara, New York, which he euphemistically called ''Nigeria.'' But they loved it up there and he built good, strong bonds with people. He took his flying hours up. With those flying hours that he had, he became one of the most experienced pilots to be deployed to Vietnam.

He anticipated that he would retire in 1968; but then-Major Day volunteered for a tour in Vietnam and was assigned to the 31st Tactical Fighter

Wing at Tuy Hoa Air Base. That was in April of 1967. There, he commanded the wing called the Misty Wing. That was because Bud Day named them so. ''Misty'' was his favorite song. They flew missions over North and South Vietnam. The most dangerous missions, by far, were over North Vietnam.

On a mission over North Vietnam in an F–100, they were spotting and locating Russian surface-to-air missiles that had freshly been placed there that had the capability of taking down B–52s. As they located the Russian surface-to-air missile site, they were hit by enemy fire. Some say it was an enemy missile. In Bud's book, he says he thinks he took a direct hit from a 37-millimeter antiaircraft weapon.

In any case, it hit the fuselage of the F–100 and took their flight down. And he had to, as he said, ''punch out.'' There, he was imprisoned. He was immediately captured by the North Vietnamese and was imprisoned for 5 years and 7 months. He became the highest ranking officer in that prison. He commanded people like JOHN MCCAIN during that period of time.

Throughout that long ordeal that our American prisoners of war served in what they used to euphemistically call the Hanoi Hilton, Bud maintained his spirit and strength. He gave encouragement to the others who were there. He defied his captors in a way that I think amazed the people that served there with him.

When he was released on March 14, 1973, he was reunited with his wife, Dorie, and their four children, Steven, George, Jr., Sandra, and Sonja. Then he was presented the Medal of Honor by President Ford in 1976. In all, as I said, he received over 70 medals. He had a combat medal from each field that he served in, each war, each theatre, and he was the only person to be awarded both the Medal of Honor and the Air Force Cross.

Bud Day then retired from active duty in 1977 and resumed practicing law in Florida. One of the issues that he took on was TRICARE. In the nineties, he saw that the Clinton administration was starting to back away from the commitment that if you served 20 years in the Armed Forces, you would receive half your pay as your pension for life and medical care for life. That was the deal. That was the agreement, and he was appalled that the Federal Government was starting to move away from that agreement.

So Bud Day, ever the fighter, ever the scrapper, ever the lawyer, went to court and put together a class action lawsuit to force the Federal Government to keep their word with our warriors. Most of that was designed to benefit America's Greatest Generation, the World War II veterans. We've lost so many of them since that period of time.

But Bud Day drove that lawsuit and worked his way up through the courts. He got all the way to the Supreme Court, where they refused to hear the case. They refused to grant cert, as the ruling was. So the indomitable Colonel Bud Day, Medal of Honor recipient, decided, Okay, if we can't get what's right done in the courts, I'll go to Congress. So he took this argument to Congress. And if I have my dates right, it was in 2002 that Congress passed TRICARE. We've had a good number of debates on TRICARE since then. I don't believe we would have TRICARE at all if it weren't for Colonel Bud Day.

Yesterday, I parted with his wife, Dorie, whom he affectionately called ''the Viking.'' I read in his book when he talked about her ice blue eyes. I saw them sad yesterday, but they're still bright and they're still ice blue and there's still a sparkle behind the tears. The family is strongly together, with Steve, George, Jr., Sandra, Sonja, and fourteen grandchildren. It was a ceremony and a service like no other for a man that there will never be another like Colonel Bud Day.

I've looked through a number of articles, and recognizing, Mr. Speaker, that I probably can't be the best author to commemorate the life of a great iconic man that has captured this country, but I will take you down through a bit of a narrative from his story.

Here's one of the things that Bud Day did. I'll just take you through the narrative of the way he treated death multiple times.

Remember, this is a man that signed up for the Marine Corps in 1942, Mr. Speaker, and was able to come back from 2½ years of being deployed in the South Pacific and get his college under-grad degree and his law degree. He went into the Iowa Guard because he wanted to fly. He did fly. He volunteered to go to Korea. There, he served two tours flying a bomber over Korea. Then, while he was flying training missions, he was deployed different places like Georgia, for example, and at a base in England. And here are the number of times that Bud Day cheated death.

The first one that I recall is when he was flying out of a base in Georgia. The fighter aircraft had the fuel doors open, and he had a leak. There was a plane that was flying next to him that said, You've got a leak. It looked like it was a fatal mechanical error. He didn't have enough altitude to bail out, and he didn't have enough power to land. He wasn't going to be able to sustain his power to land.

And I'll give you an example of what he was going to be able to do for a lifetime and, that is, quick thinking. It's the kind of thing that pilots would likely be trained on this after they found out what Bud Day had done. He did the only thing he could do that would save his life. He put the nose of that plane down, knowing that if he could get to 170 knots, those ''sucker doors'' would close. And if they closed, it would shut off the risk of the fire.

So he put that nose down in a courageous way; and right before he got to the treetops, he was able to reach 170 knots. In doing so, the sucker doors closed, and he was able to stabilize the aircraft and land it safely.

That was the first time that's recorded that Colonel Bud Day cheated death.

Not very long after that, he was flying out of a base in England. The name of the base, I think, is a pretty important one. The name of the base was Wethersfield Station in England. The uniqueness of that was pretty interesting.

As Bud Day flew out of England, he had another situation where he had an engine fire at low altitude. There was no ability to set the plane down. He got it on a course where it would be away from a populated area. As he was at a lower altitude—around 500 or so feet—the only choice he really had was to eject.

So he ejected. And he looked up and he said, Where's the chute? There was no chute, no opening, no orange blossom. He joked that fighter pilots or plane pilots will often argue if your shoot doesn't work, just take it back. And here is a man in a no-chute bailout of a jet aircraft, trailing down through skies with the chute not opening, with no blossom, and just trailing down. He went through the pine timber in England.

If any of us, Mr. Speaker, remember when Rambo jumped out of the helicopter and went through the trees and survived that fall, I don't know where the inspiration came from that scene in Rambo, but I think of this happening to Colonel Bud Day, and this man survived a no-chute bailout. As the chute wouldn't open and as it strung down through the skies, he went into the pine trees and bounced off the branches. And as those branches began to break his fall, some of the cords slowed down a little bit on the branches and he hit the ground hard. He broke his ankle. He was injured in other places. But he was alive.

He was the first person to survive a no-chute bailout of a jet aircraft. He did so in England in 1957. It was the second time he cheated death.

The third time he cheated death was in a zero-zero landing. It was only 5 months after he had gone through his no-chute bailout. Remember, this is a man that had the presence of mind to put the nose down in a fighter aircraft and head toward the ground, knowing that if he didn't reach that speed—170 knots—he was not going to be able to survive that flight. And he had to pull it up right above the trees and have the air speed that he needed to get the sucker doors closed to stabilize the aircraft and to land it.

And then here we are, not that much later, flying in England, and having to bail out of a burning aircraft and go through not having your chute open. And what did he say? Well, he expressed that it was an old Royal Air Force expression. He said:

I thought I bought the farm. What a lousy way to go.

But he went through the trees. And he said that flyers have an old, bad joke about parachutes. If it doesn't open, take it back. There are not many members of that take-it-back club. Colonel Bud Day was one of those members.

The ejection was from an F–84. It was the first in Air Force history that anyone survived. Colonel Bud Day said, God must be saving me for something. In fact, his wife said, God must be saving you for something.

It was less than 6 months later that he was flying out of Wethersfield Royal Air Force Station in England. They took off to go get some parts. The weather cleared. It was supposed to open up and stay open across Europe at the alternate landing forces they had. Instead, the fog socked in. The visibility went down to zero. The ceiling went to zero. Bud Day said the weather was so bad, not even the birds flew. But they flew that F–80C and were hoping the weather would reverse itself. His copilot was Bill Moore, known affectionately as Billy Moore.

So they had a choice. With everything socked in, they decided to go back to the Wethersfield air strip because that's the one they knew the best. That's the one that didn't have a lot of urban areas or housing around it. They had pretty much clear approach to landing. And if they didn't make it, it was less likely that they would kill other people other than themselves.

So they turned and went back to Wethersfield. Bud Day is thinking, I don't want to bail out of this plane again. My ankle is just healing up from the last time my chute didn't open. I want to come in and land this, and Billy Moore agreed that it was the best choice that they could make.

So they approached the landing strip. This is a complete instrument landing, with zero visibility and zero ceiling. It was black as it could be. On the first approach, Bud said to his copilot, Billy Moore, You take the controls, I'll watch. And if I can see the runway, I'll take the controls from you the instant right before we land, and I'll land it. Because Bud, sitting in the front, was the one that can see the runway.

And so as they made that first approach, right before touch down on impact was unknown, right before they touch down, Bud Day saw they were off the side of the runway. He saw a light on the side of the runway and said, Pull it back up. So they pulled it back up and they went back around again and they adjusted their radar again. As they approached, it was a complete instrument landing, zero ceiling, zero visibility. Right before impact, right before they touched, Bud said to Billy Moore, Pull it back up. That instant he realized they were lined up and within just an instant of making contact with the runway, Bud Day took the controls and set that plane down. And it was the first zero-zero landing that they had survived.

He said to Bill Moore, his copilot:

Good show, pal. That was about as scary as it's going to get. I think we owe the radar controllers a beer.

That tells you something about the spirit of this man.

□ 1330

He said: I didn't want to bail out again; my leg and back are still sore from the last bailout. And you know, Bill, we may be the only pilots living today that have made a zero visibility, zero ceiling landing.

And I think that turned out to be true.

Later on, Bud Day volunteered then for combat duty in Vietnam, where we went on to command the squadron there. As they were flying over that SAM site—that service-to-air missile site—his captain was Corwin Kippenharn of Amana, Iowa—two Iowans together in that flight as they were hit and shot down on that date. They punched out, but Day was taken prisoner immediately.

That was the third time he cheated death, when they took a direct hit on the fuselage of that plane. As he bailed out, this time his chute did open, but when it opened, it settled him down in the location where he was immediately taken captive.

His copilot—Kip, as he was known—was rescued right away. And as Bud Day is on the ground looking up, there was an American helicopter that was hovering off at a close distance. They were looking for him. He was in the trees and they couldn't see him, but Bud could see the helicopter. And standing in the side of that helicopter door was his copilot with a rifle in his hand. They were looking to go get Bud Day. If they would have seen him, they would have been able to recover him. But of course that didn't happen, and he was put into captivity.

So three times he cheated death. As they beat him and as they tortured him, as they put him in a hole, he had his arm broken in three places. He had other injuries from the bailout. He had hit the side of the plane on the way out and suffered those injuries. But they drove him and marched him through the villages in what they would liked to have called a ''march of shame.''

But he was put under guard by a young Vietnamese teenager whom Bud Day feigned that he was—he was hurt badly and it was hard for him to walk; his knee was bad; his arm was broken three places. But he feigned that he was worse than he was. He noticed that his captor would go off and talk to another guard because he believed that Bud could not move, could not get out of the hole that he was in, and that he wouldn't be able to travel. So he was a relaxed kind of a guard that wasn't really paying attention. Bud recognized that, he exploited that, and he feigned his injuries to be—it was bad, but he feigned them to be worse than they were. As he did so, the guard got more and more relaxed. And after several days, Bud saw his opportunity.

They were going to move him then on up to North Vietnam to the Hanoi Hilton is what it sounded like. There was some expression; the guard had drawn a picture into the dirt of a jeep, and that said that they were going to transport him. So they went in and tied his legs together with a cord and they left him there. Bud Day knew that within hours, or a day or so, they were going to come and get him. And once he went to the next stage of his captivity, each day that goes by gets harder and harder to escape.

So as the guard went over to talk to his friend and had his back turned, Bud Day was able to untie the cords that tied his legs together, even though he only had one arm to do it and the other one broken in three places. When he did that, he had to pick a time that he thought the guard was as relaxed as possible. He got out of that hole, and he headed out through the jungle to try to get down to the DMZ—the demilitarized zone—and to try to get, then, across the DMZ, cross a river, swim across a river, and then try to get into American hands. That looked like it was going to be a long trip, and it was.

Bud Day had a canteen. He had some water in it. He was able to refill that sometimes from water that was captured from rainwater and banana leaves when he would stop and refill his canteen. He went for days without eating, days without thinking about eating. He was so focused on avoiding ''the V,'' as he called them, the North Vietnamese military, but also the Viet Cong.

As he's traveling through North Vietnam, traveling through enemy territory, he had to be ever alert to maintain hiding and travel at night part of the time for the first couple, three days of his trip because that was the only way it would be safe. But to try to navigate at night through the canopy of the jungle and try to follow trails that you don't know where they go is a very, very difficult task.

To keep his mind on task as he got weaker and weaker was a struggle. That is something that is so impressive to see that he was able to hold it together. And he wouldn't have said that he held it together. He went up and down through delirium. He would discipline his mind back to focusing on staying alive because he remembered his beloved wife, Dorie. He remembered his children. He remembered the people that he flew with—the Misty pilots and the Misty team that was out there.

He prayed to God to come and save him. The 23rd Psalm was his favorite Psalm. When he didn't know what else to pray, he prayed the 23rd Psalm. It happens to also be my mother's and mine.

As he worked his way down south and was able to build himself the equivalent of a little bamboo raft and go into that river—and the river that he said was equivalent to—and Bud Day grew up on the Missouri River and played out there on the Missouri River, where

I've spent a fair amount of time, outside of Sioux City. But he said the river was equivalent to the Missouri River at St. Louis. It had a lot of water. It was flowing fast when he put into it. He thought that it would be slower than it was. It was flowing more than 7 or 8 miles an hour. That's about what the river flows around up in Sioux City, Iowa, today.

It took him downstream fast, but he was able to get across the other side with arm broken in three places and all. As he emerged from the river, he had to struggle his way through the jungle, starving, hungry, weak from hunger. He found a cache of U.S. military—we would call them today MREs. He thought: I found the mother lode of food; now I can reenergize myself. I can store up with food. I can get my energy back, and I'll be able to go on.

But each can that he picked up had been bayonetted because it was likely U.S. Marines who couldn't carry all of the food with them; they ate their fill. And in that jungle, if you poke a hole in a can, it only takes a little while and that food is spoiled. So it was all spoiled. But he was glad to see that the marines were following the due diligence in their combat training that they'd had.

Throughout this, you will hear his voice kind of go up in despair, and then he would check himself and say: What are you complaining about, Bud? It's a great day. The sun came up in a bright way this morning. You had good weather to travel with.

He found a way to find a blessing in thing after thing. He was shelled and escaped death then. U.S. bombs were dropping around him at a close area. He escaped death then. He had to go barefoot across the craters of a bomb field where some of the sand turns into glass. It cut his feet. His feet were swollen. He was wounded from some of that. And of course an arm broken in three places.

Ten to 12 days he wandered across the desert, always renavigating, always resetting himself, always disciplining himself to stay on task: Stay on task. God is saving you for something.

Throughout those days, those days of courage, he was faced multiple times with North Vietnamese military that, at any slipup—if he hid in the wrong place, if they looked in the wrong place, if he made a motion, he would have been captured.

Outside of Khe Sanh, which was a marine base about 2 kilometers or perhaps 2 miles from there, Bud Day's luck ran out. He was encountered by a couple of young North Vietnamese who were either preparing to assault Khe Sanh or trying to assault any supply chains that would be coming to it. They discovered Bud Day, who then, when he realized he was discovered—now, remember, he lost about 25 pounds. He went into this weighing about 150. Maybe at this time it's less than 125 pounds. He's weak from hunger. He's eaten frogs and drank some water and a little bit of pulp from a banana tree that he took apart, and that's about it. So you can imagine how weak he must have been, how wounded he was, with a bad knee and an arm broken in three places, but he got up to run.

As he ran—he made it a ways. He got through the jungles a ways, but as they shot at him, he took a bullet through the thigh and a bullet through the hand. He continued to run to evade his captors, who nearly didn't find him, but at the last minute, as they happened to find themselves standing next to him, not realizing it, they captured him. They captured him and they pressed him back again and sent him back to Hanoi to the Hanoi Hilton, where all of these days of disciplining his mind and himself, the resolve that was there went away, because he lost all of those days and went back into the Hanoi Hilton.

This is the man whose spirit held together. And when they began to torture him in an even more sophisticated and even more relentless fashion—they would hang him by his feet for hours. They would beat him with fan belts. He said that—here's an expression from the 15th chapter of his autobiography. This chapter is titled, ''Crucifixion.'' He vividly details the most violent and barbaric tortures he endured. He called them ''rope tricks.'' That gives you a sense of Bud Day's sense of humor.

> There were ''rope tricks'' that literally dislocated shoulders and tore muscles, flesh-piercing leg irons, torture cuffs, and kneeling on sharp objects for days on end until the knees became raw, bloody stumps.

They beat him with fan belts. And he would pray, ''Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.''

This is something that I think needs to go into the RECORD verbatim, Mr. Speaker. Bud Day, ever the warrior, prayed:

> Jesus, if I survive this nightmare, I will have divine understanding. I am your brother, in blood and deed. I am being crucified! I know Satan. I have seen the deepest rings of hell. I am in the pit, Lord, and I am fading. My strength is waning. Give me strength, Dear God, strength. I cannot bear the thought of my wife or children hearing that I am a traitor. I cannot live in disgrace with my fellow prisoners.

Can you imagine, Mr. Speaker, the spirit of a man who feared he would disgrace his fellow prisoners? He couldn't bear the thought of becoming a traitor. He couldn't bear the thought of not seeing his beloved wife, Dorie, and the kids again. This was Colonel Bud Day. This is the spirit of the man who gave courage and inspiration to all of those in the Hanoi Hilton.

I recall the day we commemorated the statue of Bud Day at the airport in Sioux City, where we got together and named the airstrip after Colonel Bud Day. There's a statue there of Bud Day—it's a bronze statue that I'll describe in a moment, Mr. Speaker.

Bud Day's defiance to his captors—they would point a rifle at his head and threaten to execute him, and Bud Day would stand there and sing the national anthem. There was another prisoner of war who was first blamed for organizing a prayer session. A number of them took the oath, essentially an oath that they would hold their ground and insist that they were going to do prayer sessions. As the Vietnamese marched them off, the first one to be marched off was beaten and bloodied and being hauled off, and what does Bud Day do? Stood up on his bunk and sang the national anthem at the top of his lungs. That voice of him singing the national anthem echoed across these cellblocks. They couldn't all see each other, Mr. Speaker, but they could hear. They echoed it across the cellblocks. They all stood up and sang the national anthem at the top of their lungs.

They asked that prisoner, What did that make you feel like? And he said, It made me feel like I was 9 feet tall, ready to hunt bear with a switch. And the statue of Bud Day that commemorates the Bud Day Airstrip in Sioux City is a bronze statue, 9 feet tall.

I remember the day that his twin daughters unveiled that statue from the roof of the airport building, where they pulled the tarp off and showed us the statue of Colonel Bud Day, the man who cheated death time after time after time, the man whom a lot of us wouldn't have believed that his life would end, even that he could cheat nature. I thought he might have been able to do that.

I listened to the remarks made by JOHN MCCAIN on the floor of the Senate this Monday, and I was impressed by that delivery, by the poignant moments that JOHN MCCAIN captured. I will just hit some of those highlights because I think it's so important and I was so impressed with his presentation. I think it's very close to the delivery that he gave yesterday at the service.

He said that Bud's lifetime ''could have supplied enough experiences, excitement, and satisfaction for 10 lifetimes.''

''He knew terror and suffering. He knew joy and deliverance. He knew solidarity, self-respect, and dignity.''

This is JOHN MCCAIN still:

''We met in 1967 when the Vietnamese left me to die in the prison cell Bud shared with Major Norris Overly. Bud and Norris wouldn't let me die. They bathed me, fed me, nursed me, encouraged me, and ordered me back to life.''

Norris did much of the work because Bud had healing of his own to do, to paraphrase. But to continue the quote:

''Bud showed me how to save my self-respect and my honor, and that is a debt I can never repay.'' From JOHN MCCAIN.

Continuing to quote:

''Bud was a fierce—and I mean really fierce—resister. He could not be broken in spirit no matter how broken he was in body.''

''He defied men who had the power of life and death over us. To witness him

sing the national anthem in response to having a rifle pointed at his face—well, that was something to behold.''

''In 1967, then-Major Bud Day commanded a squadron of F–100s that served as forward air controllers over North Vietnam and Laos. They were called the Mistys, named for Bud's favorite song.'' On August 26, 1967, Bud Day was one of the casualties over Vietnam.

□ 1345

Continuing the quote of Senator MCCAIN:

> Bud was the bravest man I ever knew, and I have known more than a few. He was great company too and made it possible to actually have fun in prison once in a while.

An extraordinary statement to make, knowing the pain, the agony, and the torture that they all went through there in Hanoi Hilton, in that prisoner of war camp.

Mr. Speaker, I want to relate, though, the Bud Day that I knew. We see him here, the Bud Day of his later years—the happy face, the sparkle in his eyes, that look, that smile. Anybody that knew Bud Day understood this man by looking at this picture. It captured him. It literally actually captured the real man that was there. This is the Bud Day that I knew.

He loved to hunt and fish; he loved the outdoors. As busy as he was and as active in his law practice up until the last day's of his life, he still made time to go out to the field. He made time to come back to Iowa and South Dakota, that area that he grew up in that he knew so well and loved so much. He always kept his home connections with his home territory.

As we went out in the field year after year and hunted pheasants together primarily—South Dakota and Iowa—I will tell a little narrative. Now, think of this fighter pilot who has been through so much, who could fly up through that Valley of Death and tell you the narrative of all the anti-aircraft that was being fired at them and the surface-to-air missiles that were fired at them and, of course, small arms fire that they would fire at them constantly. Here is how Bud Day would explain it: It was really exciting. Can you imagine a man with the kind of courage that would be facing death by expressing, It was really exciting?

This is a man that loved the outdoors, he loved to hunt, he loved to shoot. We would put together hunts—and we'll do another one this fall—it's going to be the ''Bud Day Pheasant Hunt.''

But this is the sparkle in his eye—he always wore the sunglasses out there—but I know this sparkle in his eye. That smile on his face anybody would know. The people that knew Bud Day would smile.

If you hold your hand like this and you stretch it out, you know that's the action of him stretching the tendons in his injured hand that he did constantly at rest. That hand would always be stretching those tendons back out.

In that ceremony yesterday, there was eulogy after eulogy by other true American heroes, other Medal of Honor recipients, others that flew and fought with him, or part of the Misty Squadron, and the families, the military wives that were there, the people in that room, the four stars on shoulders time after time. And as I looked around that room and I saw all that brass, I thought: there are at least enough stars here for a constellation at this funeral, probably enough for a galaxy if you look at all the people whose lives he touched. And in the four legs of my journey down there, in three of them someone approached me and said: Did you know Bud Day? Are you on your way to the funeral, are you from the funeral? Here is how he touched my life.

In the last leg of the journey, a young man across the aisle from me asked me if I was on my way back from the funeral. I said yes, and we talked a little bit. I don't know that he knew I'm a Member of Congress. I asked him what he did. He said, I'm an aviator. A little bit later he pulled up a picture of some of the pilots standing there together with Colonel Day in the middle taken recently, within the last couple of years, with a great big beaming smile on the face of Bud Day and those proud pilots all standing in a row.

We exchanged cards as we stepped off the plane. I put it in my pocket, my front pocket, so I would look at it later, because without my glasses it's better to shake hands and smile and read it later. When I got home last night, I pulled it out. This man is a Blue Angels pilot, proud and honored to have his picture taken with Colonel Bud Day. I'm proud and honored to have had the privilege of knowing him, admiring him, stepping up to do some work to honor him.

The honor that they gave him yesterday as we went on a 48.1-mile processional from the funeral service to the cemetery in Pensacola, every mile had mourners standing out there. For the first 15 or so miles it was almost shoulder to shoulder. I have never, Mr. Speaker, seen so many flags and umbrellas in the same place in my life. You would see families, full families, standing there holding flags, waving them, hands over their hearts. You might see someone in shorts and a T-shirt standing at full salute as the processional went by—hundreds of cars on the way to the cemetery.

When we entered the cemetery, there stood airmen in full salute for the first leg down through the cemetery, perhaps a half of mile of airmen stretched out. That is something that grabs your heart. When we turned the corner, we turned the corner and then it was marines in full dress saluting all the way down to the burial ceremony. It was something that puts your heart up in your throat and moved people to tears and to emotions that they had not seen all day by that great, great level of love, appreciation, and respect for America, up until the moment of his death, America's greatest living hero, Colonel Bud Day.

As I've said, I've had the privilege to walk the Iowa—and South Dakota—Iowa cornfields with Bud Day and to hunt and to shoot and to stop and rest and talk philosophy and history and politics and what we need to do.

I would like to put into the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, that the rallies that we did here to battle ObamaCare were inspired by Bud Day, on top of one of the bluffs up in Plymouth County, Iowa, where he said: Call everybody into the Capitol, surround the place, jam the place, don't let anybody in, don't let anybody out. If you just get so many people there that say: Keep your hands off my health care, they will have to give up. That was Bud Day. That brought tens of thousands of people here.

But in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to put JOHN MCCAIN's description of heaven into the RECORD, because I see it the same way. I'm glad he said it, and I'm glad he wrote it. He said, speaking of Bud Day, Colonel Bud Day:

> But he's gone now to a heaven I expect he imagined would look like an Iowa cornfield in early winter filled with pheasants.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a shot, I believe, of the last hunt in Iowa as Colonel Bud Day walked off the field, taken by my youngest son, Jeff, who did so because he wanted to commemorate that moment fearing that it might be the last time. As I look at this picture of Colonel Bud Day, America's greatest hero, Medal of Honor recipient, 70-some other medals, every combat medal available to him in three wars, serving our country, giving us TRICARE, giving us inspiration to battle ObamaCare, with a smile on his face and a glint in his eye and a sense of humor and a way to express that extraordinary life that he lived, JOHN MCCAIN said, as I do:

> I will hunt the field with him again. God bless his life.

I yield back the balance of my time.

JULY WRAP-UP

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the Speaker knows, I am also the minority whip. As the minority whip, at the close of the week we normally have a colloquy between the majority leader and myself. That colloquy is to discuss the schedule for the week to come; it is to discuss the priorities that each side believes ought to be considered by this House. We do not have that colloquy when the week to come does not have a session.

We have now adjourned, or will soon adjourn, for a period of 5 weeks when we will not be in session. We have adjourned without doing the people's

business. We have adjourned without resolving some of the most vexing challenges that confront this Congress and confront our country. We have adjourned without addressing some of the priorities that the Senate has acted upon and sent to this House, or if they haven't sent them to this House have passed them and are ready to respond to our initiatives. Mr. Speaker, that's unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, I will be talking about in this hour—and I probably won't take the whole hour—but I will be talking about some of the things that we have not done that we ought to be doing, some of the things that we ought to be doing rather than taking a 5-week break.

But let me quickly add: I'm one of the Democratic leaders. I do not criticize the Republicans for this 5-week break, because we normally take a break in August so that Members and their families can take some time, so that Members can be home to talk to their constituents, seek their advice, seek their counsel, explain what is happening here in Washington to, at this point in time, a rightfully angry group of Americans who see their board of directors that we call the Congress of the United States not working very well, not attendant to the significant issues that confront us.

The House passed a budget. It passed a budget about 125 days ago. The Senate passed a budget about 123 days ago. The way the process is supposed to work is the way it works in your families, Mr. Speaker, and in my family. When we have a dispute, we sit down, we talk about it and we try to come to a resolution. Some call that resolution a ''compromise,'' a recognition that you have a perspective, I have a perspective; if we are going to move forward, we need to harmonize those perspectives. That is what democracy is all about—bringing together disparate views from various geographic locations with various interests at heart and try to resolve those differences and move our country forward.

Notwithstanding that, Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the fact that the Speaker says that—and said during the campaign—he wanted to make sure that: a) the House worked its will; b) that we pursued regular order; and c) that he wanted the Senate to pass a budget, they did so. But the House has refused to go to conference. That's unfortunate, but it is not unique in this House.

The Senate also passed an immigration bill. That immigration bill tries to deal with one of the most vexing challenges that confronts our country. It is an issue that has a large amount of agreement outside this institution. The United States Chamber of Commerce, representing much of business in America, and the AFL–CIO, representing organized labor, have agreed that this immigration bill should be supported. The agriculture community from California to Florida to Maine to Arizona have essentially agreed this is a bill which will move us forward. Essentially, there is a broad-based agreement that the Senate bill is something that will create jobs, grow our economy, and make our country more stable.

□ 1400

There is a general agreement—I would say an almost unanimous agreement—that we need to keep our borders secure, that people whom we do not authorize should not be allowed to come into the country. We all agree on that. So we are working to make sure that our borders are even more secure. There is unanimity on that issue. In fact, the Senate appropriated a large number of dollars to accomplish that objective. We have not taken up an immigration bill in this House; and, certainly, because we have not, we haven't gone to conference.

Then, Mr. Speaker, we took up a farm bill on the floor of this House, significantly, after the Senate had passed a bipartisan bill dealing with agriculture and dealing with assistance to those in America—the richest country on the face of the Earth—who are going hungry, a large number of whom are children who live in America. The Committee on Agriculture passed out a bipartisan bill in the last Congress, and it was never brought to the floor by my Republican friends. This year, the committee also passed out a bipartisan bill that was brought to this floor. It could have and should have been passed with a bipartisan vote, not because I agreed with all of it, but because it was appropriate to have a bill to go to conference with on this important subject. Our Republican friends added three amendments which we thought were clearly harmful to those in need in America.

As a result, we didn't vote for it, but that's not why it failed, Mr. Speaker. It failed because 62 Republicans voted against the bill reported out with every Republican voting in committee for it; but as Mr. LUCAS, the chairman of the committee observed, it apparently wasn't good enough for those 62 Republicans. Compromise seems very difficult for some people in this House, but I again remind us all it is absolutely essential.

We then passed a farm bill which said, unlike the last half a century, we would drop food assistance to the needy in America. Mr. Speaker, my faith tells me to try to feed the hungry, house the homeless, clothe the naked, attend the least of these. The bill that we passed for the first time in a half a century left out the neediest in America.

In the course of passing that bill, the chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. Speaker, said we are passing this bill so that we can go to conference with the clear implication at that point in time—because the Senate bill does take care of the neediest who are hungry, adults and children, along with the needs of our farmers, who produce our food and fiber on which all of us rely—that, with this bill, we can go to conference. Mr. Speaker, you and I both know we haven't gone to conference. So we leave here with much of the business of America undone, unattended, without an effort to reach compromise.

Mr. Speaker, additionally, as you know, on September 30, the authorization for the operations of government and the funding thereof will come to an end, so it will be necessary for us to come to an agreement. I hope—but I know of none—that there are being plans made to utilize these next 5 weeks to try to reach a compromise, an agreement, a way forward to ensure the funding of our government and the operations so critical to so many millions not only here but around the world.

Mr. Speaker, we began the July work period with a measure of optimism. With 4 full weeks of session in July and the first few days of August, we have not met that optimism. There was much reason to hope that this House could make serious headway on appropriations bills and reach a compromise on student loans. Now, we passed that student loan compromise this Wednesday. That was a good thing to do, and it was along the lines that the President proposed some months ago. My Republican colleagues would rightfully say it was along the lines that they had proposed and passed this House, and of course our Senate colleagues will say it is the compromise that the Senate formed and that we passed.

But in this time, the majority's strategy for moving appropriations bills through this House has utterly and completely failed. The Ryan budget—or the ''Ryan retreat,'' as I call it—has failed. With 4 full, consecutive weeks in which to get things done, we have not enacted a single appropriations bill that was consistent with either the Budget Control Act of 2011 or this year's Ryan budget.

In fact, we haven't enacted a single appropriations bill—period. Now, we've passed bills through this House, but we haven't been able to get to compromise, and that's not unusual. We've found the appropriations process difficult over the past few years, but it is still an indication of failure to attempt to reach compromise that we have not gone to a budget conference to determine what numbers we will use, because, if you can't agree on a number or numbers, it is impossible to agree on legislation.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, I sadly note that my friends in the majority have not even had the courage or, in my opinion, the intellectual honesty to go to conference on the budget to resolve these differences. Why? Because I believe that Mr. RYAN believes that any compromise he would make would not be supported by his party because they don't want to compromise, which is anathema to many of our Republican colleagues. ''Regular order,'' it seems, means simply ''their order.''

Now, as I've said, we are leaving for the August recess with just 9 legislative days remaining until the end of the fiscal year—9 days. That's what is scheduled for legislative business between now and September 30—9 days. As I said, not a single appropriations bill has been sent to the President's desk. A bill that we were considering this week, which was supposed to be the principal item of business this week, was taken from the floor because it did not have the support of the majority party. This is not a recipe for responsible governance by the majority. It is a recipe for another manufactured crisis and threat of a government shutdown.

Mr. Speaker, our economy, our businesses, and our middle class families cannot and ought not endure further uncertainty as a result of this Congress' failure to do its job. The most egregious manifestation of the majority's failure to govern has been the irrational sequester policy that they not only refused to prevent but have now fully embraced. Why do I say they've fully embraced it? Because it gets to their number included in the Ryan budget without their having to make one single choice of cutting a single item. It simply says, This is the number. Meet it—no prioritization, no choice, no decision. The Ryan budget passed this House in March without a single Democratic vote—an endorsement, in theory, of this Republican Congress of cuts even deeper than the sequester imposes.

Now, let me say parenthetically that a lot of my Republican colleagues will stand at that podium or at one of these podiums and say, This is the President's sequester. Mr. Speaker, America needs to know that is not true, and I believe too many who make that statement know it not to be true. We passed legislation in this House in the middle of July of 2011 which said we're going to reach certain numbers, and if we don't, we're going to have a sequester. Mr. Speaker, you may recall that that was the Republican Cut, Cap, and Balance bill, whose policy was to have a sequester if the numbers set forth were not reached. That was before it was included in the bill which was a compromise to reach resolution so that America did not default on its bills.

I was not for the sequester. The President was not for the sequester, and we Democrats voted overwhelmingly—almost unanimously, perhaps unanimously—against that Cut, Cap, and Balance bill and its sequester. Why? Because cutting across the board the highest priority and the lowest priority by exactly the same percentage is an irrational policy. No family in America would do it.

Mr. Speaker, the example I use is that somebody in the family loses his job. The family income goes down. They have a budget. They have a budget for food, and they have a budget for movies. The sequester says take 10 percent from food and 10 percent from movies. There is no rational family in America that would do that. They would say, This month or this 6 months or this year, we're not going to the movies, but we're going to keep food on the table. That's the rational judgment that we would make, but that's not what the sequester says.

Having said that, we have offered amendments seven times in the last 6 months to set aside the sequester while, at the same time, reducing the deficit by the same amount. Seven times we were refused by the majority party the opportunity to even offer that amendment to have, as the Speaker says he wants, the House work its will. If they didn't agree with our amendment, they could have voted against it; but they didn't want to deal with our amendment because they like the sequester, because the sequester gets them to their number without their having to make a decision on cutting a single thing.

As I predicted then, when theory turns to practice in the Ryan budget, even Republicans, themselves, cannot live with the policies. Their own chairman of the Appropriations Committee characterized just the other day—this was Chairman ROGERS of Kentucky, a conservative Republican, my friend with whom I've worked for many, many years as a member of the Appropriations Committee—he characterized the cuts included in the Ryan budget as ''unrealistic and ill-conceived.''

□ 1415

That's the Republican chairman of the Appropriations Committee saying of the Republican budget, known as the Ryan budget, ''unrealistic and ill-conceived.'' Their policy of sequester remains, Mr. Speaker, an albatross around the neck of the American people and of our economy.

If there were not a single Democrat in this House or in the Senate, not a single Democrat, Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that the Ryan budget could not pass this Congress.

The Republican pro-sequester spending-cuts-only approach simply does not work, and this week's Transportation-HUD appropriation debacle proves it. I want to quote again the chairman of the committee:

> With this action, the House has declined to proceed on the implementation of the very budget it adopted just 3 months ago.

Let me make it clear. No Democrat had the opportunity to vote on this; no Democrat voted against this. We weren't for it—make no mistake—but the decision was made completely on the majority side of the aisle that they didn't have the votes for their bill. They could not implement the very budget that was adopted just 3 months ago.

''Thus, Mr. Speaker, I believe the House has made its choice,'' said Chairman ROGERS. ''Sequestration and its unrealistic and ill-conceived discretionary cuts must be brought to an end,'' so said HAL ROGERS, Republican, conservative from Kentucky, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. ''Sequestration must be brought to an end.''

As I've said, Mr. Speaker, those are the words of HAL ROGERS. Not my words, his words. I know that Chairman ROGERS is not the only Member of his party who is fed up with the Tea Party faction and their extreme agenda. As we prepare to go home to our districts over the month of August and hear their concerns about jobs and our economy and the pain of sequester's senseless cuts, I have spoken to hundreds of employees who work in our defense establishment who are lamenting the fact that not only are they being forced to take off 1 day a week for no pay and they can't even volunteer to work, who are lamenting the fact that those at the point of the spear in Afghanistan and other troubled parts of the word, they cannot take off Friday. They need the support that we give them from here in this country and, indeed, around the world in the civilian workforce, in DOD, the Department of Defense, all the time, not just 4 days a week.

As we prepare to go home to our districts over the month of August, as I said, and hear their concerns and the pain of the sequester's senseless cuts, I hope that we can turn the page of the July work period and return in a different spirit. See, September need not be July's second act.

In the short time we have left, just 9 legislative days before the fiscal year ends, I would urge the Speaker to take a different path. Instead of taking the familiar road of partisanship, posturing and spin, let us embrace the path of compromise and shared accomplishment, one we in this Congress might call, as the poet Robert Frost said, the road less traveled by. It's a wonderful poem by one of America's greatest poets. He said:

> I shall be telling this with a sigh
> Somewhere ages and ages hence:
> Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—I took
> the one less traveled by,
> And that has made all the difference.

We have difficult and pressing challenges to address in a short time: passing a budget; replacing the sequester with a balanced alternative; and averting a default on our debt, a default which would be catastrophic for America, for its people, for its economy, and would have ramifications throughout the world.

We can begin, Mr. Speaker, by going to conference on the budget and allowing both sides to sit down and start working on an agreement. That seems to be, Mr. Speaker, the road less traveled by; a road forward; a road that leads to positive, constructive, supportable results, not backward; a road to constructive compromise, not destructive confrontation; and to results that benefit our people and our economy. Mr. Speaker, such a road would surely make all the difference for this Congress and for this country.

Mr. Speaker, we need to work together. Newt Gingrich, a former Speaker with whom I served, reached a compromise with President Clinton. There were a lot of people on his side of the aisle that didn't want to see an agreement between President Clinton and Speaker Gingrich. It was on the funding of government, the basic responsibility this Congress has, or any board of directors of any enterprise has.

Mr. Gingrich stood at that podium, Mr. Speaker, and talked to what he referred to as his perfectionist caucus, people who wanted it their way and were not prepared to compromise from a road other than their way. He said, Mr. Speaker, to that perfectionist caucus, Look, I know this is not exactly what you want, but the American people have elected a President of another party, Bill Clinton, and they've elected a Senate with a lot of Democrats in there who don't agree with us, and, yes, some Republicans who don't agree with us. They also elected a lot of Democrats to the House of Representatives. He said, Obviously, a majority of the Members of the House were Republicans. But if the country was going to move forward, if there was going to be a positive resolution to the conflict that existed between differing points of view, that there would need to be compromise. He admonished that perfectionist caucus to understand that this was a democracy, not a dictatorship, and that agreement and compromise was the essence of what democracy meant.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that over the 5 weeks that are to come that Members will reflect, communicate with our citizens, and come to an understanding of the necessity to act not just our way or my way, not just to reflect what I want, but to reflect what we as a country working together can accomplish. Mr. Speaker, if we do that, America will continue to be the greatest country on the face of the Earth, providing opportunity for our children and our families, our workers and our seniors, and continuing to be that shining city on a hill of which Ronald Reagan spoke so glowingly

Mr. Speaker, let us hope in these 5 weeks we learn how to work together. That's what our people want. As importantly, that is what our people need.

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

IN REGARDS TO BIPARTISANSHIP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it's always such an honor to speak here on the floor. Some have said that you'll regret being in Congress. Well, it's where the fight for America is.

I appreciated so much the comments, as I sat here for some time listening to the former majority leader of the House, talking about the need for bipartisanship, the importance of bipartisanship, the importance of working together. The deepest regret I experienced in listening to that wonderful speech by my friend from Maryland was that I didn't have a transcript of that speech to read him every single week that the Democrats were in the majority here on this floor and every single time that they came forward with a closed rule allowing no amendments. In fact, each time that it came to the floor, the Democratic majority, during those 4 years between January of 2007 and January of 2011, it was the most closed Congress in the history of the country, with the least number of open rules, the least amount of bipartisanship. They rammed through the most destructive bill in American history in the last 100 years, that being the ObamaCare bill, without a single Republican vote. There was no bipartisanship.

Anyway, I thoroughly enjoyed the comments from my friend, the former majority leader. Gosh, I wish I could have read that back to him over and over during the 4 years they were in the majority. He has such a great sense of humor, Mr. Speaker. I know he would have laughed over and over as I read it to him. In fact, there was a time that the majority leader was coming down the aisle and we were about to vote on the card check bill, which was going to eliminate secret ballots for elections. The secret ballot would have been eliminated for elections to be a unionized group or not to be. I was kidding around with my friend from Maryland as he came by, and I said, Word here on the floor is that you're about to vote against your party and against the card check bill so that you're not going to be in agreement to eliminate secret ballots. He's so intelligent and has such a great sense of humor. He said, The odds of that happening are infinitesimal. I said, It's just that everybody here on the floor knows that before NANCY PELOSI became Speaker, she had promised John Murtha would be the majority leader. And if you hadn't had a secret ballot, John Murtha would have been the majority leader instead of you. He laughed. He has a great sense of humor.

So I'm sure if I were able to go back in time and read our former majority leader's comments today about the importance of bipartisanship, he would probably laugh as he did when he voted to end the secret ballot for union elections, even though the secret ballot is what got him elected as majority leader.

□ 1430

But are some amazing things going on. It was huge when this Congress did something a few weeks ago that people said couldn't be done and that was with regard to the agriculture bill and that was many years ago, the agriculture bill, which was quite small, comparatively, combined with the food stamp bill. And I wondered when I got here 8½ years ago why was food stamps part of the agriculture bill. It was explained to me that this is strictly for political purposes, because there are not enough farmers that have enough representation in Congress to ever get a farm bill passed by itself, and that there's enough people concerned about the waste in the food stamp program and the abuses in the food stamp program that it might have a hard time just passing on its own without having a lot of restructuring and efforts to clean up the waste, fraud, and abuse. So by putting them together, you combine enough votes from both sides of the aisle to get a farm bill with food stamps passed. But if you separate them, you won't pass either one, at least not in that current form.

So it was really historic what was done and why a number of us voted for the agriculture bill without the food stamps attached. But we kept making it very clear, we're not out to end the food stamp program. We know there are people who need food help and we want to help them, so we are not for taking food out of the mouths of children that can't feed themselves, even though we were continually told that by people on the other side of the aisle. It broke my heart because I had a bunch of good friends, even though they're at one end of the political spectrum and I'm at the other, but they'd come to the floor and say something that they surely, surely, I hope they didn't mean. But they did say it, that Republicans are trying to take food out of the mouths of children. Well, that was rather tragic of them to say that since that was simply not true. And the heartbreak of having friends come down and make allegations that absolutely, unequivocally were not true came rushing back as I heard our former majority leader say that we were trying to eliminate food to the hungry when we made the point over and over.

I know it is tough being in the leadership of either party. You're constantly doing stuff. He probably didn't hear where we said over and over, We're not eliminating the food stamp program; we're separating it from the ag bill, that's all. So I will make sure that our friend understands and gets the message. We actually were not out to eliminate the food stamp program, but we sure do need to clean it up.

I took grief for just telling of a constituent that had mentioned that he was standing in line at the grocery store behind somebody who had crab legs, and he was wishing he could afford to have crab legs and he was looking at his ground meat. Anyway, then when that person in front of him got ready to pay for the crab legs, he pulled out a food stamp card.

I forget which Washington rag it was, but one of them—and it may not have been a Washington rag. But the left wing went nuts talking about how I am accusing people of squandering precious food stamp money on crab legs

when that was not the case at all. Then right after that, one of the Washington papers did have a front page story, and in part of that story was a picture out here where seafood is sold, a massive amount of crabs for sale with a big red sign saying, ''Food stamp cards welcome.''

Breitbart, I've got so many great friends there, brilliant people, and even though they're really brilliant, they like me okay. They ran with the story about how the left wing made a big deal out of it, and all they had to do was go to a seafood place.

Anyway, I also saw a picture that was not in the paper, massive crab legs, and there was that red sign that they take food stamps. So, obviously, it would seem that the left wing blogs, in their attempt to smear me, actually exposed, once again, their ignorance.

So there are a lot of things that need to be fixed up. We want to help people that need food that can't provide for themselves. But if they can work, it is a good thing to push people to reach their God-given potential.

The problem with that, especially for African Americans—and I think they're the worst hit group in all of America with regard to unemployment. This President's policies have absolutely devastated African American communities in this country with a massive, high unemployment rate. And so I sure hope that we can change things because the unemployed of whatever race, creed, color, gender, they deserve an opportunity. They deserve a chance at pursuing happiness. But these policies of this administration are making that increasingly difficult.

That's why it really focused people's attention recently when the President came out in full support and actually made it happen and said: You know what, I am just going to speak into being new law and cancel old law. I've said before, some of the things that this administration, this President have done are so unconstitutional. One of the things that ought to end up resulting is a massive class action by all of the people who took his constitutional law course to want their money back, because for any President to say I rammed through ObamaCare without a single Republican vote, we didn't get any input from those people, we didn't want it. But you know what, it is such a disaster, and I'm hearing from people that I've called fat cats before, big business folks, they're saying it's going to devastate their businesses. So tell you what, I am going to postpone for a year the big business requirement, big business being anything over 50 employees, I'm going to postpone their requirements to follow the law, just choose not to enforce the law so they can get away with not following it for a year.

Well, I have listened to some of the President's incredible, amazing eloquence, some right here from this second podium here, expressing concerns for Americans, but especially the poor and downtrodden. Now to me, somebody that's making $11,000 has got it tough. It's tough to live on $11,000 right now, but that's considered the poverty rate. It's right about $11,000. So under the ObamaCare bill that was shoved through the House and Senate, unconstitutionally because it included a tax and raised revenue that did not originate in the House, and hopefully we'll get the Supreme Court's action on that and they'll do the right thing unless somebody knows something about Chief Justice Roberts that I don't. Anyway, it didn't originate in the House. I think we should ultimately get it struck down for that reason. They took a bill from the House, deleted every single word and substituted therein about 2,500 pages is what my copy was, for a tax credit for first time home buyers who were veterans or in the military. So, obviously, it was not germane, and hopefully the Supreme Court will still do the right thing and strike it down.

But in the meantime, people are having to make preparation to live under it. That includes Congress. Except for the leaders and the committee staff members, all of us in Congress are going to be forced into the ObamaCare exchanges come January.

So I've heard the President's speeches about caring so deeply about the middle class, and our former majority leader was talking about the middle class and what we need to do for them. But here again, I keep coming back to ObamaCare. I was shocked when I read in the ObamaCare bill that if you cannot afford to buy the minimum health care mandated by the Federal Government in ObamaCare, then you're initially going to have a 1 percent income tax, but then it is going to go to 2.5 by 2016. I thought, that's crazy. My friends across the aisle, President Obama, they're always talking about how they care so deeply about those who are struggling and doing everything they can to get by. It just is shocking to come to realize they have no clue about the suffering that somebody making $14,000 is going to have thrust on them by ObamaCare when they can't—if they're only making $14,000, it is unlikely their employer is going to be able to pay $7,000 for an insurance policy, so they will be on their own.

We have heard over and over that employers are trying to get down below 50 employees. I know a restaurant back in Tyler, my hometown, they indicated they are going to sell off a couple of their restaurants to get under 50 because they can't afford to meet the mandate. So a lot of people are losing their insurance, despite the President's assurance you wouldn't. That's happening all over the place.

And it is happening, ironically—and this is kind of rich. It really is rich, and I hope America can see the humor. So many of our friends across of the aisle said over and over at these microphones, If you like your insurance, you can keep it. And then they passed a bill without a single Republican vote that says all those people that said that, you can keep your insurance, they're not keeping, not one of them is going to keep their insurance. So it's kind of rich. It's a little humorous if you like sick irony. All these speeches about if you like your insurance—they're just quoting the President—you can keep it, turns out they're all wrong and every Member of Congress is going to lose their insurance come January 1, unless they retire before January 1, then they actually can keep their insurance.

And then we find out today that actually there is an issue because the way ObamaCare was addressed, it did prevent the leaders of both parties, as I read it, and committee staffs from having to be under ObamaCare. So the leaders, they're protected. They don't have to be under ObamaCare, and the committee staffs won't have to. But all the rest of us, all the rest of the Members of Congress, the rank and file, we'll be under it.

And now we find out there is a huge ambiguity because it doesn't say whether or not the Federal Government can continue to pay the 72 percent of the health care costs, the health insurance costs for Members of Congress. Right now Members of Congress, we are on Social Security, despite what the email that has been going around for 20 years says. We pay Social Security tax. Despite all this stuff about a golden parachute and you can retire and get every dime you make, I think that changed during Ronald Reagan's time as President. So you don't have a golden parachute. I think most Members have a 401(k)-type thing where the government will match up to 5 or 6 percent of what you put in, but it is the same retirement program that every single Federal worker across America has.

People forget that Newt Gingrich—and I appreciate my friend from Maryland bringing up Newt Gingrich. He's an amazing guy. He is a big idea guy, and I like the way he thinks. We don't agree on all his big ideas, and he doesn't agree with all of my big ideas, but he comes up with some good ideas. In the Contract With America, one of the big ideas that was immensely popular, way over 70 percent popular, was that Members of Congress ought to live under the same laws that everybody else in America does. And that passed. That was part of the contract, and they lived up to it. It became law, and so Members of Congress have to live under the same laws as everybody else does.

That's why, after I've been cooking ribs to share in a bipartisan manner—and not many days go by when I don't have somebody on either side of the aisle ask, Louie, when are we going to get ribs again? Well, the Architect of the Capitol found out. I thought he was a little overzealous, but he feels like I violate some of the codes that everybody else in America has to live under,

and so I can't cook ribs. We've had all kinds of things. The media wanted to come do something on me cooking ribs. President Bush liked my ribs.

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People on both sides of the aisle do. They may not vote for anything I'm for, but they love my ribs. And it was a nice time.

But the reason I can't cook ribs anymore is because we're living under the same laws as everybody else did. And apparently there's a law that said you can't have a fire within 10 feet of wood in a building structure, so they shut me down. We're living under the same law as everybody else is.

And then it comes to ObamaCare, and the decision by the—and it wasn't by Congress. I was grilling our Republican leaders just earlier about exactly what's happening.

The Office of Personnel Management, under the Obama administration, has decided that the Federal Government will go ahead and, come January, we won't keep our same insurance. I've got a health savings account. They made sure I'm not going to get to keep my insurance, and we can't figure out what happens to the HSA.

I'd like to drop ObamaCare insurance and just put money into a health savings account. But they've even screwed us over with ObamaCare to prevent that kind of thing from happening.

So, anyway, it looks like the decision by the Obama administration will be that Members of Congress will have 72 percent of our health insurance paid by the taxpayers, and what we have to borrow from China, of course, or other places.

Well, that's nice, but if America is not playing under those same rules, it doesn't seem fair for us. And I'm hopeful, when we get back, maybe we can get a bipartisan bill through that just says everybody in America can opt out of ObamaCare and not pay a fine, not pay a tax or whatever you want to call it, and provide what they feel like is appropriate. But it all ought to be fair across the board.

And now, the issue has gotten rather large since we find out the IRS truly has been targeting, after 2010, when the President said, you know, how much they wanted to stop the Tea Party; he felt they were a threat to America. They were a blessing to America. They were a threat to an oppressive government, because everybody I've run into, I've talked to people of all kinds of national origins, all races, from both genders, I mean, all kinds of folks at Tea Party events. And the only thing I can find they have in common: they're all paying income tax. They're all paying income tax.

And the President felt like this group needed to be gone after, and he made comments to that effect. And somebody, and we need to find out whom, was the top person in the administration, but it appears it at least goes back to the President's own hand-picked council, as far as who knew, who participated.

And of course there's been a denial, just like there was during Watergate, but we'll see what the truth is, even though there's a lot of obfuscation in the process.

But with regard to the IRS, the thing's very clear: we should not have the IRS involved in our health care at all, ever. And yet they are a central part of ObamaCare.

And then we find out this week, reading the story, it's changed some, but basically, a couple were wondering why law enforcement showed up at their home, when they had just looked online for a pressure cooker and a back pack. Turns out, apparently, at work one of them had looked at something else. They were no threat to anybody.

But the question keeps arising, wait a minute; who's monitoring every Web site that every American goes to?

Well, must be the NSA, apparently. But I did attend a classified briefing, so I can't go into anything there.

But it appeared, before the briefing, very clear to me, and I still feel this way, that when you blind yourself as to who the enemy is, as we have, purging all kinds of material from our FBI training material, State Department, intelligence material, as to who radical Islamists really are and what they actually believe, you blind our law enforcement, our security people, from the ability to see our enemy, we're not protected.

And then when you have an open border where people are coming across at will, and Border Patrolmen have told us three to five times faster than they ever have since we started talking about just handing out legal status, anybody that happened to be here by a certain date, all this talk about amnesty, citizenship, all these other things being talked, do they get benefits, not get benefits, all this talk has increased the number of people coming in by about three to five times.

The border's not secure. When you don't control what kind of terrorists may be coming into your country, and you don't train your law enforcement, your terrorist-discerning folks who it is that are the terrorists, and you keep pulling back our ability to see who our enemy really is, then it appears the solution is to have the Federal Government more intrusive than any of us ever dreamed it would be.

And then, you couple that with what we found out yesterday, and this article's dated August 1, 2013, and it's titled ''Exclusive: Dozens of CIA Operatives on the Ground During Benghazi Attack.'' And in part it points out CNN has learned the CIA is involved in what one source calls an unprecedented attempt to keep the spy agency's Benghazi secrets from ever leaking out:

Since January, some CIA operatives involved in the agency's mission in Libya have been subjected to frequent, even monthly polygraph examinations, according to a source with deep inside knowledge of the agency's workings. The goal of the questioning, according to sources, is to find out if anyone is talking to the media or to Congress.

It is being described as pure intimidation, with the threat that any unauthorized CIA employee who leaks information could face the end of his or her career.

In an exclusive communications obtained by CNN, one insider writes, ''You don't jeopardize yourself, you jeopardize your family as well.''

Another says, ''You have no idea the amount of pressure being brought to bear on anyone with knowledge of this operation.''

Agency employees typically are polygraphed every 3 or 4 years, never more than that,'' said former CIA operative and CNN analyst Robert Baer. In other words, the rate of the kind of polygraphs alleged by sources is rare.

So says the CNN article.

''If somebody is being polygraphed every month or every 2 months, it's called an issue polygraph, and that means the polygraph division suspects something, or they're looking for something, or they're on a fishing expedition, but it's absolutely not routine at all to be polygraphed monthly or bimonthly,'' said Baer.

A source now tells CNN that the number, talking about the number of people at Benghazi mission, was 35, with as many as seven wounded, some seriously. While it is still not known how many of them were CIA, a source tells CNN that 21 Americans were working in the building known as the annex, believed to be run by the agency, talking about the CIA.

He goes down, and he talks about Congressman FRANK WOLF, a dear friend. He says, WOLF has repeatedly gone to the House floor asking for a select committee to be set up, a Watergate-style probe involving several Intelligence Committee investigators assigned to get to the bottom of the failures that took place in Benghazi, and find out just what the State Department and CIA were doing there.

More than 150 fellow Republican Members of Congress have signed his request. And just this week, eight Republicans sent a letter to the new head of the FBI, James Comey, asking that he brief Congress within 30 days.

In the aftermath of the attack, WOLF said he was contacted by people closely tied with the CIA operatives and contractors who wanted to talk. Then suddenly, there was silence. And I can verify that problem as well from some of the people that were going to talk to me and then all of a sudden they went silent and said, no, I'm not going to talk.

''Initially they were not afraid to come forward. They wanted the opportunity, and they wanted to be subpoenaed, because if you're subpoenaed it sort of protects you. You're forced to come before Congress. That's all changed,'' said WOLF.

Speculation on Capitol Hill has included the possibility that U.S. agencies operating in Benghazi were secretly helping to move surface-to-air-

missiles out of Libya, through Turkey, and into the hands of the Syrians rebels. It's clear that two U.S. agencies were operating in Benghazi. One was the State Department. The other was the CIA.

The State Department told CNN in an email that it was only helping the new Libyan government destroy weapons deemed ''damaged, aged, or too unsafe to retain,'' and that it was not involved in any transfer of weapons to other countries.

But the State Department also clearly told CNN they ''can't speak for any other agencies.'' And the CIA would not comment on whether it was involved in the transfer of weapons or not.

So perhaps that was going on, but we still have got to get to the bottom of why four great, heroic Americans were allowed to be killed, were put in a situation like that.

What difference does it make at this point?

It makes a difference at this point, or a year from now, or 2 years from now, or 3½ years from now because people need to understand, they need to understand clearly.

When somebody's life is taken, normally, if a criminal law is involved, the statute of limitations are a lot longer. And Eric Holder, I can assure you, will not be Attorney General for the next 4 years. Three and one-half years from now we'll have a new administration. And we will hopefully get to the bottom of these scandals.

And they're not phony. We know that because the President has assured us, back when they first arose, he was going to get to the bottom of it. And unlike what one of the family members of those killed at Benghazi told me, there, at the ceremony, Secretary Clinton said we're going to get the guy that did the video. And all they wanted was to get justice from those who caused the death of their loved one.

We owe that to them, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 233. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the ''Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building''; to the committee on Oversight and Governemtn Reform.

S. 256. An act to amend Public Law 93–435 with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands, providing parity with Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa; to the committee on Natural Resources, 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.

S. 668. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14 Main Street in Brockport, New York, as the ''Staff Sergeant Nicholas J. Reid Post Office Building''; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 796. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 302 East Green Street in Champaign, Illinois, as the ''James R. Burgess Jr. Post Office Building''; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 885. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 35 Park Street in Danville, Vermont, as the ''Thaddeus Stevens Post Office''; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S. 1093. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 130 Caldwell Drive in Hazlehurst, Mississippi, as the ''First Lieutenant Alvin Chester Cockrell, Jr. Post Office Building''; to the committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 22, 113th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Monday, September 9, 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:

2551. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Regulation Revision: Removal of the Pesticide Discharge Permitting Exemption in Response to Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals Decision [EPA-HQ-OW-2003-0063; FRL-9829-2] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2552. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Streptomycin; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0852; FRL-9385-3] received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2553. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dinotefuran; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions; Technical Amendment [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0755; FRL-9384-9] recevied August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2554. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Data Requirements for Antimicrobial Pesticides [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0110; FRL-8886-5] (RIN: 2070-AD30) received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2555. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Imidacloprid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-QPP-2012-0204; FRL-9387-9] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2556. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the OMB Sequestration Preview Report to the President and Congress for fiscal year 2014 and the OMB Report to the Congress on the Joint Committee Reductions for Fiscal Year 2014; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2557. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral William E. Landay III, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2558. A letter from the Attorney, Legal Division, Bereau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Amendments to the 2013 Mortgage Rules Under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (Regulation X) and the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z) [Docket No. CFPB-2013-0010] (RIN: 3170-AA37) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2559. A letter from the Attorney, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Electronic Fund Transfers (Regulation E) [Docket No.: CFPB-2012-0050] (RIN: 3170-AA33) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2560. A letter from the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Broker-Dealer Reports [Release No.: 34-70073; File No. S7-23-11] (RIN: 3235-AK56) received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2561. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Financial Responsibility Rules for Broker-Dealers [Release No.: 34-70072; File No. S7-08-07] (RIN: 3235-AJ85) received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2562. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Community Services Block Grant Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2009; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2563. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to the President and the Congress on Medicaid Home and Community-Based Alternatives to Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities Demonstrations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2564. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the FY 2012 Performance Report to Congress for the Food and Drug Administration's Office of Combination Products required by the Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act of 2002; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2565. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Thrid Progress Report of the Implementation of Section 3507 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2566. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Turtles Intrastate and Interstate Requirements [Docket No.: FDA-2013-N-0639] received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2567. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on Premarket Approval of Pediatric Uses of Devices — FY 2009-2011; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2568. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2014 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2014 [Docket No.: NHTSA-2013-0027] (RIN: 2127-AL42) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2569. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; State of Montana; Interstate Transport of Pollution for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS [EPA-R08-OAR-2012-0347; FRL-9839-1] received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2570. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Modification of Significant New Uses of Ethaneperoxoic Acid, 1,1-Dimethylpropyl Ester [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2012-0864; FRL-9392-4] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2571. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Montana [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0724; FRL-9839-2] received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2572. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyroxasulfone; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0439 and EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0514; FRL-9393-6] received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2573. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trifluralin; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0304; FRL-9393-5] received July 30, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2574. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Small Container Exemption from VOC Coating Rules [EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0073; FRL-9790-4] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2575. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Alaska: Mendenhall Valley Nonattainment Area PM10 Limited Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request [EPA-R10-OAR-2009-034 0; FRL-9794-2] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2576. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware, State Board Requirements [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0091; FRL-9803-3] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2577. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; The 2002 Base Year Emissions Inventory for the West Virginia portion of the Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV Nonattainment Area for the 1997 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0369; FRL-9803-2] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2578. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Designation of Area for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of Nevada; Total Suspended Particulate [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-014; FRL 9802-6] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2579. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Methyl Jasmonate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0134; FRL-9382-6] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2580. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Louisiana; Approval of Section 110(a)(1) Maintenance Plan for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard for the Parish of Pointe Coupee [EPA-R06-OAR-2007-0206; FRL-9809-4] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2581. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Charlotte, Raleigh/Durham and Winston Salem Carbon Monoxide Limited Maintenance Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0961; FRL-9802-8] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2582. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0113; FRL-9810-7] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2583. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Imazosulfuron; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0419; FRL-9390-2] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2584. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina; Control Techniques Guidelines and Reasonably Available Control Technology; [EPA-R04-OAR-2009-0140; FRL-9810-8] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2585. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Mancozeb; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0628; FRL-9393-2] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2586. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards; Preventions of Significant Deterioration Requirements for PM2.5 Increments and Major and Minor Source Baseline Dates; State Board Requirements; North Dakota [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0726; FRL-9839-9] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2587. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2013-0100; FRL-9384-8] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2588. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spirotetramat; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0107; FRL-9382-8] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2589. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; State of North Dakota; Interstate Transportation of Pollution for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS [EPA-R08-OAR-2012-0348; FRL-9839-8] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2590. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfoxaflor; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0889; FRL-9371-4] received May 7, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2591. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Guar hydroxypropyltri methyl ammonium chloride; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0558; FRL-9387-2] received May 29, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2592. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee: New Source Review-Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0894; FRL-9837-1] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2593. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans: Atlanta, Georgia 1997 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reasonable Further Progress Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0223; FRl-9837-2] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2594. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Oklahoma: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [EPA-R06-RCRA-2012-0821; FRL-9817-6] received May 29, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2595. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Disapproval of PM2.5 Permitting Requirements [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0502; FRL-9838-1] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2596. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; State of California; Redesignation of San Diego County to Attainment for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0971; FRL-9818-1] received May 29, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2597. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Update to Materials Incorporated by reference [WV104-6042; FRL-9828-8] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2598. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Azoxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerance; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0283; FRL-9387-4] received May 29, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2599. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Disapproval of Air Quality State Implementation Plans; Arizona; Regional Haze and Interstate Transport Requirements [EPA-R090-OAR-2012-0904; FRL-9838-4] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2600. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; District of Columbia; Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions Reductions Regulations [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0965; FRL-9806-6] received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2601. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Administrative Revisions to EPAAR [EPA-HQ-OARM-2013-0294; FRL-9837-4] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2602. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Oregon: Open Burning and Enforcement Procedures [EPA-R10-OAR-2008-0903; FRL-9793-5] received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2603. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee: New Source Review-Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0894; FRL-9837-1] received July 24, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2604. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Determination of Attainment for the Sacramento Nonattainment Area for the 2006 Fine Particle Standard; California; Determination Regarding Applicability of Clean Air Act Requirements [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0799; FRL-9833-2] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2605. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — State of Kansas; Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program [EPA-R07-RCRA-2013-0447; FRL-9833-7] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2606. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hexythiazox; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0412; FRL-9391-3] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2607. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Azoxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0282; FRL-9384-2] received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2608. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Priorities List, Final Rule No. 56 [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2012-0064, 0598, 0599, 0600, 0601, 0602, 0603, 0604, 0606, 0607, and 0647; FRL 9815-1] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2609. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Bacillus mycoides isolate J; Time-Limited Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0397; FRL-9383-1] received April 23, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2610. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 1-Naphthaleneacetic acid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0203; FRL-9386-1] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2611. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Air Quality Standards Revision [EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0540; FRl-9805-5] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2612. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Federal Plan Requirements for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators Constructed On or Before December 1, 2008, and Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0405 and EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0534; FRL-9802-3] (RIN: 2060-AR11 and RIN: 2060-A004) received April 23, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2613. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting The Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0728; FRL-9799-2] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2614. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implemention Plans; Wisconsin; Prevention of Significant Deterioration Greenhouse Gas Tailoring and Biomass Deferral Rule [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0467; EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0538; FRL-9808-9] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2615. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arizona; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Programs [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0552; FRL-9780-9] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2616. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 1,3-Propanediol; Exemptions from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0921; FRL-9386-8] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2617. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implemenation Plans Atlanta, Georgia 1997 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reasonable Further Progress Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0147; FRL-9816-6] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2618. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Low Emission Vehicle Program [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0511; FRL-9822-6] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2619. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Triforine; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0780; FRL-9387-1] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2620. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Methyl 5-(dimethylamino)-2-methyl-5-oxopentanoate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0461; FRL-9385-9] received May 21, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2621. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dinotefuran; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0092; FRL-9381-5] received April 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2622. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; 1997 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Plan Revision; Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the Ohio Portion of the Wheeling Area [EPA-

R05-OAR-2012-0969; FRL-9821-3] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2623. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Connecticut; 111(d)/129 Revised State Plan for Large and Small Municipal Waste Combustors [EPA-R01-OAR-2013-0109; A-1-FRL-9800-1] received April 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2624. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Oregon: Eugene-Springfield PM10 Nonattainment Area Limited Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request [Docket No.: EPA-R10-OAR-2012-0193; FRL-9738-5] received April 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2625. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Lima 1997 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Plan Revision to Approved Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0050; FRL-9821-5] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2626. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Ohio; Volatile Organic Compound Emission Control Measures for the Cleveland Ozone Nonattainment Area [EPA-R05-OAR-2011-0595; FRL-9790-3] received April 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2627. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Revision to the Classification and Implementation of the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the Northern Virginia Nonattainment Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0289; FRL-9822-3] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2628. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Maryland; Revisions to the State Implementation Plan Approved by EPA through Letter Notice Actions [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0033; FRL-9822-5] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2629. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Direct Final Approval of Sewage Sludge Incinerators State Plan for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Indiana [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0372; FRL-9821-1] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2630. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Indiana: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [EPA-R05-RCRA-2012-0377; FRL-9817-9] received June 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2631. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Quality Designations for the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0233; FRL-9841-4] (RIN: 2060-AR18) received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2632. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [PA200-4204; FRL-9811-9] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2633. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Second 10-Year Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan for Colorado Springs [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0659; FRL-9840-7] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2634. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Second Ten-Year Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan for Greeley [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0658; FRL-9840-9] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2635. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Permit Exemption Rule [EPA-R05-OAR-2080-0402; FRL-9834-4] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2636. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of California, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, New Source Review [EPA-R09-OAR-2010-0062; FRL-9837-5] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2637. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter and 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R10-OAR-2011-0884; FRL-9841-1] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2638. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Complex Polymeric Polyhydroxy Acids; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0917; FRL-9391-2] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2639. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Conditional Exclusions from Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste for Solvent-Contaminated Wipes [EPA-HQ-RCRA-2003-0004; FRL-9838-2] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2640. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Forchlorfenuron; Temporary Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0010; FRL-9391-9] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2641. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sorbitan monooleate ethylene oxide adduct; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0908; FRL-9389-8] received July 31, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2642. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds — Exclusion of trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene [Solstice 1233zd(E)] [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0393; FRL-9800-8] (RIN: 2060-AQ38) received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2643. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Particulate Matter Air Quality Standards [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0083; FRL-9804-6] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2644. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Consumer Products and AIM Rules [EPA-R05-OAR-2010-0394; EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0786; FRL-9436-2] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2645. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Propiconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0246; FRL-9381-8] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2646. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0960; FRL-9799-3] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2647. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Supplemental Determination for Renewable Fuels Produced Under the Final RFS2 Program From Grain Sorghum; Correction [EPA-HQ-OAR; FRL-9803-6] received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2648. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; District of Columbia; Control of Emissions from Existing Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerator Units [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0434; FRL-9829-6] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2649. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Delegation of Authority to the Southern Ute Indian Tribe to Implement and Enforce National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and New Source Performance Standards [EPA-R08-OAR-2012-0764; FRL-9828-6] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2650. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Ethalfluralin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0303; FRL-9391-7] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2651. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0343; FRL-9824-9] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2652. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; California; South Coast Air Basin; Approval of PM10 Maintenance Plan and Redesignation to Attainment for the PM10 Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0007; FRL-9826-4] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2653. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Virginia; Removal of Consumer and Commercial Products Rules [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0376; FRL-9828-2] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2654. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sulfoxaflor; Pesticide Tolerances; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0889; FRL-9391-4] received June 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2655. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle, and Nonroad Technical Amendments [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0102; NHTSA-0152; FRL-9772-3] received May 15,2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2656. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Georgia; State Implementation Plan Miscellaneous Revisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0223; FRL-9813-8] received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2657. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; Transportation Conformity Revisions [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0044 (a); FRL-9814-5) received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2658. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Tennessee: Revisions to Volatile Organic Compound Definition [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0888; FRL-9814-3] received May 15, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2659. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fenpyroximate; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0716; FRL-9388-2] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2660. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Bacillus pumilus strain BU F-33; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0264; FRL-9389-2] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2661. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Infrastructure SIP for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone and the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter Standards [EPA-R02-OAR-2013-0130; FRL-9824-1] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2662. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; 110(a)(1) and (2) Infrastructure Requirements for the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0582; FRL-9820-7] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2663. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — North Carolina: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2012-0173; FRL-9823-1] received July 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2664. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Method for the Determination of Lead in Total Suspended Particulate Matter [EPA-HQ-OAR-2012-0210; FRL-9822-1] (RIN: 2060-AP89) received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2665. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Delegation of New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0981 FRL- 9806-3] received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2666. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fenbuconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0520; FRL-9390-5] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2667. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans for Tennessee: Revisions to Volatile Organic Compound Definition [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0888; FRL-9802-9] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2668. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Novaluron; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0291; FRL-9387-7] received June 28, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2669. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Consent Decree Requirements [EPA-R05-OAR-2012-0650; FRL-9809-1] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2670. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Approval of Texas Low Emission Diesel Fuel Rule Revisions [EPA-R06-OAR-2012-0766; FRL-9808-4] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2671. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Revisions to Control of Air Pollution from Nitrogen Compounds from Stationary Sources [EPA-R06-OAR-2011-0494; FRL-9808-2] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2672. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Georgia: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2009-0961; FRL-9806-9] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2673. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Glyphosate; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0132; FRL-9384-3] received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2674. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rule on Ethoxylated, Propoxylated Diamine Diaryl Substituted Phenylmethane Ester with Alkenylsuccinate, Dialkylethanolamine Salt [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2011-0577; FRL-9385-1] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received May 1, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2675. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acetamiprid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0626; FRL-9391-2] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2676. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Charlotte, Raleigh/Durham and Winston-Salem Carbon Monoxide Limited Maintenance Plan [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0961; FRL-9824-5] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2677. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; Reasonably Available Control Technology for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard [EPA-R01-OAR-2009-0449; A-1-FRL-9797-2] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2678. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New York; Infrastructure SIP for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone and the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter Standards [EPA-R02-OAR-2013-0274; FRL-9825-1] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2679. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Oregon: Heat Smart Program and Enforcement Procedures [EPA-R10-OAR-2012-0494; FRL-9802-7] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2680. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Revised Format for Materials Being Incorporated by Reference for Florida; Approval of Recodification of the Florida Administrative Code; Correcting Amendments [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0385; FRL-9824-2] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2681. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0233; FRL-9825-6] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2682. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0208; FRL-9825-7] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2683. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Kentucky: Kentucky Portion of Cincinnati-Hamilton, Revision to the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0062; FRL-9820-1] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2684. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Chance of Address for Region 7; Technical Correction [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0410; FRL-9825-5] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2685. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Propamocarb; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0887; FRL-9388-1] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2686. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Diisopropyl adipate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0469; FRL-9387-8] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2687. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cyproconazole; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0177; FRL-9387-3] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2688. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Allegheny County Reasonably Available Control Technology Under the 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0055; FRL-9820-3] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2689. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Interim Final Determination to Defer Sanctions; California; South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0384; FRL-9826-3] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2690. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Removal of Obsolete Regulations and Updates to Citations to State Regulations Due to Recodification [EPA-R03-OAR-2012-0955; FRL-9819-6], pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2691. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Petroleum Refineries [EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0146; FRL-9751-4] (RIN: 2060-AP84) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2692. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Sedaxane; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0704; FRL-9386-9] received June 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2693. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Significant New Use Rules on Certain Chemical Substances [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2010-0279; FRL-9390-6] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2694. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation, San Diego Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0362; FRL-9815-5] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2695. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Triforine, Pesticide Tolerances; Technical Correction [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0780; FRL-9389-9] received June 19, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2696. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting A Memorandum of Justification regarding Cooperative Threat Reduction activites; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2697. 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 13-086); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2698. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-109, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2699. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-102, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2700. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-065, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2701. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-033, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2702. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-099, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2703. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-094, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2704. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-106, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2705. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-097, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2706. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-093, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2707. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-015, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2708. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-108, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2709. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 13-048, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2710. 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. RSAT-12-3037); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2711. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Libya and UNSCR 2095 (RIN: 1400-AD41) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2712. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-119, ''Telehealth Reimbursement Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2713. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-120, ''Testing Intergrity Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2714. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-121, ''Closing of a Public Street and Alley and Elimination of Building Restriction Lines in and abutting Squares 5641 and N-5641, S.O. 07-2117, Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2715. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-122, ''Delta Sigma Theta Way Designation Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2716. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-123, ''Atlas Court Alley Designation Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2717. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-134, ''Board of Elections Petition Circulation Requirements Amendment Act of 2013'', pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2718. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-135, ''Dimitar Peshev Plaza Designation Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2719. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-136, ''Capitol Hill Business Improvement District Amendment Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2720. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-112, ''Vending Regulation Temporary Amendment Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2721. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-118, ''Workers' Compensation Statute of Limitations Temporary Amendment Act of 2013''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2722. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Divison, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — EPAAR Clause for Printing [EPA-HQ-OARM-2012-0196; FRL-9008-6] received April 12, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2723. A letter from the Division Chief, Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Application Procedures, Execution and Filing of Forms: Correction of State Office Address for Filings and Recordings, Including Proper Offices for Recording of Mining Claims; New Mexico/Oklahoma/Texas/Kansas [LLNM910000-L102000000. H0000] (RIN: 1004-AE33) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2724. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Adoption of Statutory Prohibition on the Operation of Jets Weighing 75,000 Pounds or Less that are not Stage 3 Noise Compliant [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0503; Amdt. No. 91-328] (RIN: 2120-AK25) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2725. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Flight Data Recorder Airplane Parameter Specification Omissions and Corrections [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0579; Amendment Nos. 91-329, 121-364 and 125-62] (RIN: 2120-AK27) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2726. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pilot Certification and Qualification Requirements for Air Carrier Operations [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0100; Amdt. Nos. 61-130; 121-365; 135-127; 141-1; 142-9] (RIN: 2120-AJ67) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2727. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Combined Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0688; Admt. No. 120-1] (RIN: 2120-AK01) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2728. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidelines for States and Territories received April 17, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2729. A letter from the Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Patient Access to Records (RIN: 2900-AO61) received July 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

2730. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicare Program; Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for Federal Fiscal Year 2014 [CMS-1448-F] (RIN: 0938-AR66) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2731. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB's final sequestration report for fiscal year 2013; (H. Doc. No. 113–53); to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

2732. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter regarding the verification of employment of Iraqi nationals; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

2733. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities for FY 2014 [CMS-1446-F] (RIN: 0938-AR65) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

2734. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicare Program; FY 2014 Hospice Wage Index and Payment Rate Update; Hospice Quality Reporting Requirements; and Updates on Payment Reform [CMS-1449-F] (RIN: 0938-AR64) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

2735. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Medicare Program; Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems for Acute Care Hospitals and the Long-Term Care Hospital Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2014 Rates; Quality Reporting Requirements for Specific Providers; Hospital Conditions of Participation; Payment Policies Related to Patient Status [CMS-1599-F] [CMS-1455-F] (RIN: 0938-AR53 and 0938-AR73) received August 2, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

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. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1407. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to new animal drugs; with amendments (Rept. 113–188). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 2978. A bill to require States to conduct Congressional redistricting through independent commissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. BASS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 2979. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to preserve the eligibility of a child for kinship guardianship assistance payments when the guardian is replaced by a successor legal guardian named in the kinship guardianship assistance agreement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 2980. A bill to require certain certifications before funds may be awarded for the operation of a Navigator program under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COLLINS of New York (for himself, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 2981. A bill to support innovative approaches to technology transfer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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

H.R. 2982. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to award grants to State educational agencies to develop comprehensive plans to strengthen elementary and secondary computer science education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 2983. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to require testing of underground sources of drinking water in connection with hydraulic fracturing operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H.R. 2984. A bill to rename the Bureau of Prisons as the Bureau of Corrections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAFFETZ (for himself, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. SALMON):

H.R. 2985. A bill to amend section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide incentives for the development of new combination drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 2986. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend the temporary Medicare payment rate floor for primary care services of primary care physicians to nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, physician assistants, and certified nurse-midwives under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2987. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phasedown the credit for electricity produced from wind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PETERSON, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 2988. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of full-time employee for purposes of the employer mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE, Ms. EDWARDS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CLAY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. FARR, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. POLIS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 2989. A bill to suspend the authority for the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (the successor institution to the United States Army School of the Americas) in the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MORAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FARR, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. BASS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HONDA, Ms. CLARKE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 2990. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce tobacco smuggling, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 2991. A bill to extend the Federal recognition to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. JORDAN, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H.R. 2992. A bill to regulate certain State taxation of interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 2993. A bill to require States to report information on Medicaid payments to abortion providers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. KIND, Mr. NEAL, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. WATT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 2994. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend for 1 year the exclusion from gross income of discharges of qualified principal residence indebtedness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. TIBERI):

H.R. 2995. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to eliminate the limitation on deductibles for employer-sponsored health plans; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 2996. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Network for Manufacturing Innovation and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCCAUL (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. THORNBERRY, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, and Mr. COOK):

H.R. 2997. A bill to require each agency to repeal two existing regulations before issuing a new regulation, 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. ELLISON:

H.R. 2998. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit mandatory pre-dispute arbitration agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ELLISON (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 2999. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for procedures ensuring accuracy in employment-related exchanges of records and information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 3000. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for additional investment visas for aliens investing in rural areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3001. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to permit commercial applicators of pesticides to create, retain, submit, and convey pesticide application-related records, reports, data, and other information in electronic form; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BARR (for himself, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SALMON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. CONAWAY):

H.R. 3002. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to State and local governments for payment of obligations, to prohibit the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System from financially assisting State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. ENYART, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 3003. A bill to amend the State Small Business Credit Initiative Act of 2010 to

allow participating States to provide program funds to small businesses for development of affordable housing; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BERA:

H.R. 3004. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to ensure that each Federal agency participating in the International Trade Data System develops and maintains the necessary information technology infrastructure to support the operation of the System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. SPEIER):

H.R. 3005. A bill to amend chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to permit the sale of, and access to, ''research use only'' products in diagnostic tests; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CALVERT (for himself, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 3006. A bill to authorize a land exchange involving the acquisition of private land adjacent to the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge in Arizona for inclusion in the refuge in exchange for certain Bureau of Land Management lands in Riverside County, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 3007. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require States to recognize the military experience of veterans when issuing licenses and credentials to veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 3008. A bill to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in Los Padres National Forest in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3009. A bill to protect investors in futures contracts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3010. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to require that repurchase-to-maturity transactions be treated as secured borrowings; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 3011. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to require any person subject to accounting principles or standards under the securities laws to show all transactions of such person on the balance sheet of such person; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CAPUANO (for himself, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. DELANEY):

H.R. 3012. A bill to establish the Securities and Derivatives Commission in order to combine the functions of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission in a single independent regulatory commission; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. JONES, and Mr. GRIMM):

H.R. 3013. A bill to reform the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3014. A bill to permit expungement of records of certain nonviolent criminal offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3015. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the establishment of supermarkets in certain underserved areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3016. A bill to provide grants to cities with high unemployment rates to provide job training, public works, and economic development programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COOK (for himself and Mr. SALMON):

H.R. 3017. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the energy credit for certain property under construction; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 3018. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the excise tax and special occupational tax in respect of firearms and to increase the transfer tax on any other weapon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. ELLISON):

H.R. 3019. A bill to amend chapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to enhance the requirements for pharmacies that compound drug products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DENT (for himself and Mr. ANDREWS):

H.R. 3020. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide parity under group and individual health plans and group and individual health insurance coverage for the provision of benefits for prosthetics and custom orthotics and benefits for other medical and surgical services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and 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. FINCHER:

H.R. 3021. A bill to provide for the personal liability of certain Federal officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORTENBERRY (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 3022. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to include national discovery trails, and to designate the American Discovery Trail, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 3023. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to facilitate water leasing and water transfers to promote conservation and efficiency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 3024. A bill to establish a smart card pilot program under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBSON:

H.R. 3025. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of the low-income housing credit that may be allocated in States damaged in 2011 by Hurricane Irene or Tropical Storm Lee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SALMON, Mr. LATTA, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FLEMING):

H.R. 3026. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to provide for the continuance of pay and allowances for members of the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof, during lapses in appropriations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. BARBER, Mr. ISSA, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SALMON, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK):

H.R. 3027. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 442 Miller Valley Road in Prescott, Arizona, as the ''Barry M. Goldwater Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HECK of Nevada (for himself and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 3028. A bill to amend the hold harmless provision for career and technical education assistance grants to States; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HURT (for himself and Mr. DELANEY):

H.R. 3029. A bill to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise certain rules relating to the status of qualified prepaid tuition programs under the securities laws; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 3030. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat Indian tribal governments in the same manner as State governments for certain Federal tax purposes, 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. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 3031. A bill to require a portion of closing costs to be paid by the enterprises with respect to certain refinanced mortgage loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ANDREWS,

Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mrs. DAVIS of California):

H.R. 3032. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, to create the National Office for Cyberspace, to revise requirements relating to Federal information security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LATTA (for himself, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. LONG, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan):

H.R. 3033. A bill to enhance energy security by expanding access to domestic energy resources, boost employment opportunities in the energy sector, and provide consumers relief from artificial price increases; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, 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. LOEBSACK (for himself, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 3034. A bill to establish a National Flood Research and Education Center to provide research, data, and recommendations on physical science, social science, economic analysis, policy analysis, risk analysis, monitoring, predicting, and planning as they relate to flooding and flood related issues; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POLIS, Mr. AMASH, and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 3035. A bill to permit periodic public reporting by electronic communications providers and remote computer service providers of certain estimates pertaining to requests or demands by Federal agencies under the provisions of certain surveillance laws where disclosure of such estimates is, or may be, otherwise prohibited by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select), and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

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

H.R. 3036. A bill to amend the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to specify when bank holding companies may be subject to certain enhanced supervision, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. LUMMIS (for herself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. PEARCE):

H.R. 3037. A bill to amend titles 5 and 28, United States Code, with respect to the award of fees and other expenses in cases brought against agencies of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCARTHY of California (for himself and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 3038. A bill to streamline the process of commercial space launch licensing and to establish demonstration projects involving the use of experimental aircraft in direct and indirect support of commercial space launch activities; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 3039. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that the Secretary of the Treasury provide a Tax Receipt to each taxpayer who files a Federal income tax return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MICHAUD (for himself and Ms. PINGREE of Maine):

H.R. 3040. A bill to provide for the minimum size of crews of freight trains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3041. A bill to prevent the Internal Revenue Service from unnecessarily seizing protected health information; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3042. A bill to prohibit the use of the social cost of carbon in any regulatory impact analysis until a Federal law is enacted authorizing such use; 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. NUNES (for himself, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. KIND, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. COLE, Ms. MOORE, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. GOSAR):

H.R. 3043. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the treatment of general welfare benefits provided by Indian tribes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NUNNELEE (for himself, Mr. HARPER, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi):

H.R. 3044. A bill to approve the transfer of Yellow Creek Port properties in Iuka, Mississippi; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. O'ROURKE (for himself, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. WALZ, Mr. STEWART, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ENYART, and Mr. MICHAUD):

H.R. 3045. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that the Secretary of Defense provides each member of the Armed Forces, before the member separates from the Armed Forces, with an electronic copy of the medical records of the member and a physical examination; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 3046. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand and simplify the credit for employee health insurance expenses of small employers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POCAN:

H.R. 3047. A bill to authorize borrowers of loans under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program to modify the interest rate of such loans to be equal to the interest rate for such loans at the time of modification; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 3048. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study of economically beneficial uses of the rights-of-way associated with certain highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ROONEY (for himself, Mr. CARTER, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 3049. A bill to treat members of the Armed Forces who were killed or wounded in the November 5, 2009, attack at Fort Hood, Texas, or the June 1, 2009, attack at Little Rock, Arkansas, as if the members were awarded the Purple Heart, to clarify the eligibility of such members for combat-related special compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIMES, Mr. MORAN, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CHU, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HONDA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HOLT, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. HAHN, Mr. FARR, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. ESTY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. TITUS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. DINGELL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. NEAL, and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 3050. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for treatment of permanent partnerships between individuals of the same gender as marriage for purposes of determining entitlement to benefits under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SANFORD:

H.R. 3051. A bill to extend State jurisdiction over submerged lands and to allow States to grant oil and natural gas leases in the extended area; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in

each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 3052. A bill to require that the Government prioritize all obligations on the debt held by the public in the event that the debt limit is reached, to require the sale of Federal assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, Financial Services, and Appropriations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. ROE of Tennessee):

H.R. 3053. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Professional Scholarship Program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. DOYLE):

H.R. 3054. A bill to establish a health and education grant program related to autism spectrum disorders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SOUTHERLAND (for himself, Mr. REED, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. KINGSTON):

H.R. 3055. A bill to reform the Federal supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) so that States have the option of conducting pilot projects to require that able-bodied individuals participate in work activities as a condition of receiving benefits under such program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself and Ms. BROWNLEY of California):

H.R. 3056. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on the provision of outreach and support services to veterans pursuing higher education under the Post 9/11 Educational Assistance Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TONKO (for himself and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 3057. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the credit for qualified fuel cell motor vehicles and to allow the credit for certain off-highway vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VALADAO (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. NUNES):

H.R. 3058. A bill to provide for additional Federal district judgeships for the eastern district of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITFIELD (for himself, Mr. STIVERS, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 3059. A bill to provide a biennial budget for the United States Government; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. BARTON, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. HALL, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. VELA):

H.R. 3060. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 232 Southwest Johnson Avenue in Burleson, Texas, as the ''Sergeant William Moody Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 3061. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to provide for the establishment of Youth Corps programs and provide for wider dissemination of the Youth Corps model; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WOLF, Mr. POE of Texas, and Mr. PITTS):

H.R. 3062. A bill to require assurances that certain family planning service projects and programs will provide pamphlets containing the contact information of adoption centers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 3063. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to require the Secretary of Commerce to develop a plan to conduct stock assessments for all stocks of fish for which a fishery management plan is in effect under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

H. Res. 326. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that any immigration reform proposal adopted by Congress should not legalize, grant amnesty for, or confer any other legal status condoning the otherwise unlawful entry or presence in the United States of any individual; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENTIVOLIO:

H. Res. 327. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding China's membership in the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself, Mr. BERA, Ms. MENG, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. HAHN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HONDA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KIND, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VELA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H. Res. 328. A resolution condemning the discrimination, hate crimes, racism, bigotry, bullying, and brutal violence perpetrated against Sikh-Americans, and all acts of vandalism against Sikh Gurdwaras in the United States, and remembering the tragedy that occurred at the Sikh Gurdwara of Wisconsin one year ago; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona (for himself, Mr. SIRES, Mr. PITTS, and Mr. HOLT):

H. Res. 329. A resolution calling for the support of the fundamental rights of all Egyptian citizens, equal access to justice and due process of law, and transparent and accountable governance in Egypt; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOHMERT (for himself, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. YOHO, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mrs. BACHMANN):

H. Res. 330. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that until the United States southern border is secured as confirmed by the governors and the legislatures jointly of the four southern border states, the House of Representatives shall not bring any legislation including any conference report regarding immigration to the floor of the House for a vote; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PETERS of California (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. POLIS, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mrs. BEATTY):

H. Res. 331. A resolution expressing support for designation of September 18 as ''National Innovation in Education Day''; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. GIBSON):

H. Res. 332. A resolution recognizing the 200th anniversary of the Howard Flats Farm in Hornell, New York; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. Res. 333. A resolution expressing the firm conviction of the House of Representatives that any continuing resolution or debt ceiling increase it may approve for the duration of the 113th Congress shall affirmatively include a provision specifically prohibiting the expenditure of any federal funds in support of or in implementation or effectuation or enforcement of any provision of the Affordable Care Act (''ObamaCare''); to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. VALADAO (for himself, Ms. CHU, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. COSTA, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HONDA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HOLT, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. NUNES, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. KIND, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr.

GARAMENDI, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. BERA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER):

H. Res. 334. A resolution condemning the attack that occurred at the Oak Creek Sikh Gurdwara on August 5, 2012, and honoring the memory of those who died in the attack; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

125. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution No. 290 urging the Congress, the Department of the Army, and the Department of Defense to again review Captain Albracht's heroic actions at Firebase Kate; to the Committee on Armed Services.

126. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 15 urging the Subcommittee on Communications and Technology to hold regular hearings regarding the nationwide broadband public safety network; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. LOWENTHAL:

H.R. 2978.

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

(1) the authority granted to Congress under article I, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the power to enact laws governing the time, place, and manner of elections for Members of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the authority granted to Congress under section 5 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution gives Congress the power to enact laws to enforce section of such amendment, which requires Representatives to be apportioned among the several States according to their number.

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 2979.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to ''provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.''

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H.R. 2980.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to Congress' legislative powers under Article I, Section 8, clause 3 to regulate Commerce among the several States.

By Mr. COLLINS of New York:

H.R. 2981.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 2982.

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

Aritcle 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 2983.

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

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2984.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18

By Mr. CHAFFETZ:

H.R. 2985.

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

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

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I 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 Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 2986.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 2987.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 2988.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 2989.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 14 and 18

By Mr. DOGGETT:

H.R. 2990.

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. DAINES:

H.R. 2991.

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER

H.R. 2992.

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

Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, including, but not limited to, Clauses 1, 3 and 18.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 2993.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18. The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. (Necessary and Proper Regulations to Effecctuate Powers.)

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2994.

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

Article I, Section 8, which states ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes,''

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2995.

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

Article 1 Section 8; The Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 2996.

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

Article 1 Section 8; The Congress shall have a Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for The Congress shall have the power for the common defense and general welfare of the United States

By Mr. MCCAUL:

H.R. 2997.

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

Article 1, Section8, Clause 3.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 2998.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 2999.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following clause of the United States Constitution:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.R. 3000.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4, which states that Congress has the power to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3001.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 3002.

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

Article I, Section 9, clause 7, which states that, ''No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by the law.''

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 3003.

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

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERA of California :

H.R. 3004.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 3005.

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

The attached bill is constitutional under Article I, Section VIII: ''The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States.''

By Mr. CALVERT:
H.R. 3006.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 1 and clause 18, and Article IV, section 3, clause 2.
By Mr. CALVERT:
H.R. 3007.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).
By Mrs. CAPPS:
H.R. 3008.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2
By Mr. CAPUANO:
H.R. 3009.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).
By Mr. CAPUANO:
H.R. 3010.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).
By Mr. CAPUANO:
H.R. 3011.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).
By Mr. CAPUANO:
H.R. 3012.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).
By Mr. CASSIDY:
H.R. 3013.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18). Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.
By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 3014.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clauses 1 and 3 of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 3015.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to interstate commerce).
By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 3016.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, known as the General Welfare Clause.'' This provision grants Congress the broad power ''to pay the Debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.''
By Mr. COOK:
H.R. 3017.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution
By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:
H.R. 3018.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1—The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.
By Ms. DELAURO:
H.R. 3019.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. DENT:
H.R. 3020.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Mr. FINCHER:
H.R. 3021.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. FORTENBERRY:
H.R. 3022.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority for this bill is pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. GARDNER:
H.R. 3023.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1, Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution which reads:
''The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts, and provide for the common Defense and General Welfare of the United States; but all Duties and Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''
By Mr. GERLACH:
H.R. 3024.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. GIBSON:
H.R. 3025.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I
By Mr. GOHMERT:
H.R. 3026.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution sets forth the power of appropriations and states that ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . .''
In addition, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 states that ''The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . .''
Also, Article I, Section 8, Clauses 12 and 13 states that Congress shall have power ''to raise and support Armies . . .'' and ''to provide and maintain a Navy.''
Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds in order to ensure that U.S. servicemembers will not lose pay.
By Mr. GOSAR:
H.R. 3027.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Congress has the express constitutional authority pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution. This clause provides: The Congress shall have Power ''To establish post offices and post roads''
By Mr. HECK of Nevada:
H.R. 3028.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .
By Mr. HURT:
H.R. 3029.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. KIND:
H.R. 3030.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8.
By Mr. LANGEVIN:
H.R. 3031.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. LANGEVIN:
H.R. 3032.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for executing powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. LATTA:
H.R. 3033.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, cl. 3
The Congress shall have the power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the states, and with Indian Tribes;
Article IV, Section 3, cl. 2
The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States;
By Mr. LOEBSACK:
H.R. 3034.
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. LOFGREN:
H.R. 3035.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8.
By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:
H.R. 3036.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this bill rests lies in Article 1, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution, which allows for every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the President to be codified into law; and therefore implicitly allows Congress to repeal any bill that has been passed by both chambers and signed into law by the President.
Additionally, the Constitution grants to Congress the explicit power to regulate commerce in and among the states, as enumerated in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause.

By Mrs. LUMMIS:
H.R. 3037.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 9: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.
Article 4, Section 3: 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. McCARTHY of California:
H.R. 3038.
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.
Article I, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. McDERMOTT:
H.R. 3039.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I of the Constitution
By Mr. MICHAUD:
H.R. 3040.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8,
By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 3041.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution
By Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania:
H.R. 3042.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, clauses 3 and 18, of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. NUNES:
H.R. 3043.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 3 of Section 2 of Article I of the United States Constitution
Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution
Section 2 of the XIV Amendment to the United States Constitution
By Mr. NUNNELEE:
H.R. 3044.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, clause 18.
By Mr. O'ROURKE:
H.R. 3045.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. PALLONE:
H.R. 3046.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8
By Mr. POCAN:
H.R. 3047.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.
By Mr. REED:
H.R. 3048.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8; The Congress shall have a Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for The Congress shall have the power for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.
By Mr. ROONEY:
H.R. 3049.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8: to make rules for the government and Regulation of the land and naval forces.
By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California:
H.R. 3050.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. SANFORD:
H.R. 3051.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article IV Section. 3. ''The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.''
The clause is relevant to the ''Coastal States Extension Act of 2013'' because it involves an adjustment in determining states' rights in the Territory belonging to the United States.
By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:
H.R. 3052.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.
By Ms. SINEMA:
H.R. 3053.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof; as enumerated in Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 3054.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3
By Mr. SOUTHERLAND:
H.R. 3055.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this legislation is based is found in Article I Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution which grants Congress the power to provide for the general Welfare of the United States.
By Mr. TAKANO:
H.R. 3056.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mr. TONKO:
H.R. 3057.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1,
All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.
By Mr. VALADAO:
H.R. 3058.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I Section 8 Clause 9 and Article III Section 1 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. WHITFIELD:
H.R. 3059.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, section 8, clause 1 of the Constitution.
By Mr. WILLIAMS:
H.R. 3060.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. WILSON of Florida:
H.R. 3061.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.
By Mr. WITTMAN:
H.R. 3062.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.
By Mr. WITTMAN:
H.R. 3063.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 7: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 23: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 25: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 32: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. HECK of Washington, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 36: Mr. TIBERI.
H.R. 46: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 60: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 107: Mr. GOSAR and Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 127: Mr. CONAWAY.
H.R. 147: Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 148: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 166: Mr. TIBERI and Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 198: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 259: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. RADEL, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, and Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 262: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 269: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 274: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. WALZ.
H.R. 279: Ms. JENKINS and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 301: Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 310: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 333: Mr. HECK of Washington and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 351: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 354: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 401: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 436: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. ELLMERS, and Mr. PITTS.
H.R. 460: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 495: Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 506: Ms. BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 508: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 526: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. ESTY, and Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 543: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 556: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 589: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 610: Mr. KEATING and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 611: Mr. KEATING and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 628: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 630: Mr. DINGELL and Ms. HANABUSA.
H.R. 647: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. VISCLOSKY.
H.R. 664: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. WATT.
H.R. 679: Mr. COFFMAN and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 683: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 685: Mr. KEATING, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 688: Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 713: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. COOK, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. DUFFY, and Mr. LEWIS.
H.R. 721: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 763: Mr. GARCIA.
H.R. 764: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 776: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico.
H.R. 778: Mr. SIRES.
H.R. 792: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
H.R. 794: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 795: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
H.R. 845: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 847: Mr. BERA of California and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 851: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 853: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H.R. 855: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 858: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 863: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
H.R. 901: Mr. MAFFEI.
H.R. 903: Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 924: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 938: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 942: Mr. NUNES, Mr. CLAY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. DEUTCH, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 946: Mr. HOLDING, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. GOWDY, and Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 949: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 952: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 956: Mrs. CAPITO and Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 961: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 984: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 997: Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 1014: Mrs NOEM.
H.R. 1015: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 1019: Mr. TAKANO and Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 1020: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 1027: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 1030: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 1077: Mrs WAGNER.
H.R. 1091: Mr. HARPER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SCALISE, and Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 1094: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 1095: Mr. NUNNELEE.
H.R. 1098: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 1101: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 1125: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 1143: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. BURGESS.
H.R. 1146: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 1148: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 1173: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 1175: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1179: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1180: Mr. NADLER, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. MENG, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1186: Mr. MCCARTHY of California.
H.R. 1199: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 1201: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 1250: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 1252: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 1284: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1309: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 1321: Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 1337: Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 1354: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. PEARCE.
H.R. 1426: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 1428: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 1429: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 1461: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 1462: Mr. DENT.
H.R. 1473: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 1528: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 1531: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 1551: Mr. SHUSTER.
H.R. 1552: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 1563: Mr. ENYART, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 1590: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 1591: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 1601: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 1620: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. WALDEN, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 1645: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1661: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 1666: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 1667: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1690: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 1717: Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. REED, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 1726: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 1731: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. GRIMM.
H.R. 1733: Mr. MARINO and Mr. CAMP.
H.R. 1739: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 1750: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
H.R. 1761: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 1771: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. HECK of Nevada, and Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 1773: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 1775: Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 1779: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 1780: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 1787: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 1795: Mrs CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1796: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 1801: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1812: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1821: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico
H.R. 1824: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 1825: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 1827: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1837: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 1838: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 1851: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1869: Mr. BARR and Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 1878: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 1890: Ms. SHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1900: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1905: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1906: Mr. MORAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1907: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1910: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 1920: Mr. CAPUANO and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 1921: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1940: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 1943: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1962: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1971: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 1984: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 1991: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 1995: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1998: Ms. CHU and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 2000: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. DELANEY, and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2013: Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 2016: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2019: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. LONG.
H.R. 2026: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2028: Mr. COHEN and Mr. DEFAZIO.
H.R. 2041: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 2044: Ms. CHU and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2051: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 2053: Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 2084: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. HECK of Nevada.
H.R. 2085: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. HECK of Washington.
H.R. 2107: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2116: Mr. COHEN and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2119: Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 2134: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 2146: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2189: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 2199: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2201: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2203: Mr. LATHAM, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. VALADAO, MR. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. MICA, Mr. BARR, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. NUNES, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mr. GIBBS.
H.R. 2241: Mr. POSEY and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 2273: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 2283: Mr. POE of Texas and Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 2288: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2302: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2305: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2309: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 2311: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 2315: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 2324: Mr. BROUN of Georgia.
H.R. 2328: Mr. POMPEO and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2330: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 2346: Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 2368: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 2399: Mr. BARTON, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2408: Mr. POMPEO.
H.R. 2415: Mr. OLSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 2419: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. CHU, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2422: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2424: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2429: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.
H.R. 2439: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2445: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2446: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 2453: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 2454: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 2456: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.
H.R. 2457: Mr. KILMER and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2463: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2474: Mr. MAFFEI, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2475: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2479: Mr. HIMES, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. BASS, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2480: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 2483: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2502: Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. PETERS of Michigan.
H.R. 2504: Ms. NORTON, Mr. BARLETTA, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2506: Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2510: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 2512: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2523: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 2537: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 2542: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 2560: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.
H.R. 2561: Mr. WALBERG and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2575: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LANCE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. BARTON, and Mr. HARPER.
H.R. 2578: Mr. NOLAN.
H.R. 2582: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. PETERS of California, Ms. HAHN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2588: Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 2591: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 2607: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan and Mr. PITTENGER.
H.R. 2614: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2653: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 2656: Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2663: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 2671: Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 2679: Mr. MARINO.
H.R. 2682: Mr. GOWDY, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. LATTA, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. HURT, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. GOODLATTE, and Ms. GRANGER.
H.R. 2686: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2692: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2700: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2702: Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2717: Mr. BENTIVOLIO and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2720: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
H.R. 2725: Mr. OLSON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. NUNNELEE, and Mrs. ELLMERS.
H.R. 2727: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2738: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 2740: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 2757: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. BASS, Ms. CLARKE, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. WATT.
H.R. 2761: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 2764: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2765: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.R. 2766: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2770: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2772: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 2773: Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, and Mr. VISCLOSKY.
H.R. 2774: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2775: Mr. MARINO, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. JONES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. MESSER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. LANCE, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 2776: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. POE of Texas.
H.R. 2780: Mr. LEWIS, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MOORE, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2785: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2789: Mr. JONES, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 2797: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 2799: Mr. COBLE.
H.R. 2801: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MICHAUD, and Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 2805: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2806: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.
H.R. 2809: Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. COTTON, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. OLSON, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. COBLE, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 2810: Mr. BARTON, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. LANCE, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.
H.R. 2821: Ms. CHU, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. POCAN, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 2822: Mr. ENGEL.
H.R. 2823: Mr. LONG.
H.R. 2824: Mr. CRAMER and Mrs. LUMMIS.
H.R. 2825: Mr. KILMER and Ms. CHU.
H.R. 2826: Mr. HECK of Nevada and Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 2837: Mr. BENTIVOLIO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. COBLE, and Mr. DUFFY.
H.R. 2839: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. FOSTER, and Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 2845: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 2848: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 2849: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2851: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 2852: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 2854: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2865: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2870: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 2875: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 2878: Mr. COHEN and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 2882: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 2884: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2887: Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 2889: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2901: Ms. BASS, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 2907: Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 2913: Mr. RUNYAN.
H.R. 2917: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 2924: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 2925: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 2931: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 2932: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 2933: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2936: Ms. CLARKE, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 2937: Mr. MAFFEI.
H.R. 2939: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 2955: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 2956: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 2958: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2967: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
H.R. 2975: Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 2976: Mr. COHEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. KUSTER.
H.J. Res. 1: Mr. POMPEO.
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. POMPEO.
H.J. Res. 16: Mr. YOHO.
H.J. Res. 43: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.J. Res. 46: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.J. Res. 51: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mrs. BACHMANN.
H.J. Res. 55: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina and Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H. Con. Res. 16: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MAFFEI, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. SALMON.
H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas and Mr. PALLONE.
H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. THORNBERRY.
H. Res. 36: Mr. SIMPSON.
H. Res. 72: Mr. OLSON.
H. Res. 101: Mr. PASCRELL.
H. Res. 109: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H. Res. 112: Mr. CAPUANO.
H. Res. 119: Mr. HURT.
H. Res. 147: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H. Res. 188: Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. MARINO, Mr. SIRES, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H. Res. 208: Mr. POLIS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. BORDALLO.
H. Res. 218: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H. Res. 231: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H. Res. 250: Mr. GOHMERT.
H. Res. 254: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. BACHUS.
H. Res. 281: Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. WALORSKI, and Mr. POSEY.
H. Res. 285: Mr. POLIS, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. SERRANO.
H. Res. 293: Mr. VARGAS.
H. Res. 301: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H. Res. 302: Mr. TURNER and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
H. Res. 304: Mr. ISRAEL.
H. Res. 307: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H. Res. 308: Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. WAXMAN.
H. Res. 313: Mr. HARPER.
H. Res. 314: Mr. TAKANO.
H. Res. 319: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. NADLER.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 2134: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XV, the following discharge petition was filed:

Petition 4, July 30, 2013, by Mr. STEVE STOCKMAN on House Resolution 306, was signed by the following Members: Steve Stockman, Paul C. Broun, and Louie Gohmert.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added his name to the following discharge petition:

Petition 3 by Mr. VAN HOLLEN on House Resolution 174: Walter B. Jones.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 2013 No. 114

Senate

The Senate met at 11:45 and 59 seconds a.m., and was called to order by the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, August 2, 2013.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK R. WARNER, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LEAHY thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 2013, AT 10:30 A.M.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, August 6, 2013.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 11:46 and 29 seconds a.m., adjourned until Tuesday, August 6, 2013, at 10:30 a.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO CHEF VINCENT HENDERSON, MOBILE'S CULINARY AMBASSADOR

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a local legend, who—through his many talents—introduced the culinary treasures of Mobile, Alabama to the world. On July 5, 2013, we lost Chef Vincent Henderson, but we will always fondly remember his warm smile, passion for living and the best creole cooking on the Gulf Coast.

A native of Mobile, ''Vince'' Henderson grew up surrounded by an appreciation for cooking. His father owned the original Best Grill in Mobile. In an account published in the Mobile's Lagniappe newspaper, Chef Henderson talked about those early days that had such an influence upon his life as Mobile's culinary ambassador. ''As a young child, on Saturdays some of my brothers and sisters, we would sit down with a 100-pound box of shrimp. It would take us all day, outside, to wash and sort the shrimp into three sizes. We knew which ones to put aside for frying, for gumbo and other uses.''

Not only did Vince continue to glean cooking knowledge from his father's restaurant business throughout his childhood, but he also widened his experience by engaging in various other jobs, ranging from waiting at multiple restaurants to washing dishes in Mobile's first Chinese restaurant. He managed to have multiple side jobs throughout his vigorous pursuit of the math and chemistry degree he earned during college, showing his determination and his love for the culinary world. These jobs were merely the beginning for Vince.

Due to his persistence and his vast gustatory experience, Vince rapidly ascended up the ranks of the culinary world. His exquisite Cajun cooking allowed him to quickly become a notable name, particularly in Washington, D.C. Alexis Herman, former Secretary of Labor and friend of Vince's, commissioned him to cater events for the Democratic National Committee. This entre gave Vince the opportunity to expose many other prominent figures and organizations to his authentic, creole cooking. He was hired to prepare his unique Gulf Coast delicacies for the events of the Congressional Black Caucus, the former First Lady Hillary Clinton, and a famous basketball player, Dikembe Motombo. One of the most notable highlights of Vince's career, he was the first African American caterer to serve inside the White House.

Vince eventually returned to his native Mobile after distinguishing himself as one of the most prominent chefs the city has ever seen. Requests for his culinary talents were unceasing upon his return, and he was even commissioned to return to D.C. in 2010 to cater a meal for Surgeon General Regina Benjamin. These prestigious examples of Vince's work are merely a scratch on the surface of all of the people who had the privilege of enjoying Vince, and his delectable meals, throughout his years.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of South Alabama, I would like to personally extend my condolences to Vince's beloved brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, and multitudes of friends for their loss. You are all in our thoughts and prayers.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HEALTH DELIVERY INC. FOR 44 YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE—HEALTH DELIVERY, INC. IS RECOGNIZED DURING NATIONAL HEALTH CENTER WEEK FOR 44 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. DANIEL T. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating and recognizing a locally-owned small business in my district, Health Delivery Inc., for 44 years of dedicated service.

Health Delivery Inc. is a community health center located in the Fifth Congressional District. For 44 years this community health center has helped many residents of the Fifth Congressional District and I ask the 113th Congress to join me in recognizing them for their hard work and dedication.

Health centers are located in underserved areas and locally-controlled by patient–majority boards, making each health center responsive to the needs of the individual community it serves. The health center model has been proven to be an effective means of overcoming barriers to access for the medically underserved and in doing so, improving health care outcomes and reducing health care costs.

As locally owned and operated small businesses, health centers also serve as critical economic engines helping to power local economies. In these difficult economic times, health centers are economic drivers in their communities. This year, over 400 communities nationwide submitted applications seeking a health center, for an anticipated 25 awards. This vividly demonstrates an overwhelming demand for access to comprehensive primary care across the nation.

The services provided by Health Delivery Inc. greatly benefit Michigan and the Fifth Congressional District by delivering comprehensive, high quality and accessible health care. Health Delivery Inc., is committed to expanding to meet the needs of the communities they serve and to grow their reach to serve every individual who currently lacks regular access to a health care home.

It is fitting, Mr. Speaker, that Health Delivery's anniversary falls close to National Health Center Week. National Health Center Week offers the opportunity to recognize America's health centers, their staff, board members, and all those responsible for the continued success and growth of the program since its creation almost 50 years ago.

During National Health Center Week, we recognize the multitude of ways in which America's Health Centers are transforming care in local communities. I encourage every Member of Congress to visit their local health centers and celebrate the important role they play in serving our communities.

CONGRATULATING DR. CHRIS COOPER ON RECEIVING THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF GOVERNORS AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN TEACHING

HON. MARK MEADOWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Chris Cooper, associate professor and head of the Department of Political Science and Public Affairs at Western Carolina University (WCU), for receiving the University of North Carolina Board of Governors Award for Excellence in Teaching.

A faculty member at WCU since 2002, Dr. Cooper regularly wins rave reviews from his students and praise from his faculty colleagues for his engaging and dynamic teaching style.

In addition to his innovative teaching techniques in the classroom, Dr. Cooper is known for playing an instrumental role in implementing a new master's-level capstone experience at WCU where students demonstrate their competence in public affairs by working directly with community partners.

An active researcher, Dr. Cooper has written numerous articles, including editorial columns for newspapers across the state, and made many television and radio appearances due to his expertise on political issues.

Dr. Cooper won the WCU Distinguished Scholar Award in 2011 and the WCU Chancellor's Award for Engaged Teaching in 2007.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire 11th District of North Carolina, I congratulate Dr. Cooper on being named one of the best teachers in the University of North Carolina system and thank him for his commitment to the students of Western Carolina University.

RECOGNIZING THE HEROIC SERVICE AND COMMITMENT OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES CHESTER MOHN

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the service of Private First Class James Chester Mohn who went missing in action in the Himalayan Mountains on June 6, 1943. I am honored to share these brief remarks as part of his final farewell, today, August 4, 2013.

James Chester Mohn was a Tacoma area native. Growing up in the Fern Hill area, he graduated from Lincoln High School with the class of 1939. Shortly thereafter, he was drafted in the Army Air Corps and worked as a radioman on C47–A cargo transport planes. Loaded with munitions, Mohn and his crew left Lalmanirhat, India on the 25th of May, 1943 and they were reported missing in action on June 6, 1943.

In November of 2010, nearly 70 years after the cargo plane was last seen, remnants of the plane were discovered and the plane was identified. Now, we join Gladys Terry, the sister of James Mohn and Virgil James Holman, Mohn's nephew, in celebration of his life while paying respect for his ultimate sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to help VFW Post 91 and the greater Tacoma community in their acknowledgement of this local serviceman. In addition, I am grateful to the Lincoln High School R.O.T.C. and the Puyallup Tribe Veterans Committee for their participation on this occasion.

With the final farewell of James Mohn, we are reminded of the enormous sacrifices that the servicemen and women of our armed forces make each day for the safety of Americans at home and abroad. While it is with heavy hearts that we recognize this unfortunate loss of life, this occasion also gives us the opportunity to again thank the men and women who help protect and defend our nation and our way of life.

I am pleased to recognize James Chester Mohn and all of our servicemen and women today, who continue to honor our nation with their bravery, loyalty, and devotion.

CONGRATULATING MR. AND MRS. MARCINE AND NITA LOU WEBB

HON. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of Mr. and Mrs. Marcine and Nita Lou Webb of San Angelo, Texas. Over the past three decades, Mr. and Mrs. Webb have made it their mission to visit all 50 state capitol buildings throughout the United States. Their 35-year journey culminated in June when they traveled to Augusta, Maine.

Their adventure took them from the dusty West Texas plains to every corner of this nation. It has given them the opportunity to witness firsthand the vast beauty found throughout our country and experience the people, traditions, and history that make America great.

The most endearing part of their story is that they made this journey together, side by side, with the help and support of their family and friends. The latest visit to Augusta was an early wedding anniversary gift from their loving children Becky, Penny, Dennis, and Marcie to help them celebrate their 65th anniversary together on August 28, an astonishing feat on its own.

Their devotion over the years is a testimony to their love of our county, to each other, and their family. As they gather with family and friends to celebrate this occasion, may they be blessed by their wisdom and learn from their experiences. I congratulate them on their accomplishing their long sought–after goal and their many years together. I wish them many more.

RECOGNIZING LIEUTENANT GENERAL DOUGLAS H. OWENS ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AFTER MORE THAN 33 YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and congratulate Lieutenant General Douglas H. Owens on the occasion of his retirement from the United States Air Force after more than 33 years of faithful service. Lieutenant General Owens will retire on October 1, 2013, concluding his duty as the Vice Commander of Air Education and Training Command, Joint Base San Antonio–Randolph, Texas.

General Owens is a command pilot with more than 3,100 hours in various aircraft, including the T–37, T–38, T–41, T–6 and A/OA–10. He flew combat missions in the first A–10 squadron deployed to operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. He has commanded at the squadron, group and wing levels, and served in a variety of operational and staff positions. These include assignments in the Headquarters U.S. Air Force Checkmate Division and Operations Directorate on the Joint Staff, supporting Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and other operations worldwide. He has also served as a numbered air force vice commander and as deputy commander of a joint task force for Pacific Command. General Owens has served five tours in the Pacific, including an assignment as the Vice Commander of Pacific Air Forces supporting combat readiness, theater security cooperation, enhanced force posture and presence throughout the theater.

General Owens is a 1980 graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy, and obtained his Masters Degree from the University of Phoenix in 1988. He is a graduate of Squadron Officer School, Air Command and Staff College, and National War College where he earned a second Masters degree in 1998. General and Mrs. Owens have two adult children: John and Michael, and four grandchildren. Both John and Michael have continued the family tradition of service and are also currently serving as officers in the Air Force.

Among his many military duties that spanned his career and included 18 Permanent Change of Station moves, General Owens served as the 36th Wing Commander at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam. It is during this assignment that I had the opportunity to get to know both General Owens and his wife Teresa. During his tenure as the Wing Commander he was responsible for the conduct of the Pacific Command's Continuous Bomber Presence, Theater Security Packages, numerous exercises supporting the region, and contingency response operations from Andersen Air Force Base. General Owens was responsible for the well-being of more than 8,000 military and civilian personnel on Andersen AFB and also was tasked to ensure the successful employment, deployment, integration, and enabling of air and space forces from the most forward sovereign U.S. Air Force base in the Pacific. His leadership was critical during the stand-up of Joint Region Marianas and during the planning phases for the realignment of Marines from Okinawa to Guam. He also continued to ensure successful implementation of certain portions of the current Pacific Airpower Resiliency strategy. Additionally, his support of the local community on Guam was extraordinary, and I am very thankful for the lasting relationships he built between the military and civilian community which remain strong today.

I again congratulate Lieutenant General Owens on the occasion of his retirement. I join the people of Guam in commending him for his exceptional service to our great nation and thanking him for his contributions to our community. Although General Owens and Teresa will be greatly missed, I wish them both all the best as they transition to the next stage of their life and enjoy a long and happy retirement together.

IN HONOR OF THE APTOS HIGH SCHOOL ROBOTICS CLUB

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Aptos High School Robotics Club—winners of the 2013 International Marine Advanced Technology Education (MATE) Underwater Robotics Competition. The club, which independently designed, built, operated, and competed with their remote operated vehicle (ROV) in this year's competition, has won the MATE competition for the second time in three years. This year's original design, ''The Kracken'', is a deep–water ROV engineered to maintain ocean observing systems. This fully functional submersible, a collaborative effort by fourteen bright and young scientific minds, demonstrates that people of all ages have much to contribute to the science and technology necessary to better understand our treasured oceans.

The MATE competition challenges K–12, community college, and university students from all over the world to design and build ROVs to tackle missions modeled after real world modern science scenarios. The competition requires students to think of themselves

as "entrepreneurs" and transform their teams into companies that manufacture, market and sell "products."

In addition to engineering their ROVs, the students are required to prepare technical reports, poster displays and engineering presentations that are delivered to working professionals. This structure allows competitors to experience the "real world" aspects of bringing such products to the marketplace; not only highlighting the importance of ocean observation and exploration, but also the intrapersonal and professional skills needed to effectively contribute in a professional environment.

Mr. Speaker, I am immensely proud of these talented and hardworking young oceans leaders from my congressional district and congratulate them on their remarkable achievement. These students have proven, on an international level, that the innovative mind and entrepreneurial spirit is alive and well in all generations of Americans. Constituents in my district have long recognized the value of our oceans and coasts and the Aptos High Robotics Team has developed an important prototype that will help scientists gather more ocean observing data. I commend the team for their efforts and encourage them to continue to pursue their passion for ocean science and exploration.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FARMER'S MARKET WEEK

HON. ANN M. KUSTER

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Farmer's Market Week, which will take place August 4, 2013 through August 10, 2013.

In New Hampshire, the agricultural industry contributes nearly one billion dollars to our local economy every year. With over 400,000 acres of land across the Granite State devoted to everything from timber operations and greenhouses to dairy farms and apple orchards, agriculture is an integral part of our landscape and history. I am proud to be the first Representative from New Hampshire to serve on the House Agriculture Committee in seventy years.

Farmer's markets are a vital part of our communities in New Hampshire, connecting the farmers who grow our food with the families who consume it. In fact, farmer's markets could be found in New England all the way back to colonial times. Currently, there are nearly one hundred farmer's markets throughout the Granite State, from small summertime gatherings to year-round markets—and the number is still growing. Many of these markets were created by individual citizens with a passion for serving their community and the willingness to roll up their sleeves and make it happen.

Farmer's markets strengthen our communities by supporting local farmers and providing consumers with fresh, nutritious food. It's a win for our economy, a win for our health, and a win for the environment. That's the New Hampshire way.

The growing number and popularity of these markets is truly a testament of the commitment that Granite Staters have to our communities. National Farmer's Market Week recognizes the important role that farmer's markets play in our food system, and I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the nearly 8,000 farmer's markets across our great nation.

SEQUESTRATION'S EFFECT ON PANCREATIC CANCER RESEARCH

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year President Obama signed into law The Recalcitrant Cancer Research Act. This law takes an important step to accelerate research on pancreatic cancer and other cancers with the highest mortality rates and for which there has been little progress on diagnosis or treatment. In recent decades, steady progress has been made in improving the survival rate for many forms of cancer, but today only 6% of individuals diagnosed with pancreatic cancer will survive more than five years. This staggering statistic, which has not improved in 40 years, only begins to tell the story of the enormous toll this disease has taken on these patients and their families.

Under the new law, the National Cancer Institute at the NIH will develop a scientific framework to attack pancreatic, lung and other deadly cancers. The NCI has started this process by convening a working group of experts in the field of pancreatic cancer research and releasing an initial report with recommendations about high–priority research areas. When fully implemented, this law holds promise to lay the foundation for the development of better diagnostics and treatments that pancreatic cancer patients desperately need.

Now, sequestration is putting this progress in doubt. In one fell swoop, the sequester chopped $1.55 billion from the NIH budget. Even before these cuts took effect in the middle of this fiscal year, the threat of the sequester caused NIH to delay or trim down the size of research grants. Now that it is in effect, the sequester has impacted every area of medical research and every Institute and Center within NIH. NIH-funded researchers in labs across the country will receive 700 fewer research grants this year than last year. And the bite of the Budget Control Act's cuts to NIH could deepen next year if Congress does not correct it.

The Director of NIH, Dr. Francis Collins, has said that "if the Budget Control Act—imposed caps on discretionary programs continue, and NIH funding is reduced proportionally over the next 10 years, funding will decline by about $19 billion. The consequences will be harmful to scientific progress and to American leadership in science."

The erosion of NIH's budget represents bad policy and missed opportunities. Advancements in science and health care take time and sustained funding. Breakthroughs occur only after years of incremental gains. The sequester is disrupting and delaying the efforts of our nation's leading researchers and scientists who are toiling to understand complex and unsolved medical problems. The squeeze of the sequester is also jeopardizing the future biomedical research workforce by making it more difficult to recruit and train the next generation of scientists and bio-engineers.

The science and research community is sounding the alarm. Congress needs to provide strong, stable funding for NIH in order for our global leadership in science and biomedical research to continue and for our researchers' discoveries to benefit patients as soon as possible. Let's not allow ideological budget battles to jeopardize our country's investments in the health of our citizens any longer. I urge my colleagues to listen to the experts, work together, and take action to replace the arbitrary cuts of sequestration with a balanced plan that reflects public priorities and common sense.

RECOGNIZING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE OF THE HONORABLE JO BONNER

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished service of my good friend and colleague from Alabama, JO BONNER. Both JO and I are privileged to represent portions of the Gulf Coast. Our constituents in Alabama's First Congressional District and Florida's First Congressional District share inextricable bonds built on family, friendship and faith.

I have had the opportunity to work closely with JO over the past decade, and I can truly say that he is one of the hardest working lawmakers here in Washington. He is also a man of unimpeachable character, and his integrity as a public servant was reflected in his tenure as Chairman of the House Ethics Committee. Serving as Chairman of such an important House committee is a great challenge, but JO has served in some of the most challenging roles here in the House, including as a member of the Appropriations Committee and as Assistant Whip.

Despite taking on demanding leadership roles in Congress, JO has never stopped fighting on behalf of his constituents to help lure economic development to the Gulf Coast. JO helped lead the Gulf effort to bring the newly opened Airbus A320 assembly plant to Mobile, which is the company's first American production facility. The thousands of jobs that the Airbus plant has brought to the Gulf Coast come on top of other efforts led by JO to promote the Gulf Coast as a region open for business. In 2007, JO was a crucial figure in the construction of the $4.8 billion ThyssenKrupp Steel plant, which brought thousands of jobs to the area, and he has also helped already established businesses, such as Austal USA, expand and create new jobs. JO's unwavering efforts helped businesses create thousands of jobs for both his constituents and mine, and the entire Gulf Coast region will continue to benefit from these projects for decades to come.

JO has been a leader in the Gulf community in good times, helping to promote economic growth and job creation; however, he has also been there during devastating disasters such as the recovery from Hurricane Ivan in 2005, and, most recently, the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill in 2010. JO worked closely with federal, state, and local authorities to coordinate

the emergency response efforts, while simultaneously working to hold BP accountable through the Gulf Coast Claims Facility. Here in Washington, JO and I worked closely with other members from the Gulf states to draft and pass the RESTORE Act, which will bring billions of dollars of fine money from the oil spill back to the impacted communities for economic and ecological restoration. JO's constant leadership and work on behalf of his constituents have left an indelible mark on his district, and his tireless work has helped assure a more prosperous future for citizens along the Gulf.

We will all be sad to see JO leave the House, and I will particularly miss his commonsense approach to legislating, but we also know that his service to the people of the State of Alabama is far from over. JO's new position as vice chancellor of government relations and economic development for the University of Alabama System will allow him to continue his distinguished service to the people of Alabama. Although as a University of Florida graduate, I think I can speak for the entire SEC, when I say that the last thing that the University of Alabama needs is more world–class talent. JO's track record of success here in the House will no doubt be an invaluable asset to the University of Alabama system and its students.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the whole House I extend my deep gratitude to JO for his years of distinguished service on behalf of his constituents and the entire Gulf Coast that we call home. My wife Vicki and I wish JO, his wife Jane, their daughter Lee, and their son Robins all the best as they begin this new chapter in their lives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHELE BACHMANN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, during roll No. 445, on the passage of H.R. 367, the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013, I was called away from the floor for official business and was unable to vote on the final passage. I intended to vote ''aye.''

RECOGNIZING JIM CARMICHAEL'S COMMITMENT AND SERVICE TO THE KITSAP COUNTY REGION OF WASHINGTON STATE

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Jim Carmichael, a recent recipient of the Kitsap Economic Development Alliance's Lifetime Achievement Award. For 30 years, Mr. Carmichael has worked to advance the economic interests of Kitsap County through steadfast service to his community. As a result of his dedication, Mr. Carmichael has had a profound influence on the economic development of Kitsap County and the surrounding region.

Mr. Carmichael began his work in the county in 1977, when he was hired as the chief lender for Kitsap Bank. By 1985, he was its President and Chief Operating Officer. Kitsap Bank has thrived under his stewardship, expanding throughout the region and creating good, living-wage jobs. Due to the foresight and judgment of Jim Carmichael, Kitsap Bank successfully navigated the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression.

Mr. Speaker, as an active member of the Kitsap Economic Development Alliance, and as its former board president, Mr. Carmichael worked to foster local entrepreneurship, attract business to the region, and educate the community about the benefits of development. As a board member of the YMCA, he worked to promote the well-being of some of our most vulnerable citizens. As the head of Kitsap Bank, Mr. Carmichael ensured the availability of lending opportunities, making our communities stronger, healthier, and more self-reliant.

Mr. Carmichael has always been someone that leaders throughout our community and state—including yours truly—could contact to better understand financial issues, economic development opportunities, or other civic matters.

Mr. Speaker, it is because of these great accomplishments that he has received this special award. Today, I can say with confidence that the careful judgment of Mr. Carmichael, and his extraordinary commitment to the promotion of the public good, has made our state a better place to live and do business. I am pleased to recognize his service today.

THE 40TH VOTE TO REPEAL AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, there is something extraordinary taking place. Not only are we implementing the Affordable Care Act across 50 states benefitting hundreds of millions of people in our country, but there is simultaneously an effort in the House of Representatives to repeal the law for the 40th time.

Imagine. . .this is not the fourth time, but the 40th time that Republicans are moving to take away rights to which Americans are legally entitled. These are the rights signed into law by the President and confirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

There's never been such an effort in Congress in the history of our country where a measure has been taken up 40 times. I believe my friends on the other side of the aisle are on the wrong side of history.

I would like to highlight this phenomenon through the lens of constituents and the rights they have and the rights that my Republican colleagues want to take away from them.

They want to reopen the prescription drug donut hole that was created through the program that they supported, costing seniors thousands of out-of-pocket expenses a year.

They want to take away from children the ability to stay on their parents' insurance policy up to the age of 26.

They want to take away lifetime limit caps on insurance policies. How can anyone argue that lifetime limit caps were ever good policy?

They want to take away preventive services from Americans like mammograms and colonoscopies.

They want to take away health care premiums that are actually spent on medical care instead of advertising.

They want to take away the right to plain language explanations of plan benefits.

And most of all, they want to take away the rights of my constituents to health insurance for those with preexisting conditions.

Thomas Jefferson said in 1808 that ''great innovations should not be forced on slender majorities.'' I think an overwhelming number of American people would say they are in favor of the rights they have under the Affordable Care Act, versus going back to a time of discriminatory practices of private insurers.

THE IMPACT OF U.S. INTERNATIONAL WATER PROGRAMS ON HEALTH

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, two years ago, the subcommittee that I chair held a hearing on U.S. Africa programs and found that the unitary water budget line item had been ''zeroed out.'' Needless to say, members of our subcommittee were astonished that such an important segment of our foreign policy was seemingly being abandoned. We were assured that the money for international water programs did not disappear, but was merely redistributed among several programs. The hearing that we held yesterday was intended to look at how effective this strategy has been and to look at how our government's international water programs will be implemented in the future.

Water is undeniably important to health and the very survival of human beings. Water comprises more than two thirds of human body weight, and without water, we would die in a few days. The human brain is 95% water, blood is 82% and lungs 90%. A mere 2% drop in our body's water supply can trigger signs of dehydration: fuzzy short-term memory, trouble with basic math, and difficulty focusing on smaller print, such as a computer screen. Water is important to the mechanics of the human body. The body cannot work without it, just as a car cannot run without gas and oil.

It is, therefore, troubling that so many people in the world do not have ready access to water. According to a 2012 report released by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund, roughly 780 million people around the world lack access to clean drinking water, and an estimated 2.5 billion people (roughly 40% of the world's population) are without access to safe sanitation facilities. Tainted water and unsanitary practices are at the root of many health problems in the developing world and are hindering U.S. and international global health efforts.

In a June 27th hearing on neglected diseases, the subcommittee heard testimony on the WHO list of 17 neglected tropical diseases—three of which are primarily waterborne. However, there are dozens of other diseases transmitted through contaminated water, including botulism, cholera, dysentery, hepatitis A, polio and SARS.

WHO estimates that more than 14,000 people die daily from water-borne illnesses, which cause:

More than 1 billion cases of intestinal worms, 1.4 million child diarrheal deaths and 500,000 deaths from malaria.

Moreover, water is at the root of international conflict. A growing number of conflicts are exacerbated by limited access to water. Increasing demand and greater variability in rainfall can inflame tensions, such as the concern Egypt has expressed about the impact of the Nile's flow due to Ethiopia's proposed Grand Renaissance Dam.

Although water circulates, returning to availability through various natural processes as evaporation, clouds and rain, only about 2.5 percent of the planet's water is fresh rather than salty, and less than half that amount is available in rivers, lakes and underground aquifers. Pollution consumes some of the available water from industrial or agricultural runoff. An estimated 40 percent of U.S. rivers and 46 percent of U.S. lakes are considered unfit for fishing, swimming or drinking, and we are a developed country with significant resources. Developing countries too often don't keep adequate track of the extent of pollution nor have the ability to adequately do something about it. Other constraints on the global supply of water include efforts to privatize water systems in the developing world and the encroachment of salt water into fresh water systems.

The challenges to ensuring that clean water is available to people in developing countries are serious. That is why new legislation is being developed—The Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act of 2013—intended to support the original 2005 act by strengthening and refining its implementation. The new bill calls on USAID to continue to observe the Water for the Poor Act of 2005 in the implementation of its Water and Development Strategy. The bill would elevate the positions of our first two witnesses today—the USAID Global Water Coordinator and the State Department Special Advisor for Water Resources to report directly to the Administrator of USAID and Secretary of State respectively. Among other provisions, the bill requires local consultation on water management and usage and encourages local contracting on water, sanitation and hygiene projects. I am co-sponsoring this legislation because water is life, and we must be as efficient as possible in our efforts to provide clean water to those in need worldwide.

RECOGNIZING THE UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a special occasion for the University of Central Florida (UCF). The University of Central Florida celebrated their 50th anniversary on June 10, 2013.

On June 10, 1963, during the state of Florida's thirty–ninth legislative session, Florida Governor Farris Bryant signed Legislative Bill 125 that officially created a new state university in the east central section of Florida. The Board of Controls approved the site for the university near the Orange and Seminole Counties' line on January 24, 1964. However, the future site of the university would remain untouched for years as the Florida legislature struggled to provide construction funds.

In December 1965, Dr. Charles Millican became the university's first and only employee. Dr. Millican and the university's first offices were above a drugstore located in downtown Orlando at the corner of Church Street and Orange Avenue. On January 17, 1966, the university was named Florida Technological University (FTU), and three days later on January 20, 1966, the first prospective student inquiry arrived via postcard from Gaithersburg, Maryland. The following year on March 19, 1967, Florida Governor Claude Kirk and over 2,000 supporters formally inaugurated the groundbreaking of FTU.

In April 1968, the official seal, the Pegasus, was approved as the university's logo and FTU received their first research grant from NASA for $12,500. Opened on June 24, 1968, FTU's library became the first functioning building on campus and housed the administration, staff offices, library and classrooms. In the fall of 1968, the first four residence halls opened to 432 students. The Student Union would not be constructed until twelve years later in 1980.

On January 31, 1968, FTU's first catalog was published. A few months later on October 7, 1968, FTU's first edition of their student newspaper, later named ''The FuTUre,'' published that FTU had fifty–five degree programs, 1,948 enrolled students, 90 instructors and 150 staff members. The Orlando Sentinel went on to report that October 7, 1968, will forever be remembered as the day that changed Orlando and Central Florida. In 1969, the university received its first computer, a ''Model 1200,'' that was operated by Dr. Harry Poole.

Walter Komanksi ran unopposed and was elected as the first Student Government President on March 9, 1969. In November 1969, the first formal Greek life rush was held for FTU's first sorority, Phi Beta Phi, and first fraternity, Pi Kappa Epsilon. On November 21, 1969, the university's basketball team recorded its first win when they defeated Massey Institute, 99–38. The following summer, on June 14, 1970, FTU conducted their first commencement ceremony for 423 graduating seniors.

On December 7, 1970, FTU changed their logo and announced that the Knights of the Pegasus would become the university's new mascot. The Alumni Association was established the following year on March 5, 1971, and the first Distinguished Alumni Award would be awarded eight years later in March 1979 to Dick Batchelor, Class of 1971. Six days after the Alumni Association was established, on March 11, 1971, FTU celebrated its first homecoming at a basketball game against the Florida Institute of Technology. Five years later, on December 1, 1976, students buried a bicentennial time capsule on campus. The time capsule is to be opened in 2026.

Florida Governor Reubin Askew signed legislation on December 6, 1978, which changed the name of FTU to the University of Central Florida (UCF). Following the university's name change, on January 15, 1979, Trevor Colbourn was inaugurated as UCF's second president. During President Colbourn's first months, he and Athletics Director Jack O'Leary approved the development of the UCF football program to become part of NCAA Division III. On September 22, 1979, UCF traveled to play its first football game against St. Leo University and won 21–0. Continuing UCF's intercollegiate athletic development, the Wayne Densch Sports Center was dedicated to UCF on October 22, 1986. Years later, in 1996, UCF's athletics would move to NCAA Division 1–A. And, ten years after moving to NCAA Division 1–A, the University of Central Florida Cheerleading Squad would become National Champions.

In March of 1992, Dr. John C. Hitt became the third President of the University of Central Florida, and has been serving the UCF community as President for over 20 years. I had the personal honor of working with Dr. Hitt while serving as a member of the Board of Trustees for UCF. Under Dr. Hitt's leadership, UCF has planned and won approval for a new college of medicine, doubled enrollment while enhancing the quality of academic offerings, increasing the number of doctoral degrees awarded each year, and expanded research funding.

Continuing their development, on May 1, 1993, UCF became an official member of the nation's oldest higher education association, the National Association of State Universities and Land–Grant Colleges. In 1994, President Hitt formed a committee to create a new design for UCF's mascot, and thus ''Knightro'' was born. ''Knightro'' made his first appearance as the university's new mascot at a football game on November 19, 1994. The following November, the first UCF Spirit Splash would take place when students entered the forbidden Reflecting Pond on campus during homecoming festivities. Today, the UCF Spirit Splash is considered to be one of the best collegiate traditions in Florida.

At the new student convocation in August 2001, President John C. Hitt debuted the University of Central Florida Creed and began a new tradition for the university. The UCF Creed developed a value system for the students, faculty and staff to adopt, share and incorporate into all aspects of university life. Six years later in September 2007, the grand openings of the UCF Arena and the Bright House Networks Stadium took place just in time for the 2007–2008 athletic seasons.

During the 2013 State of Florida Legislative Session, Florida Senate Resolution 1780 extended congratulations to the faculty, administration, staff, student, and alumni of the University of Central Florida on the occasion of their 50th anniversary and recognized March 20, 2013, as ''UCF Day'' in Florida.

Today, with over 190,000 alumni and as a leader in academics and research, the University of Central Florida is the largest university in the state of Florida and the second largest university in the United States. UCF students and alumni have come from all fifty states nationwide and over 145 countries. As one of the nation's most dynamic universities offering 212 degree programs and 18 study abroad programs, the University of Central Florida's quality of academic offerings is remarkable.

I commend UCF for their leadership, dedication and accomplishments. On behalf of the people of Central Florida, it is my pleasure to recognize and congratulate UCF on this momentous occasion. May their 50 years of dedication to the classroom and the community inspire many to follow in their footsteps.

CONGRATULATING THE VAIL SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THEIR STRAIGHT A REPORT CARD

HON. RON BARBER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Vail School District on the high honor of receiving a ''Straight A'' report card from the Arizona Department of Education. This is an extraordinary accomplishment.

Vail School District was founded over one hundred years ago as a one-room schoolhouse in the middle of a ranching community at a water stop on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Over the last century, the district has grown to serve a population over a four hundred square mile area in southern Arizona. It currently serves twelve thousand and continues to expand, with an eighteenth school under construction.

The Vail community has shown strong support of its schools, staff, and teachers. This has played an important role in helping the district achieve its remarkable success.

The mission of the Vail School District is to provide parents with safe and nurturing school communities where their children can obtain a quality education. Such a dedication to proven instructional practices and great care for the students has led to the accolades we celebrate today.

This success would not have been possible without the exceptional leadership of Superintendent Calvin Baker; the school board, Claudia Anderson, Randy Kinkade, Margaret Burkholder, Jim Coulter, and Debbie King; and the dedicated staff and teachers of the district. I am proud to represent such an outstanding public school district which is a model of what can be accomplished by providing an environment and education that prepares our children for future success.

ON THE OCCASION OF ALLAN GILMOUR'S RETIREMENT FROM THE PRESIDENCY OF WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend, Allan Gilmour, the President of Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan, for his lifetime of service to the people of Michigan in both the public and private sectors. In August, Allan will be stepping down from the presidency of Wayne State, where he has been since his appointment as Interim President on January 18, 2011.

In his more than two-year tenure as Wayne State's President, he has focused on transforming the school's position within the Greater Detroit community. Among his top initiatives have been to enhance the quality of education both in academic and practical settings, increase interdisciplinary research, and strengthen Wayne State's ties to Michigan's business community. Having worked in the private sector for many decades, Allan understands the significant connections between academic institutions that develop the leaders and researchers of the future and the business community that relies on the talent, innovative thinking, and dedication of young adults as they join the workforce. The construction of a state-of-the-art Multidisciplinary Biomedical Research Building, where researchers from the entire spectrum of natural scientific fields can interact to solve complex biological questions, is just the latest example of projects that have occurred under Allan's leadership.

While Allan's work at Wayne State is impressive, it is just his most recent endeavor; prior to his tenure as Wayne State's President, Allen worked for Ford Motor Company for almost forty years. Allan's story is one of dedication and hard work, that saw him grow from a Financial Analyst when he joined Ford in 1960 to become Ford Motor Company's Chief Financial Officer from 1986 to 1987 and then again from March 2002 to July 2003. During his time at Ford he also served as its President from March 1990 to January 1993. In his leadership positions at Ford, Allan made a tremendous impact on an organization whose products are vital to continued economic vitality of our nation.

Even with all of his professional success and the impact he has made on Michigan in his professional roles, nowhere has Allan's commitment to his neighbors, friends, and his state been greater than in his philanthropic endeavors. Currently, Allan serves a Chairman for the Community Foundation of Southeast Michigan, taking a leadership role in a nonprofit that has invested substantial resources into the revitalization of the Greater Detroit region. Allan also serves on boards for the Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce, the Downtown Detroit Partnership, the Detroit Zoo, the Karmanos Cancer Institute, and Midtown Detroit. Each of these organizations is dedicated to improving the lives of Michigan residents and vitality of Southeast Michigan. With his experience and expertise, Allan continues to be a strong and effective advocate for the people, businesses and communities of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the profound impact Allan Gilmour has made on Michigan and, specifically, the Greater Detroit region. I am fortunate to count Allan as a friend, and even more fortunately as a trusted advisor. I wish Allan and his partner, Eric Jergens, well as he enters a new chapter in his life, and I know that he will continue changing the lives of Michigan residents for many years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DENNIS A. ROSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit clarification for the Official Record regarding my recorded vote for Amendment No. 6, offered by my colleague Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, to H.R. 1582 on Thursday August 1, 2013. My recorded vote was ''no'', which was done in error. I would like to clarify that my intended vote on Amendment No. 6 to H.R. 1582, the Energy Consumers Relief Act, was a ''yes''.

RECOGNIZING ED STERN'S COMMITMENT AND SERVICE TO KITSAP COUNTY REGION OF WASHINGTON STATE

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ed Stern, Kitsap Economic Development Alliance's 2013 Economic Development Champion of the Year. Mr. Stern's vision and tireless service have created substantive opportunities for local, regional and statewide development.

Mr. Stern has spent his entire adult life working for the benefit of his community. For over 25 years, he has spearheaded economic development in the region. Mr. Stern currently serves on Poulsbo's City Council, sits on the boards of the Kitsap Economic Development Alliance and the Association of Washington Cities, and serves the Puget Sound Regional Council as chair of the Central Puget Sound Economic Development District.

Mr. Speaker, 2012 was a busy year for Mr. Stern. He led a large, active delegation of Kitsap leaders in crafting the Regional Economic Strategy, a comprehensive blueprint for economic reform and development aimed at securing long term, sustainable economic health in the region. He championed state legislation that would revitalize local retail cores by helping cities renovate abandoned buildings. He also worked to provide citizens of Poulsbo with free, high-speed internet, courtesy of a large antenna on Fourth Avenue. It is precisely because of these accomplishments that Ed Stern has received this award from the Kitsap Economic Development Alliance. He has driven real change for his community members, for their regional neighbors, and for the citizens of Washington State.

As I close, I can say with confidence that Ed Stern, with his limitless energy, has made significant contributions to our region and its citizens. I am pleased to recognize his service today in the United States Congress.

A TRIBUTE TO LINDA GRANDQUIST

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Linda Grandquist for being named a 2013 Women of Influence honoree by the award-winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, ''have made a difference.'' An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

Linda Grandquist has never forgotten the inspiration and influence derived from her grandmother's place as a female doctor. It was this that led Ms. Grandquist and a friend to start a business in the 1960s that was essentially a temp service for female medical assistants or dental assistants—a rare venture. In the late 1970s, she embarked upon a real estate career and had a sales volume exceeding a million dollars her first year, cementing her as one of the few women in the ''million dollar club.'' Additionally, Ms. Grandquist recently has joined the Prairie Meadows board of directors, where she serves on the legacy grant committee and reads each of the some 500-plus grant applications the organization receives. She also serves on the board at UnityPoint Health, volunteers with the Animal Rescue League of Iowa, and serves on the Blank Park Zoo board. She prefers to do it all without seeking the spotlight.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Linda Grandquist in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

CONGRATULATING SHERIFF KEVIN FRYE FOR BEING ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

HON. MARK MEADOWS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. MEADOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sheriff Kevin Frye on being elected president of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association.

His new role as president follows years of service to the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association, as Sheriff Frye has served as both the second vice president and first vice president for this esteemed body.

Sheriff Frye is an outstanding leader, father, and public servant. He has dedicated himself to serving the people of Avery County, and now he will serve our great state of North Carolina with distinction.

The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association is the statewide organization of our state's 100 sheriffs. Through this association, the sheriffs work to strengthen the professional law enforcement services their offices provide to the people of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire 11th District of North Carolina, I congratulate Sherriff Frye on his new position as president of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and thank him for his years of service to the people of Avery County.

RECOGNIZING AUGUST 7TH AS NATIONAL LIGHTHOUSE DAY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize August 7th as National Lighthouse Day, and to stress the important role of lighthouses in our Nation's history and the values that they represent.

On August 7th, 1789, Congress passed an Act regarding the establishment and support of lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers. This early acknowledgement of their significance demonstrates the central part lighthouses play in America's growth and development, from its inception to the present.

Throughout our Nation's history, lighthouses have provided guidance for ships carrying economic goods and hopeful travelers into and out of the country, and protected our largest entry point, our coasts, from danger. Their shining lights embrace newcomers as they arrive on shore, and wish those departing farewell.

In my hometown of Buffalo, we are fortunate to have lighthouses that remain standing today. ''Chinaman's Lighthouse'' is Buffalo's oldest building still standing on its original foundation. Lit in 1833, our Buffalo Light is one of the oldest on the Great Lakes and is a landmark along Buffalo's Outer Harbor Waterfront.

Buffalo's lighthouses are key cultural components of our efforts to revitalize our region's waterfront as a destination for western New Yorkers and tourists alike. The light that once welcomed immigrants as they landed on the shores of Lake Erie now serves to encourage people to enjoy the new recreational opportunities on the waterfront.

The Buffalo Light like many others had fallen into disrepair for years. To save this important structure, the Buffalo Lighthouse Association was established in 1985 dedicated to restoring and promoting this vital link to our history, heritage, and future.

Due to post-9/11 security requirements the Buffalo Lighthouse, which sits on land adjacent to the U.S. Coast Guard Sector Buffalo station, was not accessible to the public for over a decade. Working in conjunction with then-Senator Hillary Clinton, we secured $6.1 million to upgrade and consolidate Coast Guard facilities while opening up access to the historic lighthouse once again.

Restoration, including masonry repair and stonework, was completed in 2011 on the Lighthouse with funding I was pleased to play a part in securing through the New York Power Authority relicensing agreement funds awarded by the Erie Canal Harbor Development Corporation.

The dedicated volunteers at the Buffalo Lighthouse Association are now focusing their attention on its recently acquired Buffalo South Entrance Light Station, more commonly known as the South Buffalo Lighthouse. This station dates back to 1903 and while its condition is deteriorating, the Buffalo Lighthouse Association is bringing its expertise and commitment to pursuing the resources necessary to restore and repurpose the station for public tours with historic interpretation, educational opportunities for our youth, and a facility for shoreline and bird habitat studies.

We owe a sincere debt of gratitude to the Buffalo Lighthouse Association for its stewardship and vision because when the South Buffalo Lighthouse project is completed it will be paired with the restoration of the 1833 Buffalo Lighthouse at the northern end of the harbor, providing local, national, and international visitors the unique chance to tour cultural and historic bookends along Western New York's Outer Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me a few moments to appreciate the function and beauty of the lighthouse and the good works of those dedicated to these structures. These structures and their legacy deserve to be honored for their historical and symbolic significance in our national narrative. I recognize August 7th as National Lighthouse Day, and commend the efforts of the Buffalo Lighthouse Association and all those who strive to preserve, restore, and educate the public about these magnificent structures.

HONORING THE CAREER OF JOHN PILIOS

HON. KEVIN McCARTHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. McCARTHY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend, John Pilios, who will be retiring as news director at KGET Channel 17 in Bakersfield, California after dedicating 35 years of his life to the California broadcast industry.

Joining the world of radio broadcasting in 1977 as a Disc Jockey with KSEE Radio in Santa Maria, John has done it all. From Program Director with KLOM Radio in Lompoc to News Anchor with KSMA Radio, John eventually went on to serve as a reporter with KCOY and, in 1990, became its News Director. In 1999, he joined the KGET family and in 2001 became the News Director.

As one of the longest serving news directors in California, John is well known for his impeccable character and carries a reputation for high standards—standards that have helped make KGET the most watched station in the region. Yet, beyond these accomplishments is a truly admirable quality: his passion and commitment to community service.

It is clear to me and thousands of Kern County residents that John's love for the Bakersfield community is genuine. Under his leadership at KGET, the station's viewers have raised hundreds of thousands of dollars that went to those most in need. From assisting our veterans and the elderly, to finding lost animals and helping the homeless, to his support for the annual Red Cross Real Heroes event, John's efforts have made our community healthier and stronger.

I firmly believe that John's commitment to the highest standards of journalism has not only enriched our community, but carries on the American ideal that an informed public is the most important element of a free society.

Though John's tenure at KGET is coming to an end, his ideas, values, and standards can be found in the work of reporters and journalists across the country who credit their success to him. And, as he enters this new chapter in his life, I know he is looking forward to spending more time with his wife, Cindy,

daughter Dawn, and grandchildren, Landen and Paige. I know I join thousands of others in thanking John for his contribution to our community and wish him well in retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, July 31, 2013, I cast a ''no'' vote on the Motion to Concur in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1911—Bipartisan Student Loan Certainty Act of 2013 (roll call vote 426). While I was pleased that there was a bipartisan effort to maintain low interest rates on subsidized student loans, unfortunately this compromise will ultimately increase interest rates on all Federal Direct Loans, including subsidized loans. As a proud original co-sponsor of H.R. 1979, the Bank on Students Loan Fairness Act, I believe students should be allowed to borrow funds at the same low rate that banks borrow from the Federal Reserve. It's essential that our students come out of college with not only good skills, but without the burden of manageable debt so that they can get good jobs and truly thrive. I look forward to working to make college more affordable and financial aid more accessible for students.

HONORING DR. JULIET V. GARCIA

HON. FILEMON VELA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. VELA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Juliet V. Garcia who is being honored with the 9th annual Award of Distinction from the Girl Scouts of Greater South Texas. This award recognizes her service and commitment to making the local community a better place, most notably as an advocate for increased access to higher education.

Dr. Garcia became the first Mexican-American woman in the nation to serve as the president of a college or university when she was named president of Texas Southmost College in 1986. She is now president of the University of Texas at Brownsville where she continues to exemplify an extraordinary commitment to both the university and the community.

A tireless advocate, Dr. Garcia's public service includes chairing the Advisory Committee to Congress on Student Financial Assistance as well as serving on the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans. She is currently a member of the boards of the Ford Foundation, the Public Welfare Foundation, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Humanities Texas, and Raise Your Hand Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having this opportunity to honor Dr. Juliet V. Garcia, one of the remarkable people I have the privilege of representing.

IN RECOGNITION OF DENSO INTERNATIONAL AMERICA FOR TWENTY–FIVE YEARS OF OPERATION IN MICHIGAN

HON. GARY C. PETERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. PETERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Denso International America as it celebrates twenty–five years of operation. Two and a half decades ago, Denso opened the doors of its North American Headquarters and Technical Center in the heart of Southfield, Michigan, and became part of the business community in the Greater Detroit region.

Founded internationally in 1949, the heart of Denso's business strategy is its work force, which it describes as a core element of its global organization. In its primary function, Denso believes that its first business is the development of people and from the development of people it achieves its goal of making products which improve the world. As a firm that is heavily invested in its work force, Denso seeks to ensure that it achieves excellence by encouraging its employees to harness their creative power and work cooperatively to achieve personal growth.

With a commitment to its employees' development serving as the foundation of its organization, Denso is committed to creating high quality products for use in automobiles. The extent of Denso products to the automotive industry include radiators, driving control systems, fuel pumps, electronic fuel injection systems, and wiper systems, all manufactured with the principle of smaller, lighter and more efficient design. As its business has grown, Denso has dramatically increased its footprint in North America, bringing high skilled jobs to communities in Michigan, where it currently operates five major facilities, and across the United States, with twenty–five facilities in total.

Denso's commitment to excellence for employees is one that it also extends into its own activities in the communities where it operates. On numerous occasions Denso has been cited as a model for implementing environmentally conscious policies, while creating manufacturing techniques that increase productivity. In 1993, Denso was recognized for its work by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a corporate leader in protecting the ozone layer with the Stratospheric Ozone Protection Award. Just five years later, Denso voluntarily moved to ISO 14001 certification for its manufacturing in Michigan, choosing to adhere to a high standard of excellence to decrease its environmental impact. As further recognition of its efforts to be a good corporate partner and custodian to the communities it employs, Denso was awarded the EPA's Climate Protection Award in 2002.

Denso's leadership has not only been recognized by the government, but also by many of its business partners. In 2012, it was recognized by Caterpillar as a Platinum Supplier and by John Deere with its Achieving Excellence Award. Over the last few years Denso has been recognized by each of the Big 3: Ford, General Motors and Chrysler for its outstanding work as a supplier to each of them. In addition to its recognition from its corporate partners, Denso has been recognized by communities that have benefited from the work of its foundation, which supports disaster relief and science education programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Denso International America for twenty–five years of excellence in manufacturing, in leadership on being a corporate steward of the environment and on the tremendous impact it has made in each of the communities its facilities call home. I am honored to have such an outstanding company headquartered in my district, and I look forward to continuing my work with Denso to support advanced manufacturing techniques that will revitalize the economy of Michigan.

RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS OF THE QUINAULT INDIAN NATION IN HOSTING THE ''PADDLE TO QUINAULT'' 2013 CANOE JOURNEY

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Quinault Indian Nation and the Quinault Canoe Society in their efforts to host the 2013 Canoe Journey. This annual event revitalizes the cultural practice of canoeing for Indian Nations and communities throughout the Salish Sea Region. Our region is a stronger region because of its diversity and its rich history. It is important to come together to celebrate not only what we do but who we are and where we've been.

In 1989, Emmit Oliver, a Quinault Tribal elder, organized the ''Paddle to Seattle'' as a part of the Washington State Centennial Ceremony. This event celebrated Tribal canoe cultures that once traveled and hunted using dugout canoes. The success of the event inspired the annual Canoe Journey, which officially began in 1995. Since then, Tribal leaders and community members have traveled from along the West Coast each year to continue this celebration of past traditions. Today, I am honored to help Quinault Indian Nation President Fawn Sharp in welcoming the 2013 fleet of canoes into Point Grenville.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the effort to revitalize and maintain the cultural practices of Indian Nations. This year, Tribal delegations hailing from the Western United States, Canada, Hawaii, and New Zealand will take part in this historic journey. Upwards of 10,000 people are estimated to await the incoming paddlers and partake in the subsequent ceremonies. The festivities will serve to teach younger generations the skill of canoeing, to strengthen and instill pride, and reinforce cultural knowledge. I applaud all the efforts of members of the Quinault Indian Nation, neighboring Tribes, and the greater Grays Harbor Community who have made this year's Canoe Journey possible.

As I close, I can say with certainty that the ''Paddle to Quinault'' has greatly benefited our community and I am pleased to recognize the efforts of all involved during this weeklong celebration, today, in the United States Congress.

A TRIBUTE TO SHARON KRAUSE

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Sharon Krause for being named a 2013 Women of Influence honoree by the award-winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, ''have made a difference.'' An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

Sharon Krause has been a do-it-all professional—and it stems from her commitment to turning her passions into her livelihood. She became Des Moines' Firestone Agricultural Tire Co.'s first female engineer, helped coordinate Metro Waste Authority's Curb It! recycling program, worked in business development at Kum & Go LC, and has gone on to lead a mostly one-person ranch operation, Dalla Terra Ranch LLC, where she runs livestock and tends to the ample plant life. Given her varied interests and work ethic, it should come as no surprise that she turned a long series of violin lessons into a guest orchestra performance at this year's annual Bravo Greater Des Moines Gala—which she chaired and for which she helped set a record number of tables sold.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Sharon Krause in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 367) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law, with Mr. Hultgren in the chair.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the so-called Regulations in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act.

This misguided legislation would overturn the long-established process for the promulgation of major federal policy rules and tie the health, environment, and economy of our nation to the ability of Congress to act. Considering we are working through the 113th Congress—which is on pace to be the least productive Congress in history—this is a terrible idea.

Federal agencies issue rules to implement laws that are passed by Congress and signed by the President. Federal agencies cannot issue rules on policies Congress has not authorized them to act on, and the very laws the Congress passes explain in detail the authority of the agency to issue rules and often mandate the very rule the agency must issue. The purpose of this process is to allow the policy experts at those agencies to conduct the research, seek the public input, and craft the most efficient and effective way to issue the rules to implement the legislation that Congress has passed. This bill would insert partisan politics into this deliberative and complex process, undermining the ability of these agencies to protect the public's health and safety.

Besides ignoring the fact that the agencies are simply issuing rules to implement the statutes that the Congress has enacted, supporters of this legislation forget that there already exists a mechanism through which Congress can review and reject rules issued by executive agencies. Under the Congressional Review Act, the Congress can help reject a rule if it passes a joint resolution disapproving any rule within 60 days of receiving the rule (the President must also sign the resolution). Additionally, Congress has considerable authority over federal rulemaking through the appropriations process, where it can restrict the use of funds to implement certain rules. Finally, the Congress can continue to pass legislation to reform the rulemaking process, such as when it enacted the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

This legislation would cause any major rule issued by a federal agency to be automatically rejected unless Congress acts in approval within 70 days. The legislation does not guarantee that there will be an up-or-down vote in that time period; therefore, it leaves these important rules vulnerable to partisan obstruction and inaction. Congressional Republicans exemplify the danger of this approach through their repeated rejection of all compromise and obstruction of efforts to move our country and our economy forward. Giving one chamber of Congress de-facto veto-power over Executive Branch agencies would put at risk our environment, inject uncertainty into the economy for our businesses, and endanger the health and well-being of the American people.

I urge my colleagues to vote against this legislation.

REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 367) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law, with Mr. Hultgren in the chair.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I rise to strongly oppose the REINS Act (H.R. 367). This reckless legislation would put American families at risk while doing nothing to create jobs.

If enacted, H.R. 367 would delay and possibly block agency rulemaking in critical areas of public health and safety. This legislation would require that any ''major'' new rule be approved by Congress and the President within 70 legislative days. If Congress fails to act by the deadline, the proposed rule could not be reviewed again until the next Congress. My Republican colleagues do not deny this cumbersome process would prevent many new rules from taking effect. They argue preventing new rules is necessary to stimulate hiring and strengthen the economy.

Bruce Bartlett, a former advisor to Republican Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, said congressional Republicans' anti-regulatory fervor has nothing to do with jobs. Bartlett recently wrote: ''Regulatory uncertainty is a canard invented by Republicans that allows them to use current economic problems to pursue an agenda supported by the business community year in and year out. In other words, it is a simple case of political opportunism, not a serious effort to deal with high unemployment.'' Supporters of this legislation rely on a thoroughly debunked study that claims regulations cost Americans in excess of $1.75 trillion. Moreover, the independent, nonpartisan Congressional Research Service (CRS) cited major flaws in the study's methodology, noting that the bill's authors admitted that it was ''not meant to be a decision-making tool for lawmakers or Federal regulatory agencies to use in choosing the 'right' level of regulation'' and that they made ''no attempt to estimate the benefits'' of regulations.

H.R. 367 will fail to create jobs and expose American families and small businesses to new and unnecessary risks. President Obama has threatened to veto the bill, arguing it would ''delay and in many cases thwart'' implementation of important rules and increase unnecessary confusion and uncertainty in the economy. The Coalition for Sensible Safeguards warns that this legislation ''would make it virtually impossible for federal agencies to ensure that American families are protected from tainted food, unsafe drugs, predatory financial schemes, dirty air and water, and dangerous workplaces.''

Abandoning Americans to an unregulated marketplace is not a solution for economic growth—it is a sure threat to public safety. In recent years, many Americans have died as a result of E. coli and salmonella outbreaks in our food supply. A failure to enforce federal workplace safety standards resulted in the tragic deaths of 29 miners in West Virginia. Finally, under-regulation allowed irresponsible bankers and mortgage lenders to destroy the education and retirement savings of millions of Americans. America is, in fact, facing a regulatory crisis. Not the crisis of ''over-regulation'' my Republican colleagues claim, but a series of crisis resulting from a failure to enforce and enact common-sense rules.

Sensible regulation is necessary for an efficient, fair and innovative private market. But

we should not be surprised that industry will not always support—and rarely ask—to be regulated. History shows that industry groups initially opposed new requirements for seat belts and air bags, limitations on mercury pollution and even restrictions against child labor. In the short-term, narrow private interests often conflict with the broader public interest. Over time, well-designed and consistently-enforced rules often prove to be less costly and more beneficial than originally expected.

Democrats and Republicans should be working together to improve the federal regulatory structure. Our shared focus in Congress should be on reforming regulations to increase results and reduce costs. Partisan attempts to weaken common sense rules and protections will not make our economy—or our country—stronger.

I urge my colleagues to reject H.R. 367 because it undermines public safety and distracts Congress from the urgent task of creating jobs.

ENERGY CONSUMERS RELIEF ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. GENE GREEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1582) to protect consumers by prohibiting the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating as final certain energy-related rules that are estimated to cost more than $1 billion and will cause significant adverse effects to the economy, with Ms. Ros-Lehtinen in the chair.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to the Scalise amendment to H.R. 367, the Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act. While Mr. Scalise may have the best intentions in trying to prevent the Administration from regulating carbon, the amendment actually subjects any regulation that places a fee, price or levy on pollution to the Congressional approval procedure mandated under the bill.

While some of my colleagues would still definitely support that, there are some unintended consequences to this approach. Take Houston, for example.

Houston has two programs that put a price on nitrogen oxide and volatile organic compound emissions. These market-based programs have been successful in lowering smog levels. Houston has had to have its programs approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as part of the state implementation plan (SIPs) under the Clean Air Act.

Under the Scalise amendment, the EPA cannot approve state programs in SIPS that would put a fee on emissions without an act of Congress. Houston's program could remain in place, but if they ever wanted to strengthen, relax or otherwise modify the program, it appears that the Scalise amendment would prevent that from happening. That would require Houston to find another way to comply with the Clean Air Act, which would likely be less flexible and more burdensome.

I want to be clear that I do not support the Administration devising a carbon control program; that is the job of the Congress. That said, this Congress must get to work and pass a bill that deals with carbon with input from Members that represent diverse constituencies nationwide. Cap and Trade legislation will not pass this Congress, but I believe a solution can be found for controlling carbon emissions by using nuclear and natural gas to generate electricity.

I encourage my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

BIPARTISAN STUDENT LOAN CERTAINTY ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 2013

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 1911, the Senate bill called the "Bipartisan Student Loan Certainty Act". While some argue the bill is better than the bill the House passed earlier this year, this bill fails to guarantee that students can have affordable loans to go to college. It fails to take interest rates on college loans as low as we could or should, and it allows the rates to grow to truly unacceptable levels.

Wall Street, whose reckless policies caused the greatest fiscal crisis since the Depression, is able to borrow money at 0.75 percent interest, yet under this bill, students will have to pay far more than that to borrow for their studies. Proponents of this bill claim that they are lowering interest rates for students, although they do not lower them as low as the rate we set several years ago and that was in effect until last month. Worse, the bill allows rates to go far higher than the already very high rates that began in July. Why? Why should students pay interest eight, nine, ten times higher than the rate that Wall Street pays. This bill will have some students paying interest rates as high as ten and a quarter percent. Ten and a quarter percent! Maybe not this year, but in future years. Ten and a quarter percent!

This is a very serious issue for our overall economic health. Student loan debt now stands at over $1 trillion. It is the second highest debt in the nation, only mortgage debt is higher. Furthermore, to help our economy grow we should be encouraging motivated, prepared students to go to college, not making it more expensive and inaccessible for them. The New York Federal Reserve has noted that the tremendous burden of student debt is slowing the economy. People strapped with debt cannot buy a house, they cannot spend money to improve our economy, and they cannot make strides to further improve their quality of life.

The authors of the legislation passed earlier this year and of this bill are stuck on the idea of trying to balance the budget on the backs of students and recent students. Why should they have to pay to restore the economy? They are not in a good financial position to pay for the misdeeds of Wall Street. Why shouldn't those made wealthy by Wall Street's misdeeds pay; they can afford it. In the past year, the federal government has already made more than $50 billion dollars in profit off student loan interest. Why should we continue to squeeze more revenue for the government out of students and former students?

Senator ELIZABETH WARREN has it right. Her plan would allow students to borrow at the same rate Wall Street does, the discount rate, the low rate that banks pay. Why should Wall Street get to borrow money at the lowest interest rate while college students pay more? They shouldn't. We will saddle with heavy debt the very people we want to go out and build businesses and raise families and work toward the American Dream.

This debate comes down to an important question of domestic policy and priorities. How important is it to us as a country to make college accessible for students so they can improve their lives and improve our country? We do it by making college more affordable—through increasing Pell Grants, by allowing students to borrow money at the same rates that Wall Street banks pay. We do it by not taking money from students to pay for the mess that Wall Street caused in the first place.

IN RECOGNITION OF SHARON WILLIAMS

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the remarkable Sharon Williams, the long-time director of Menlo Park-based JobTrain. Sharon is retiring after forty years of instilling optimism in each JobTrain client and building life skills amongst an entire community. I have watched with amazement over these many years as Sharon has guided the JobTrain organization.

Sharon earned her BA in English from the University of the Pacific in 1965 and her teaching credential from San Francisco State University in 1968. She joined JobTrain in 1973 as a GED teacher. She became Director of Development in 1978 and a short time later took over as Executive Director. Conducting job training classes and connecting people with jobs was very difficult in the late 1970s. Sharon guided JobTrain and its clients through difficult financial times and built a stunningly successful career and job education center.

With Sharon's outstanding leadership, JobTrain has offered cutting-edge and traditional job training, everything from solar panel installation classes to computer repair to culinary arts to laboratory technician training for biotechnology facilities. Knowing that life skills are a large component of the training done by JobTrain, Sharon and her staff insist that clients learn how to show up on time to work, become team members in the modern work environment, and learn how to balance work and the demands of a family.

Mr. Speaker and Members, Sharon Williams has infused JobTrain with the same "can do" attitude that she insists from her clients. I've visited JobTrain on several occasions, most recently in the last few months.

It's a very busy place. JobTrain helps 8,000 persons per year, and 600 of them receive full-time vocational training. At least 85 percent of those who enroll complete their training. 75 percent of those persons are placed in jobs, and 12 months after placement, 84 percent are still working. JobTrain's success is spelled out in these numbers. Sharon's contributions to the Peninsula are not limited to

JobTrain. She currently serves on numerous boards, including the Center for Excellence in Nonprofits, and East Palo Alto Digital Village. She has also previously served on the boards of the East Palo Alto Senior Center, the Boys and Girls Club of the Peninsula, Leadership Mid-Peninsula, and the San Mateo County Workforce Investment Board.

After forty years at the helm of JobTrain, it is time for Sharon Williams to bid her beloved nonprofit goodbye and to head off in new directions. The only thing missing from JobTrain's smorgasbord of classes at the moment is a class on how to make eyeglasses. That's not surprising. Sharon sees quite clearly the need for human dignity through productive work. Why would she believe that anyone else in the community needs glasses when her own sight is both perfect and prescient? Let us give Sharon the highest compliment that any employer can offer an employee. Let us say, ''Job well done.''

RECOGNIZING THE OLALLA COMMUNITY CLUB AND THE OLALLA BLUEGRASS & BEYOND FESTIVAL IN THE SOUTH KITSAP REGION OF WASHINGTON STATE

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the Olalla Community Club for their unwavering support of the Olalla community through the continuation of the Olalla Bluegrass & Beyond Festival into its 22nd year.

In 1906, the Olalla Hall was built to foster community involvement. It was deeded to the Olalla Community Club in 1937 and served the community for 45 years as a site for socials, dances, and meetings. Unfortunately, the hall closed in the 1980's due to disuse and disrepair.

The Olalla Community Club was called to action in 1992 in response to the struggle to save the Banner Forest from residential development. As a result of that victory, the small force of the Olalla Community Club continued its tireless work in an effort to reinvigorate the community by restoring its local hall. The establishment of the Olalla Bluegrass & Beyond Festival in 1992 helped attain this goal. Today, all proceeds from the festival go right back into the Olalla community. This helps to maintain the 107-year old Olalla community hall. Also, the festival supports music programs at South Kitsap and Peninsula High Schools, the Little League, local PTA, two food banks and other local service organizations in the region.

The word ''Olalla,'' derived from the native Chinook word ''olallie,'' loosely translates to ''the place with many berries.'' The community celebrates its roots by hosting the legendary berry pie contest alongside family entertainment, such as local and national bluegrass, folk music, and handmade crafts for all festivalgoers to enjoy. I can say with firsthand knowledge that this is a terrific—and tasty—tradition.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by again applauding the dedication of the Olalla Community Club in their effort to preserve and further enrich the community of Olalla. I am pleased to recognize the work of community members for their ongoing support of the Olalla Bluegrass & Beyond Festival today in the United States Congress.

HONORING JOE'S STONE CRAB'S 100TH YEAR ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOE GARCIA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a legendary eatery serving the people of South Florida and beyond.

For over 100 years, Joe's Stone Crab has been a prominent institution honored for its unparalleled customer service and quality food. Started by Joseph Weiss in 1913, Joe's Stone Crab was one of the first eating establishments on Collins Avenue in Miami Beach. Over the years, Joe's has hosted a list of the ''who's who'' of the world including celebrities, politicians, and the like.

The love of food, friends, and family has brought a countless number of people together, making this restaurant a ''must'' on the list of places to visit in Miami. Joe's Stone Crab is the epitome of top notch restaurant service and food, and is undoubtedly one of our community's most revered culinary institutions.

RECOGNIZING THE UNBREAKABLE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in unwavering support of our nation's great friend and ally, the State of Israel. On July 31, 2013, I voted in favor of H.R. 850, the Nuclear Iran Prevention Act of 2013, which overwhelmingly passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 400–20. I would like to take this opportunity to commend my colleagues, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman ED ROYCE and Ranking Member ELIOT ENGEL, for introducing this important legislation, of which I am a proud co-sponsor. The bill targets human rights violators while increasing effective sanctions to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons capability.

For more than half a century, the United States and Israel have shared the common bonds of democracy, economic vitality, and cultural affinity. These ties remain as strong today as when President Harry Truman first recognized the creation of a Jewish State in 1948. From religious kinships to shared interests, and from military strengths to commercial relations, the enduring friendship between the United States and Israel is unbreakable.

However, Israel continues to face serious regional threats, concerns which are also shared by the United States. A nuclear-armed Iran represents a direct threat to Israel's existence, the stability of the region, and the security of the entire global community. That is why we must stand firmly with Israel in the struggle against the Iranian regime's ongoing pursuit of nuclear weapons and support for terrorism. Its peace-threatening actions and statements should be taken seriously, and the international community has a responsibility to act.

I have long supported sanctions efforts in Congress, and will continue to do so as long as Iran insists on pursuing its dangerous course of action. Together with the international community, we must increase the pressure on Iran's authoritarian government to give up its nuclear ambitions. Existing United States and European Union measures have already reduced Iran's oil exports by more than half from pre-sanction levels of about 2.2 million barrels per day, bpd. This new round of sanctions cuts that number to near zero within a year, further crippling Tehran's ability to fund its nuclear program.

The United States must work with Iran's neighbors and our allies to hold a hard line against the acquisition of these dangerous, destabilizing weapons. At the same time, we must continue to support the Iranian people's efforts to reform their government to respect the rights of all citizens. Finally, it is essential that the United States remain supportive of Israel's absolute right to defend itself and protect its citizens.

Mr. Speaker, a nuclear-armed Iran is unacceptable. It is my sincere hope that one day all people in the region can live with dignity and freedom in peace. Iran's continued pursuit of nuclear weapons threatens that future.

RECOGNIZING DR. KENNETH MOSSMAN

HON. KYRSTEN SINEMA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing Dr. Kenneth L. Mossman for nomination to membership of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

Dr. Mossman has served for 23 years as Professor of Health Physics at Arizona State University and is internationally renowned as an expert in the field of ionizing radiation exposure. He has served in an advisory capacity to the National Institutes of Health, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the National Research Council of the National Academies, the Nuclear Energy Agency in Paris, and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Dr. Mossman presently serves as an Administrative Judge for the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board provides a uniquely valuable service to the American people as an independent watchdog over the safety consequences of developments in the Department of Energy's defense nuclear facilities. I can think of no better candidate than Dr. Mossman to advise our nation's leaders of contingencies to protect public health and safety. I am proud that Dr. Mossman represents my alma mater and my district at the highest level of competence and governance in his field.

I have no doubt that Dr. Mossman will faithfully serve the public interest in his role as member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board and I ask my colleagues to join

me in recognizing his dedication and accomplishment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 435, I was unavoidably detained at a personal doctor's appointment.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes.''

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast rollcall votes on May 23rd. Had I been present, I would have cast the following votes:

On rollcall 180, I would have voted ''no;'' on rollcall 181, I would have voted ''no;'' on rollcall 182, I would have voted ''yes;'' on rollcall 183, I would have voted ''no.''

A TRIBUTE TO ALBA PEREZ

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Alba Perez for being named a 2013 Women of Influence honoree by the award-winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, ''have made a difference.'' An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

In her work, Alba Perez, presently the Executive Officer of the Office of Latino Affairs at the Iowa Department of Human Rights, has been inspired by advice she received as a child from her mother: ''Leave things better than how you found them.'' Ms. Perez has spent much of her career trying to help Latinos and other underrepresented communities, advocating for what she calls meaningful inclusion or helping Latina women who struggle with English. In her 12 years at the Greater Des Moines Partnership, she managed the diversity committee tasked with helping make Des Moines a more inclusive community. She also has helped launch Alianza: Latino Business Association , and the dance instruction organization now known as Salsa Des Moines. Ms. Perez has been heavily involved in the League of United Latin American Citizens of Iowa, and the Latina Leadership Initiative of Greater Des Moines.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Alba Perez in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 428, I was unavoidably detained in a meeting off the Hill at the White House with the President.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes.''

STOP GOVERNMENT ABUSE ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 2013

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, here we go again. It's become a ritual with the House Republican Leadership to devote the dying hours of the legislative calendar to the task of beating up on federal employees.

You'll remember that the last time we found ourselves in this position was on January 1, 2013. As the clock ticked down the minutes closing the 112th Congress, instead of addressing the host of pressing financial matters that threatened the fiscal health of this nation, my Republican colleagues chose to focus those precious minutes on legislation to claw-back the meager .5% COLA promised to federal employees when the Continuing Resolution expired in March of that year.

As this country faced a wave of serious economic difficulties, instead of spending the time focusing on legislation to address these challenges, Republicans in Congress turned their attention to squeezing even more out of the hard working federal employees who had already contributed $60 billion of their pay as part of a two-year pay freeze. By no fault of their own, our dedicated federal workers have become pawns in a ritualistic game fashioned to distract the American public from the real challenges confronting our country.

This week, this body considers a number of bills that again scapegoat federal employees. I rise today to ask my colleagues not to fall for this game again and to reject this gratuitous and disrespectful attack on our federal workers.

I ask my colleagues to join me in opposing H.R. 2879, the Stop Government Abuse Act because the bill eliminates due process protections for members of the Senior Executive Service (SES) by allowing agency heads to fire SES employees without giving them advance notice or an opportunity to address the allegations against them. The bill would place the burden of proof on SES employees by requiring them to prove their innocence when seeking reinstatement. Democrats on the House Committee on Oversight tried to amend the bill to preserve existing due process protections for these employees, but their efforts were rejected.

Further, the bill would limit bonuses federal workers may receive to 5% of basic pay during sequestration and limit the number of Senior Executives who may receive performance awards to 33% of those eligible in each agency. If passed, this bill could further harm our government's ability to attract the best and the brightest managers, make it more difficult to retain current employees and exacerbate personnel shortages in nursing, information technology, cybersecurity, and acquisition where shortages have been a major concern for some time.

Federal employees dedicate their lives to the service of our nation. They protect our borders, care for our wounded service members and work to discover treatments and cures for diseases that touch virtually every American family. With their diligence and unwavering devotion, they have earned the right to be treated with respect and they do not deserve to be the target of arbitrary attacks seemingly just to fill space on the legislative calendar.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL HEALTH CENTER WEEK, 2013

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize National Health Center Week, celebrating the more than 1,200 health centers providing vital health care for 22 million individuals at more than 9,000 locations across the country. During the week of August 11–17th, celebrations of National Health Center Week will be taking place at West County Health Centers and Petaluma Health Center in my Congressional district.

America's community health centers are the core of our health care system and the nation's social safety net, delivering high quality, cost-effective, and accessible primary and preventative care to individuals regardless of their ability to pay. Health centers are located in medically underserved areas and controlled locally by patient-majority boards, making each health center responsive to the needs of the individual community it serves.

From the Marin Community Clinic to Crescent City Health Care Center, California's Second Congressional District, which I am honored to represent, is served by a network of vibrant community health centers offering patient-focused, coordinated healthcare that families and individuals need.

National Health Center Week offers us the opportunity to recognize all those responsible for the continued success and growth of community health centers nationwide. Since this program's inception 50 years ago, health centers have served those in need with comprehensive, high quality, cost effective, and accessible health care, and I am grateful for their role in the North Coast community.

My staff and I look forward to participating in community celebrations of National Health Center Week, and I ask my colleagues to join me in marking the occasion and sending America's health centers our best wishes for another successful 50 years.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES KENDRICK BAKER

HON. TODD ROKITA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and salute a remarkable individual, James Kendrick Baker, whom passed away on July 24, 2013. I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation for his leadership and service to our county.

Mr. Baker, a born and bred Hoosier, graduated cum laude from DePauw University where he served as president of Sigma Chi fraternity. He also served our nation in the U.S. Army before earning his Masters from Harvard Business School. Mr. Baker spent his entire career at Arvin Industries where he rose to President and CEO and eventually Chairman of the Board. Under his leadership, Arvin transferred from a domestic conglomeration of separate businesses into a global leader in the automobile parts industry.

Mr. Baker loved Indiana and the community of Columbus. He was active on many boards including, but not limited to: Indiana National Bank, PSI Resources, NBD First Chicago, Cinergy Company, and DePauw University. He was elected Chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and donated his time to improving the U.S. educational system. Mr. Baker earned the Trailblazer Award from The Tindley Accelerated School in Indianapolis, and jointly received the Simms Leadership Award from IUPUC with his wife, Beverly. He also received 4 Sagamores of the Wabash for the Indiana Governor's Office. Sigma Chi honored him by naming him a Significant Sig and later to the Order of the Constantine.

Mr. Baker is a fraternity brother of mine, one who I consider a mentor and friend. I would often seek his counsel while serving as Indiana Secretary of State and as a Member of Congress. He has helped me tremendously in my service to Indiana, and for that I will be forever grateful. He was a captain of industry, a Hoosier whom Indiana was lucky to have.

Mr. Baker always bestowed his wife of 54 years, their three children and seven grandchildren with love and respect. This is James Kendrick Baker: a man truly committed to his family, his community, his faith, and his country. Thank you, and rest in peace Mr. Baker.

CELEBRATING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOROUGH OF BADEN

HON. KEITH J. ROTHFUS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. ROTHFUS. Ms. Speaker, I rise to honor the Borough of Baden on the 175th anniversary of its founding. I join residents of Baden and citizens from across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in celebrating this historic event.

The Borough of Baden has a rich history. Long before Christian Burkhardt founded it in 1838, settlers and Native Americans gathered there to draft early treaties and hold councils. The area also welcomed many French, English, and colonial traders as they traveled to Pittsburgh to sell their wares. Baden grew from a small village with only two boat-building yards and quarries into a bustling town with steel mills, coal mines, and oil and gas wells.

Today, more than four thousand hard-working men and women call the Borough of Baden home. It is also home to an exceptional volunteer fire department, a thriving American Legion Post 641, and the Sisters of St. Joseph who continue to serve folks in need in the greater Pittsburgh area.

Mr. Speaker, fellow Members, please join me in extending warm regards to residents of the Borough of Baden on the historic occasion of its 175th anniversary.

IN RECOGNITION OF CLARK E. GUINAN

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Clark E. Guinan, better known as Gus, who is retiring after a remarkable legal and public service career that spanned over three decades. Gus was the City Attorney of the City of Burlingame for the last four years. His devotion to justice and the Bay Area are reflected in his work and passion for life.

Gus, a native San Franciscan and third generation Californian, was raised in Los Altos. He enrolled in the seminary in Menlo Park at the young age of 13 and studied there through high school and college until he was 24 years old. He received his B.A. in Philosophy from St. Patrick's College.

After eleven years in the seminary, Gus realized that he had a different calling. He wanted to follow in the footsteps of his grandfather who was his hero and a prominent attorney in the California Attorney General's office. Gus started law school and earned his J.D. from the University of Santa Clara.

Upon earning his degree, Gus became a deputy public defender in San Joaquin County from 1974–1984. Then he accepted the position of Senior Assistant City Attorney in Palo Alto where he served for five years.

In 1989, he faced a difficult decision. He and his wife Signe Harnett had adopted infant twin girls. They still lived in Stockton and the daily commute to Palo Alto would prevent Gus from seeing his two babies grow up. He left public service and became a litigation attorney with the law offices of Rishwain, Kakim and Ellis in Stockton from 1989–1991. Gus' love for San Francisco drew the family back to the Bay Area and in 1991 they moved to Berkeley and he joined the law office of Barry Balamuth in Orinda.

In 1993, Gus returned to public service and accepted the position of Assistant City Attorney for the City of San Rafael where he stayed until 2008 when he was appointed to his most recent position of City Attorney of Burlingame.

Gus is a member of the Public Law Section of the California State Bar Association, the Bay Area City Attorneys Association, the Mann Public Agency Attorneys and an alternate board member of the California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority. In the past, he served as a delegate at the State Bar Convention in Sacramento, as a section editor of the Municipal Law Handbook of the League of California Cities and as a member of the board of governors of the San Joaquin County Bar Association. Gus has also lectured at the Delta Community College in Stockton and in the "Bridging the Gap" program. Last but not least, he has been a proud member of the San Rafael Elks Club since 2006.

In his well deserved retirement, Gus is looking forward to spending more time with his wife of 25 years, their now 24-year-old twin daughters Kate and Lindsey and their stepson Chris. He will finally have more time to lose himself in his passion for California history, hiking, travel, photography, reading and swimming.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representative to rise with me to honor Clark E. Guinan, a man with a brilliant legal mind and a big heart who has protected the rights and safety of the residents of Burlingame and other Bay Area communities.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT "BOBBY" BRAMLETT

HON. TOM COLE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my good friend and fellow Sooner, Mr. Robert "Bobby" Bramlett, as he nears the end of his term as the 108th chairman of the nation's largest insurance association, the Independent Insurance Agents & Brokers of America, also known as the Big "I". He was installed as chairman of the Big "I" last September in Atlanta where I was personally present for the ceremony, and over the past year he has done an amazing job of piloting the association as the top agent in the nation.

Bobby has spent his career in the family insurance business, starting with The Bramlett Agency in 1975. He has since purchased the agency, which was founded in 1948, from his parents, Jim and Janie Bramlett, and has served as its president and CEO since 1983.

He is a graduate of St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., and earned his Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1974. He bleeds OU crimson, and is a fixture in Norman on football game days.

Bobby married Nanette Potts in 1973. Together they have strongly supported their community of Ardmore, the state of Oklahoma, small businesses, and the insurance industry by serving in many capacities. He is past president of the Independent Insurance Agents of Oklahoma (IIAO) and past Big "I" director from Oklahoma. In 2008, Bobby received the association's highest government affairs award, "The Sydney 0. Smith National Legislative Award." He also was given IIAO's highest award, "The Eagle of Excellence Award," in 2009. Also an avid golfer, he has been heavily involved in the Trusted Choice

Big "I" National Championship golf tournament which is one of the pre-eminent junior golf events in the country.

In his community, Bobby serves as a First National Bank and Trust Company director, trustee of The Glen Foundation, and trustee of St. John's Northwestern Military Academy.

Bobby and Nanette are the proud parents of son, Jake, who is an agent in the agency; daughter-in-law, Jennifer; and grandson, Bryce. They reside in Ardmore, Oklahoma.

The state of Oklahoma is proud of Bobby Bramlett and wishes him well following his successful year as chairman of the Big "I."

RECOGNIZING THE ZANIOS FAMILY

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor several generous New Mexico residents who provided a boy from Peru with the opportunity to receive a life-saving heart surgery in Albuquerque.

In true New Mexico spirit, Pamela Zanios, her husband James and their sons, Andres and James, opened up their Los Ranchos home to 14-year-old Flavio Liberti Gutierrez while he was in Albuquerque for the heart procedure. The Zanios family gave Flavio the comfort he needed while he was away from his own home in Calca, Peru. Heart surgery is a frightening experience for anyone, especially for a teenager in a foreign country. But the Zanios family provided Flavio with the love and moral support he needed to help him through the ordeal.

Flavio got the opportunity for the heart surgery through the Healing the Children program, which arranges for medical care to children who otherwise would not receive it. I want to recognize this wonderful program, along with Dr. Carl Lagerstrom and his team at the Presbyterian Heart Group, which volunteered to perform the successful procedure. I would also like to thank the staff at Presbyterian for donating the hospital care, including operating staff, nursing staff and medications. American Airlines generously provided the air travel for Flavio as part of the company's longtime commitment to Healing the Children.

I appreciate the generosity of all New Mexicans who go above and beyond to help their family, neighbors and especially a child from a foreign land who needed a helping hand. The Albuquerque Journal's Joline Gutierrez Krueger eloquently shared Flavio's story with the community. As a result, I was made aware of the actions of the Zanios family, Dr. Lagerstrom and many others who deserve this special recognition.

A COMPILATION OF UNANSWERED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE BENGHAZI TERRORIST ATTACK

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I submit a compilation of the questions I have asked about the Benghazi terrorist attack over the past three weeks. These questions remain unanswered despite nearly a year of investigations and that is why I continue to believe that a Select Committee is the only way to fully understand what happened in Benghazi that night and the response that followed. The Congress owes it to the families of the victims, the survivors of the attack and the American people to find these answers once and for all. It's time for a Select Committee.

QUESTION OF THE DAY #1 (DELIVERED ON JULY 16, 2013)

1. Why has not one person who was in Benghazi the night of the attack been subpoenaed to testify publicly before Congress, and instead, some of the survivors will tell their stories through multi-million dollar book deals?

2. Will any of the $3 million they are earning from the book deal be shared with Ty Woods widow and child or the parents of Glen Doherty?

3. Why has the Congress not asked, or subpoenaed, these individuals to testify before House committees that have been investigating over the past year?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #2 (SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD ON JULY 17, 2013)

1. Was there an intelligence failure in vetting the true loyalty of the Libyan security guards for the U.S. consulate? Which agency was responsible for vetting the militias?

2. Who provided the terrorists with details of the consulate property? Was it the security guards or someone in the Libyan government who was notified about the ambassador's visit?

3. Why did the guards in the car outside the consulate not warn the U.S. staff of the gathering terrorists as they drove away a minute before the assault began? Were they complicit in the plot?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #3 (DELIVERED ON JULY 18, 2013)

1. How many Benghazi survivors, including federal employees, military personnel or contractors, have been asked to sign additional Non-Disclosure Agreements by the different agencies relating to what happened in Benghazi?

2. Do these NDAs apply only to those under cover, or have non-covert State Department and Defense Department employees been directed to sign them too?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #4 (DELIVERED ON JULY 19, 2013)

1. Reports indicate that upwards of 100 terrorists may have attacked the consulate and annex. After nearly a year of FBI investigations, why has the U.S. not located, apprehended and brought to justice a single terrorist responsible for killing four Americans, including a sitting U.S. ambassador?

2. Why has the Obama Administration not taken any apparent steps to apply pressure to countries that have refused to allow the FBI access to terrorists responsible for the Benghazi attacks? Has the FBI had access to any other suspects, in any country, other than their brief interview with Ali Harzi?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #5 (DELIVERED ON JULY 22, 2013)

1. Why was the CIA's security team repeatedly ordered to "stand down" for more than 30 minutes after the attack began?

2. Where did the order to stop the team from responding originate? Was it directed by the CIA or someone else in Washington?

3. If the team had been allowed to respond immediately, could the lives of Ambassador Stevens and Sean Smith been saved?

4. Has anyone been held accountable for obstructing the security team for so long?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #6 (DELIVERED ON JULY 23, 2013)

1. Doesn't it bother any of my colleagues that Gen. [Carter] Ham can speak publicly about the military's response at a forum in Aspen, Colorado—where tickets start at $1,200—yet his testimony before Congress was behind closed doors? (Gen. Ham, who was the head of U.S. forces in Africa the night of attack, appeared at the Aspen Security Forum last weekend and spoke openly about the U.S. response to the Benghazi attack.)

2. If Gen. Ham's command required no additional authority to respond to what he then believed to be a hostage rescue situation, why did it take another seven hours before AFRICOM ordered a C–17 aircraft in Germany to prepare to deploy to Libya to evacuate Americans? Why did that plane not leave Germany for another eight hours after that?

3. If the situation appeared to be deteriorating throughout the night at the annex, why wasn't there any additional effort to accelerate air support or even planes to evacuate American personnel directly from Benghazi?

4. Given the betrayal by our supposed allied Libyan militia forces when calls to defend the consulate went unheeded, why would the Pentagon not move even faster to ensure there was a reliable evacuation and hostage response force to assist the Americans in Benghazi?

5. Given that no American plane arrived in Benghazi to support the evacuation, just what planes were used to evacuate the Americans the morning of Sept. 12?

6. The State Department's Accountability Review Board said two planes were used the transport Americans from Benghazi to Tripoli. We know that one was a Libyan Air Force C–130 that brought back the bodies of Ambassador Stevens, Sean Smith, Ty Wood and Glen Doherty, but the first to depart was a private, "chartered" jet. It took off at 7:40 a.m. with "evacuees, including all wounded personnel," according to the unclassified version of the report.

7. Just who owned that jet?

8. Was it the same jet that brought in the seven-person response team from Tripoli earlier that night?

9. Was it really chartered or was it commandeered?

10. How many wounded were evacuated on that jet?

11. Of the wounded, how many were State Department employees, CIA employees or security contractors?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #7 (DELIVERED ON JULY 24, 2013)

1. According to an excerpt of the new book Under Fire: The Untold Story of the Attack in Benghazi, which was published in this month's Vanity Fair magazine, on the night of the attack, Ambassador Stevens made several calls for help after reaching what he believed was a safe room on the consulate compound. Some of those calls were made to "nearby consulates." Assuming the authors are correct, the government should have the phone records from that night. Which foreign consulates did he call? How did those consulates respond?

2. If Stevens was calling foreign consulates, did U.S. officials in Tripoli or Washington call any allies with assets in Libya to help respond to the attack?

3. Did the Pentagon contact any NATO allies with military assets in the region that could have provided assistance that night?

4. Given how close many of our European allies are to the Mediterranean, wouldn't they have planes or response teams stationed in locations in or nearby the region that

could have been mobilized upon request from Washington?

5. And speaking of force posture, what have we done to ensure that if another incident were to happen this September 11 that we're prepared to respond?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #8 (SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD JULY 25, 2013)

1. A U.S. consulate is under attack. A U.S. Ambassador is missing. A State Department Diplomatic Security Agent is dead. Are the American people to believe the president is briefed only once that entire night, at 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time?

2. Where was the president the rest of the night?

3. Did his national security team, including John Brennan, Sec. Panetta and Gen. Dempsey, ever go back and brief the president when the annex came under attack? If so, what steps did he direct at that time?

4. Did the president ever step foot in the White House Situation Room that night?

5. Did he ever see the footage from the unarmed drone stationed over Benghazi monitoring the attacks?

6. Last evening, Fox News' Catherine Herridge reported how Diplomatic Security Agent David Ubben is still recovering at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center—more than 10 months after the attack—for injuries he sustained while repeatedly risking his life to save others that night. Has the president ever called or met with David Ubben to thank him for his sacrifice? Has he ever called the others who were seriously wounded that night, including the former Navy SEAL on the security team who sustained significant injuries?

7. To Secretary of State John Kerry's credit, I know that he has visited with Ubben at Walter Reed. But did former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton ever meet with him during the six months she was still in office after the attack?

8. Did the president and his team ever even consider cancelling his political fundraiser in Las Vegas the day after the attack to monitor the situation in Benghazi?

9. That night, when the ambassador was considered a potential hostage and nearly 30 Americans were under sustained attacks at the CIA annex, did the president's staff ever notify the campaign that he might not be leaving the White House the next day?

10. When he boarded Air Force One for Las Vegas, did the president know about the serious injuries that some of the survivors had sustained? Did he know what hospitals they were being taken to?

11. Is there a parallel in American history when the U.S. was under attack, Americans were killed and a sitting U.S. ambassador was considered a potential terrorist hostage, but the president was not engaged with his national security team?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #9 (DELIVERED ON JULY 30, 2013)

1. Who are the anonymous senior administration officials who admitted ''mistakes'' in their handling of the attack to CBS?

2. Why haven't they testified to Congress about these mistakes?

3. Why wasn't the Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) deployed immediately?

4. Last week, Gen. Ham admitted that he believed Ambassador Stevens may have been taken hostage by terrorists. Given the FEST team's terrorism and hostage negotiation expertise, who made the decision not to deploy them?

5. Why didn't the White House convene the Counterterrorism Security Group (CSG) that night to coordinate the interagency response to the attack? If that group wasn't responsible for coordination, who was?

6. Which agency was leading the response that night?

7. Was the State Department directing the Pentagon not to deploy its planes or response teams while also not sending the FEST team?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #10 (DELIVERED ON JULY 31, 2013)

1. When was the CIA annex in Benghazi established?

2. How many people worked at the annex—of these, how many were direct agency employees and how many were contractors?

3. What was the ratio of CIA staff to security contractors?

4. Above all, why was there a facility operated by the CIA in Benghazi?

5. If indeed the CIA facility in Benghazi involved in the collection of $40 million in weapons from the U.S., as first reported by National Journal in 2011, where are they?

6. The $40 million promised by Secretary Clinton would buy a very large quantity of weapons. Were they shipped out of Benghazi? Are they in warehouses on U.S. soil? Are they in other allied countries? Or did they end up elsewhere?

7. Is it possible that the president's intelligence finding included an authorization for the weapons collected in Libya to be transferred to Syrian rebels? Was the CIA annex being used to facilitate these transfers? If so, how did the weapons physically move from Libya to Syria? By plane? By ship?

8. And, again, I ask, if these weapons were not being transferred to other countries like Syria, where exactly did they end up?

9. Was the CIA annex being used as a logistics center to track and transfer these weapons?

10. Was Ambassador Stevens' visit to the CIA annex on September 10 associated with these operations?

11. And if these activities were taking place, was this consistent with the president's intelligence finding? Was the Congress notified?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #11 (DELIVERED ON AUGUST 1, 2013)

1. Who in the White House knew what was going on in the [CIA] annex [in Benghazi]? The president? The chief of staff? Then-deputy national security advisor and current CIA director John Brennan?

QUESTION OF THE DAY #12 (DELIVERED ON AUGUST 2, 2013)

1. Why are these heroes being told not talk? What is the administration afraid of? What is it protecting?

2. How can the Congress know the survivors don't want to speak with Congress if they can't learn who they are and ask them?

3. Are we really to take the administration's word [that they aren't being silenced]?

4. With such a broad range of support [for a Benghazi Select Committee], it begs the question: why not? What are we afraid of from a full investigation and public hearings?

5. The House ''interim progress report'' on Benghazi was released on April 23. When will the final report be released?

6. Can any member here confidently say that they know what happened that night?

7. Can any member honestly say—with reports like the one CNN did yesterday—that this Congress has done everything it can to allow the survivors to come forward and tell their story?

8. September 11 is fast approaching. Will we continue on our current path and learn from forthcoming books written by the survivors and sanitized by the CIA, or will we create a Select Committee to subpoena witnesses to testify under oath at public hearings?

9. With news reports this morning that the U.S. will be closing all embassies in the Middle East this weekend due to a suspected terrorist threat, are we better prepared now to respond to an attack? We still don't know.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 434, I was unavoidably detained in a meeting off the hill at the White House with the President.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''.

A TRIBUTE TO PATTY COWNIE

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Patty Cownie for being named a 2013 Women of Influence honoree by the award-winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, ''have made a difference.'' An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

As a leading community volunteer, Patty Cownie has come to personify the idea of ''giving back'' and working to help Des Moines provide quality educational experiences for children and young adults. After college, Mrs. Cownie worked for two years as a social worker, before parenting nine children became a full-time job. But she always has remained highly active in the community, spending 10 years on the Drake University board of trustees and being involved at Dowling Catholic High School, which her children attended, as well as St. Augustin School, where she was the foundation board chair. She also has been president of the Des Moines Metro Opera board, and she has served on the Des Moines Arts Festival committee, Civic Music Association board and Des Moines Performing Arts board.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Patty Cownie in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

BIPARTISAN STUDENT LOAN CERTAINTY ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 2013

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, student loan debt in our country tops $1 trillion, burdening graduates with high repayment as they begin their working lives and preventing them from making other purchases, like a home or a car. This is a problem that requires a comprehensive solution that includes affordable financial assistance and collaboration with states and colleges to keep costs down.

Today's bill, while imperfect, will prevent rates from doubling immediately on loans for the neediest students. It locks in rates for each new loan, providing more certainty than the House Republican proposal, which I opposed when it passed the House earlier this year. It includes a cap, preventing rates from skyrocketing in the future. I remain concerned, however, about increasing rates for students in the long-term, and would urge future action on this issue as rates rise.

Ultimately, we must look at the alternatives available today. Had I been in the Senate, I would have voted against this bill in an effort to get a better long-term deal for students. However, now that it has passed the Senate and is before us on the House Floor with no opportunity for amendment, we are faced with a choice between keeping the doubled student loan rate or reducing it for this year's students. Therefore, I will vote for this bill today, but will seek to amend this law in the coming years should rates rise and further burden our nation's students.

Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act will provide a good opportunity to revisit this issue and address college costs in a more comprehensive way, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on that effort.

IN RECOGNITION OF STEPHEN S. PEARCE

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Stephen S. Pearce, the Richard and Rhoda Goldman Senior Rabbi, who is retiring after serving Congregation Emanu-El for 20 years. Rabbi Pearce's inexhaustible empathy and commitment to others has touched and inspired thousands of people across this country. It is for good reason that Newsweek has recognized him as one of the 50 most influential rabbis in the U.S. on three successive occasions.

One of the issues Dr. Pearce is determined to solve is hunger in the Bay Area. He recently received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters at the University of San Francisco for challenging the Emanu-El congregation and the community to address this pressing topic by reflecting on how faith is translated into action. Dr. Pearce took on hunger soon after he joined Emanu-El in July 1993. In September 1994, he initiated the High Holy Day food drive benefitting the San Francisco Food Bank. In April 1995, the Pe'ah Garden started raising vegetables for the Food Bank, Hamilton Family Center, Dream House and Raphael House. In February 2013, the Emanu-El Food Pantry on Geary Boulevard opened. In April 2004, he began a partnership with Dr. William Cobb elementary school to improve literacy and later expanded it to a food pantry. As you can see, once Dr. Pearce takes on an issue, his commitment is lasting.

He also joined and won a drawn-out fight in 1997 to preserve one of the last remaining old-growth redwood groves in California. He organized an interfaith task force to help save the Headwaters Forest in Humboldt from chain saws. The effort won him the nick name ''Redwood Rabbi.''

Under Rabbi Pearce's long and distinguished leadership, congregation Emanu-El established a preschool and an adult education center, held fundraising concerts for victims of Hurricane Katrina, and for the work of American Jewish World Service in Darfur, helped young adults transition out of foster care, participated in the Pride Parade, launched a pulpit exchange with the Muslim community, and was involved in countless other projects.

Stephen Pearce was born in Manhattan in 1946 and grew up in Brooklyn. He graduated with a BA in Psychology from City College of New York in 1967 and was ordained at the New York School of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in 1972. He earned his PhD in Counselor Psychology at St. John's University in 1978 and was awarded an honorary DD by the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in 1997.

Before Rabbi Pearce joined Congregation Emanu-El, he served at Temple Sinai of Stamford, Connecticut for 16 years and Temple Isaiah of Forest Hills, New York for five years. He was a faculty member at the Rabbinic School of the Hebrew Union College for 20 years and has also taught at the University of Connecticut, St. John's University and the University of San Francisco.

He is a board member of Palo Alto University and an advisory board member of the Taube Foundation for Jewish Life and Culture. He formerly served on the board of the Graduate Theological Union and is a past president of the Northern California Board of Rabbis.

Rabbi Pearce is a renowned lecturer and has written a tremendous number of articles and poems for publications such as the New York Times, the San Francisco Chronicle and the Jewish Spectator. He is the author of Too Short and Sweetness of Honey, two children's books, a psychology textbook, and the coauthor of Building Wisdom's House. He is the former editor of the Journal of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, wrote a column for the Jewish News Weekly of Northern California and produced a weekly radio show for KUSF.

His tireless engagement inside and outside his congregational duties has earned him universal admiration, utmost respect and many awards, including the San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association's Silver Spur Award for interfaith community dialogue and engagement; the national Jefferson Award for inspiring worshippers to fight hunger; the San Francisco Food Bank Community Partner Award for inspiring member of Congregation Emanu-El to donate over 90,000 pounds of food in the last two decades; and the San Francisco Interfaith Council's recognition for encouraging green sustainability at the temple.

Rabbi Pearce has been married to his wife Dr. Laurie Pearce for 36 years and they have two children, Sarah and Michael Pearce.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor an exceptional human being, someone I admire greatly. His influence will forever be felt in San Francisco, the Bay Area and across the country. Rabbi Pearce has shaped his congregation and created a haven for collaborative worship, lifelong education, social welfare and cultural offerings. He is retiring, but Rabbi Pearce is the type of leader who never truly retires. We wish him well in his next adventure in life.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL ALAN ORR

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker. I rise today to recognize a true patriot and mentor, not only to myself, but to all the Marines that served with him, Colonel Alan Orr. Col Orr recently retired from the United States Marine Corps last week on July 26, 2013. While he may be hanging up his service uniform, Col Orr will continue to serve those who have sacrificed so much in defense of our country in his role as President and Founder of Combat Marine Outdoors.

Col Orr graduated from the University of Michigan and then went off to Officer Candidate School where upon completion he was commissioned as an officer in the United States Marine Corps. Col Orr was an outstanding artillery officer, commanding several Firing Batteries, a Marine Corps Recruiting Station, an Artillery Battalion, and an Artillery Regiment. It was during this period that I had the distinct honor of serving with Col Orr when he was my Battalion Commander in 2004.

Col Orr went on to graduate from the Marine Amphibious Warfare School in Quantico, Virginia, and the Field Artillery Officer Advanced Course in Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He is also a graduate, with honors, from the Marine Corps Command and Staff College, the Army War College in Carlisle, PA, and holds several Masters degrees. In addition, Col Orr has numerous combat tours from Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, to Somalia and Operation Iraqi Freedom.

But just as he has distinguished himself in combat and with his Marines in distant battlefields, his love for our Marines, sailors and soldiers extended from the front lines to the hospitals where our wounded warriors recover, and to life after the fighting has ended. Col Orr, along with a group of devoted hunters, ranch owners and patriots, has shown to our wounded heroes that excitement and adventure doesn't end with their battle wounds.

In 2005, after visiting wounded Marines from the 1st Marine Division at Brooke Army Medical Center, Col Orr and other founding members created Combat Marine Outdoors, an organization that not only accelerates the recovery process, but restores hope in our servicemen and women. In collaboration with thousands of contributors and over 50 ranches, the

Combat Marine Outdoors has provided well over 200 wounded veterans from Balboa Hospital to Walter Reed with the opportunity to hunt and fish. These outdoor experiences foster the opportunity to engage in a challenging experience that promotes teamwork and camaraderie. In many cases, these excursions facilitated a turning point in emotional recovery through a challenging experience that helps our wounded military men and women regain confidence through a sense of accomplishment.

Col Orr is an accomplished professional, the most knowledgeable artillery officer I have ever known. But his impact to those Marines on and off the battlefield is immeasurable. I am honored to have served with Col Orr, a man who not only personifies military discipline, but exudes the compassion and love for our young warriors through a life of service above self

I ask my colleagues join me in recognizing the exemplary military service of Col Alan Orr and his continued dedication to the young men and women of our Armed Forces.

IN TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR LINDY BOGGS, DIPLOMAT, EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVIST, AND FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great American and a former member of this House. Ambassador Corrine "Lindy" Boggs was a diplomat, equal rights champion, and a former Member of Congress from Louisiana. Lindy Boggs, who died on Saturday, July 27, 2013, was one of the most admired members of this body and was beloved by all who knew her. She will be truly missed. All of us mourn her loss and extend our condolences to her family and loved ones.

Born Marie Corinne Morrison Claiborne Boggs on March 13, 1916 on a sugar plantation in Louisiana, Lindy Boggs attended Sophie Newcomb College at Tulane University in New Orleans, where she met and later married her husband Hale Boggs. After graduation, Lindy Boggs became a history and English teacher in Romeville, Louisiana. Her husband attended law school before being elected to Congress in 1940, rising to become Majority Leader of the House of Representatives.

On October 16, 1972, a tragic event occurred. A plane carrying Congressmen Nick Begich of Alaska and Majority Leader Hale Boggs perished in the Alaska wilderness. Both were presumed dead, as their bodies were never recovered. Lindy Boggs won the special election and succeeded her husband in Congress, becoming the first woman from Louisiana to be elected to the House. Mrs. Boggs was then elected to a full term in 1974 and reelected seven times before retiring at the end of her term in January 1991. In 1976, Lindy Boggs became the first woman to preside over a Democratic National Convention.

The velvet Southern charm she had refined while growing up in Louisiana enabled her to become a very effective legislator. It was because of her amendment that discrimination on the ground of "sex or marital status" is prohibited by the Equal Credit Opportunity Act of 1974. Mrs. Boggs also pushed for other women's economic concerns, like equal pay for government jobs and equal access to government business contracts.

In addition to champion equal rights, Lindy Boggs was a strong supporter of historic preservation. She also supported civil rights legislation at a time when such support often met with hostility in the part of the country she represented. Lindy Boggs also strongly supported and defended antipoverty programs. She said:

> You couldn't want to reverse the injustices of the political system and not include the blacks and the poor; it was just obvious.

In 1991, a room that was being used as the House speakers' office in the 19th century was named in her honor as the "Lindy Claiborne Boggs Congressional Women's Reading Room." In 1994, Lindy Boggs was admitted to the Louisiana Political Museum and Hall of Fame and in 1997, President Bill Clinton appointed her Ambassador to the Holy See. In 2006, she was awarded the Congressional Distinguished Service Award for her outstanding service in the House of Representatives.

In addition to her remarkable career in public service, perhaps Lindy Boggs' greatest accomplishment are the wonderful children she raised, each of whom has been quite successful in continuing the family legacy of service: Cokie Roberts, a Washington journalist for ABC and National Public Radio; Thomas Hale Boggs Jr., a leading lawyer and chairman of the noted firm of Patton Boggs; and Barabara Boggs Sigmund, who served as Mayor of Princeton, New Jersey.

Madame Speaker, a great lady has finished her course, run the great race, and gone on to claim her great reward. We are deeply saddened by the loss of this tireless champion for equal and civil rights. But her good works will be with us for eternity. For that we can all be grateful.

Mr. Speaker, I ask a moment of silence in memory of Lindy Boggs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 434 I was unavoidably detained at a personal doctor's appointment.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, due to my attendance at a meeting with President Barack Obama at the White House, I missed eight recorded votes on August 1, 2013. I submit how I would have voted had I been present for those votes.

On rollcall No. 428, the Waxman (CA) Amendment to H.R. 1582, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall No. 429, the Connolly (VA) Amendment to H.R. 1582, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall No. 430, the Murphy (PA) Amendment to H.R. 1582, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 431, the Motion to Recommit for H.R. 1582, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall No. 432, Final Passage of H.R. 1582, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 433, Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 322, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 434, Agreeing to H. Res. 322, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 435, On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 1897, had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

CONGRATULATING THE ALPHA EPSILON PI INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I extend my congratulations to the Alpha Epsilon Pi International Fraternity on the celebration of its centenary. With more than 177 active chapters across the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, and Israel, and over 9,000 undergraduate brothers, there is certainly much to celebrate.

The fraternity is celebrating the largest event in its history—the Centennial Celebration on August 8th honoring the first 100 years of its existence and its success in cultivating generations of Jewish leaders on college campuses across the world.

The first 100 years are said to be the hardest, but the success of Alpha Epsilon Pi is a wonderful start.

I wish the fraternity every success in the future and look forward to seeing more leaders from Alpha Epsilon Pi take their place in the world.

AEPi was founded in 1913 at New York University, initially as a brotherhood of young men from similar backgrounds, but expanded in time with the goal of giving them the best college and fraternity experience. Since then approximately 100,000 men have been members of the fraternity.

More important is the leadership training provided by AEPi. Its members include Wolf Blitzer, Mark Zuckerberg, former Florida Congressman Ron Klein, National Hockey League Commissioner Gary Bettman, James Brooks, a producer/director of The Simpsons, Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel, and architect Frank Gehry, plus numberless more.

Celebrating a Centennial is a rare event. AEPi has contributed to the nation and the world for 100 years and if past performance is any indication, this will continue for many generations to come.

KIDNEY AWARENESS WEEK

HON. WILLIAM L. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the great work of the American Nephrology Nurses Association (ANNA) and their efforts to raise awareness about chronic kidney disease (CKD). From August 5–9, the ANNA is hosting Kidney Disease Awareness and Education week, where ANNA members are holding a series of events raising awareness of the growing health problems associated with kidney disease.

CKD's onset usually stems from the improper treatment of diabetes and high blood pressure, when the kidneys fail to filter blood properly. Overtime, the kidneys can lose their functionality and as a result, increase one's chances of kidney failure, cardiovascular diseases such as heart attacks and heart failure, along with other serious health issues. Unfortunately, CKD impacts over 25 million adults in the United States.

The American Nephrology Nurses Association (ANNA), organized in 1969, is a nonprofit organization made of over 10,000 nephrology nurses whose mission is to educate the public and improve the lives of those with kidney disease. ANNA pursues this mission through educational and advocacy programs encouraging understanding of nephrology nursing.

Much is demanded of nephrology nurses. They are required to handle many tasks at once, while demonstrating extraordinary attention to detail and dedication while also caring and comforting their patients.

I want to thank America's nephrology nurses for all they do, particularly those who serve my constituents in the 21st Congressional district. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the efforts of the American Nephrology Nurses Association and Kidney Disease Awareness and Education week.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 429 I was unavoidably detained in a meeting off the Hill at the White House with the President.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

A TRIBUTE TO KAREN SHAFF

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Karen Shaff for being named a 2013 Women of Influence honoree by the award-winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, "have made a difference." An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

Karen Shaff began her career at what was then known as Bankers Life Co. in 1982. In the three decades since, she has ascended the ladder to become executive vice president and general counsel at Principal Financial Group Inc., making her the highest ranking female officer of an organization whose reach spans the globe. Coming from a family of public servants, she was well-acquainted with community involvement from an early age—and it's shown. Mrs. Shaff is president of the Animal Rescue League of Iowa's advisory council, has led the fundraising efforts for the construction of the Science Center of Iowa, and is a member of the Grinnell College board of trustees. She's also involved with such organizations as Bravo Greater Des Moines and Hospice of Central Iowa.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Karen Shaff in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

RECOGNIZING JORDAN

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, today I urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 222, recognizing the long-term partnership and friendship between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, working together towards peace and security in the Middle East. I would like to recognize the bipartisan support of my colleagues, including House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Ed Royce and Ranking Member Eliot Engel. This resolution comes at a time of extreme unrest and conflict in the region.

Since taking up the post of our country's top diplomat in February, Secretary of State John Kerry has traveled to Amman over six times. Close cooperation between our two nations is critical to meet the challenges of the Middle East region. Jordan plays a key role as the host and mediator in Middle East peace negotiations between the Israelis and Palestinians. Jordan has maintained full, normalized diplomatic relations with Israel for almost 20 years since signing the historic 1994 Jordan-Israel Peace Treaty. As an advocate for progress in the Middle East peace process, Jordan is a stabilizing force for the region.

The horrific violence in neighboring Syria threatens to destabilize an entire region. The al-Assad regime continues to fuel a humanitarian crisis through attacks against innocent civilians. Over 100,000 Syrian lives have been lost and approximately 1.8 million refugees have fled Syria. Jordan is hosting over half a million refugees, which is almost 10% of Jordan's population. The government of Jordan is partnering with the international community to care for the needs of this vulnerable population, providing shelter, food, water, health care and education. The burden of caring for such a large number of refugees places enormous economic and social pressures on the country.

The United States has enjoyed a strong alliance with Jordan for over six decades. The Jordanians work closely with the United States in multiple areas, from cooperation in regional and global counterterrorism efforts, to economic development and humanitarian assistance. King Abdullah II is an advocate for modernization in the Arab world, and recognizes the potential opportunity for political reform in Jordan. U.S.–Jordan relations are a key element of U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East. I am pleased to offer this resolution commending the people and Government of Jordan for their continued friendship with the United States and commitment to peace, security and stability in the Middle East.

IN RECOGNITION OF DON DORNELL

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Fire Chief Don Dornell, who is retiring after nearly four decades of service to the people of Burlingame and San Mateo County. His dedication to public service is a credit to his community and to his character as a leader.

Don Dornell is a Peninsula native, born in San Francisco in 1951 and raised in Millbrae as the second of five children, and one of a pair of twins. He attended Capuchino High School in San Bruno, then earned his associate degree in Political Science at the College of San Mateo in 1971.

It was then that Chief Dornell's career in public service began. He served in the Army National Guard for six years, until 1977. During that time, Chief Dornell trained as a plumber, and he began working for the San Carlos Parks Department. But from his first day, he knew that the Parks Department was not for him—his real goal was serving as a firefighter.

After a brief stint in Piedmont, Chief Dornell was hired as a firefighter for the City of Burlingame in March 1977, a community he has served diligently ever since. He has risen swiftly through the ranks, earning a promotion to Fire Captain in 1985, and serving as the B-Shift Training Officer from 1985 to 1997 and codirector of the San Mateo County Fire Recruit Academy from 1996 to 1997. In January 1997, he became Assistant Chief, and he took over responsibility for training and overseeing line personnel.

More recently, Chief Dornell has worked tirelessly to ensure successful transitions as local agencies consolidate fire protection to strengthen the cohesiveness of service and promote administrative efficiency. When the

City of Burlingame and the Town of Hillsborough merged fire services in 2004, becoming the Central County Fire Department, he became the first Deputy Fire Chief of the new agency. This is a role he has embraced, as he became the agency's second Fire Chief in December 2006. Last year he took over responsibility for fire departments in Millbrae and San Bruno as well.

Chief Dornell's service to the community has taken other forms as well. He is a longstanding Fire Technology Instructor at College of San Mateo, administrator of the San Mateo County Fire Recruit Academy from 1997 to 2006, and a Member of the San Mateo County Fire Chiefs Association, where he serves as liaison to a number of adjunct groups. Chief Dornell is also the first inaugural chairman of the Burlingame Adopt-a-Unit program, which since 2004 has supported hundreds of US soldiers through their deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan.

In his retirement, Chief Dornell will be relocating to Calaveras County to enjoy hiking and outdoors activities in the Central Sierra, to continue work on the home he has been rebuilding, and to spend some time travelling around the country with his wife Debra. He will also continue his work as a volunteer for the Calaveras County Sheriffs Search and Rescue Team.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in congratulating Fire Chief Don Dornell on a remarkable career. His contributions to our community are an example of the best in public service, and his leadership and dedication will be missed. We wish him the best in his retirement.

OUR UNCONSCIONABLE NATIONAL DEBT

HON. MIKE COFFMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 20, 2009, the day President Obama took office, the national debt was $10,626,877,048,913.08.

Today, it is $16,738,599,194,294.87. We've added $6,111,722,145,381.79 to our debt in 4 and a half years. This is $6 trillion in debt our nation, our economy, and our children could have avoided with a balanced budget amendment.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE S.A.F.E. COMPOUNDED DRUG ACT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Supporting Access to Formulated and Effective Compounded Drugs Act, or the S.A.F.E. Compounded Drug Act. My colleagues Congresswoman NITA LOWEY of New York, Congressman CONYERS of Michigan, and Congressman HONDA of California are cosponsors of this legislation and I thank them for their work on this issue.

This bill seeks to ensure that patients and health care providers across the country have access to safe compounded drug products.

As you know, a devastating fungal meningitis outbreak last year was associated with contaminated products from a compounding facility in Massachusetts. Nearly 750 Americans became ill from these products and 61 perished. Unfortunately, this tragic outbreak and the others we have seen since are not anomalies. They are the result of a broken system. My thoughts and prayers are with the individuals and families whose lives have been affected by these contaminated products.

Earlier this week the Government Accountability Office released a report on drug compounding. That report noted that ''lack of consensus and differing FDA authority to oversee compounded drugs across the country has resulted in gaps in oversight.'' Gaps that clearly risk the public health.

Just this week a compounding pharmacy announced the recall of more than 125 different types of sterile compounded products distributed nationally. Five days after the company began notifying its customers of the recall, a recall notice was published by the FDA. These products are being recalled because of a ''question of sterility assurance.'' Thankfully no illnesses have been identified, but it is imperative that we act now and not wait for another heart wrenching outbreak and ask ourselves if we could have prevented it in the first place.

The bill I am introducing today should be part of our work to fix the system. It would do five things: clarify Federal authority of compounding pharmacies, improve patient and provider notification with accurate labeling, improve communication between Federal and state regulators, seek additional information to improve our understanding of the complexities related to compounded products, and strengthen penalties.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

PROMOTE PROGRESS IN DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY RESEARCH

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to talk about an opportunity before us to help some courageous children with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.

Duchenne affects nearly 20,000 babies a year, arresting proper muscle development during childhood.

Children with Duchenne, like young Gabe Griffin of Birmingham who I have personally met, are full of strength, spirit, and hope. They are an inspiration to all of us.

Thanks to medical research and the advocacy of Gabe's parents, Scott and Traci Griffin, and many other parents including Joel and Dana Wood here in Washington, new therapies and treatments are being developed for children with Duchenne.

But we all want progress to come even faster.

The Food and Drug Administration is considering whether to allow accelerated use of a potential breakthrough therapy. It is a drug called Eteplirsen.

While properly taking safety into account, it is important for the FDA to reach a timely decision on making this drug available to the children who would benefit from it.

When you have had the privilege to be with wonderful kids like Gabe, you know that we must do everything possible to help them progress through a healthy and happy childhood.

HONORING INDUCTEES INTO THE SOUTH JERSEY FOOTBALL HALL OF FAME

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the seven new members of the South Jersey Football Coaches Association Hall of Fame. The inductees were Reggie Lawrence, Phil Costa, Todd McNair, Brian Matera, Arnold Byrd, Mike McDevitt, and Jim Doyle.

Reggie Lawrence has been a high school coach for sixteen years and is currently coaching at Willingboro. He has rebuilt the Willingboro program, which previously had a 0–10 record, into a local power which last year qualified for the South Jersey Group 2 playoffs. Mr. Lawrence has earned more than 100 victories during his coaching career at Camden, Pennsauken, Jackson Liberty, and Willingboro. Coach Lawrence has not only had an extremely successful coaching career, but he was also a star athlete at Camden High School.

Phil Costa starred at Holy Cross High School and was named to the All South Jersey team. He later excelled at the University of Maryland and now plays for the Dallas Cowboys. He started in every game for the Cowboys in 2011 and was one of the best centers in the NFL. Although he was injured for the majority of the 2012 season, he recently signed a two-year contract extension and will be back on the field for the 2013 season.

Todd McNair played at Temple University and then professionally for the Houston Oilers and the Kansas City Chiefs. In his career, McNair caught 254 passes with seven receiving touchdowns, and rushed for 803 yards and three touchdowns. He also averaged 18.6 yards per kickoff return. McNair ranks in the top 20 among Chiefs receivers with over 1,800 receiving yards. After retirement from professional football, McNair coached at Camden High School and was the running backs coach for both the Cleveland Browns and the University of Southern California. During his time at USC, he was widely recognized as one of the most effective recruiters in college football.

Brian Matera is one of Pennsauken's legendary players. He was the Indians starting linebacker for three years, earned All South Jersey honors, and was nominated by Scholastic Magazine as an All American.

He also played for the University of Maryland in three bowl games. In 1980, he even earned a tryout with the Philadelphia Eagles. Tragically, Brian Matera passed away in 1990 but his accomplishments will not be forgotten.

Arnold Byrd earned the Oaks Award, one of the highest academic awards for a male student. He was also a member of the National Honor Society, and made All State and All South Jersey for football. He received both

athletic and academic scholarship to Rutgers and in 1960 he was recognized as their most valuable football player.

Mike McDevitt is known as one of South Jersey's top coaches. He currently serves as line coach at Haddonfield Memorial. He was previously an assistant line coach at Cherry Hill East, Pitman and Gloucester Catholic dating back to 1987. Coach McDevitt also served as Gloucester Catholic head coach from 1989–1993, making two appearances in state championship games.

Finally, I would like to personally congratulate Jim Doyle, a dear friend and coach of my Alma Mater, Triton Regional High School. I am pleased to honor Coach Doyle for his distinguished service as coach and athletic director. For 35 years he coached football and track at Glassboro, Lenape, and Triton. As football coach, he earned a career record of 91–63–7 at Glassboro and Triton, including a perfect 8- 0 record in the 1968 season at Triton. Two of his top high school players went on to play football at the collegiate level for the University of Virginia and Rutgers University.

Mr. Speaker, the contributions of these seven inductees to the football community and to South Jersey should not go unrecognized. I join all of South Jersey in expressing our gratitude for Reggie, Phil, Todd, Brian, Arnold, Mike, Jim, and their families as they celebrate their induction into the South Jersey Football Coaches Association Hall of Fame.

HONORING MR. SIMMIE JESSE HILL, JR. OF MIDLAND, PENNSYLVANIA

HON. KEITH J. ROTHFUS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Simmie Jesse Hill, Jr. of Midland, Pennsylvania. He was born on November 14, 1946 and grew up to become one of the greatest basketball players to come from Western Pennsylvania.

Simmie Hill starred on the 1965 Midland High School men's basketball team, considered by many to be one of the best in Pennsylvania's history. The Midland Leopards won the State title that year, finishing the season 28–0. Mr. Hill scored over 650 points that season, and he led the team to victory with his thirty-one points in the championship game.

The Sporting News named Mr. Hill a First-Team All-American when he was a senior at West Texas State University. Following his college career, Mr. Hill played four seasons of professional basketball in the American Basketball Association and retired in 1974. In 2010, he was inducted into the Midland Sports Hall of Fame.

Simmie Hill passed away in Pittsburgh on July 14, 2013 at the age of sixty-six. He is survived by four daughters and nine grandchildren, and our thoughts and prayers are with his family.

Mr. Speaker, Western Pennsylvania has a strong sports legacy, and I am pleased to honor the memory of one of our greatest basketball players.

CONGRATULATING HON. B. TODD JONES ON HIS CONFIRMATION BY THE U.S. SENATE AS THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to congratulate my constituent and friend, the Honorable B. Todd Jones, on his confirmation by the United States Senate to be the director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). As the first permanent director since 2006, Director Jones knows the job well; he has been leading this important federal law enforcement agency as "acting director" since 2011. While serving as acting director, Mr. Jones has also been serving as the United States Attorney for Minnesota. The hefty and time consuming responsibility of leading two important federal offices has proven to be a testament to Mr. Jones' commitment to public service, his stamina, and the gracious support of his wife, Margaret, and his children.

Nominated by President Obama to serve as ATF's permanent director in January 2013, Mr. Jones endured a Senate confirmation process that too often neglected the gun violence crisis in this country and instead degenerated into a partisan political smear campaign with unfounded attacks on an outstanding public servant. The Senate vote to confirm Mr. Jones was very partisan. The six Republicans who voted for cloture thus allowing an up or down vote on this nomination deserve to be commended for their fairness. I also want to commend Minnesota's two Senators, AMY KLOBUCHAR and AL FRANKEN, for shepherding this nomination through very difficult political terrain.

There is no doubt that President Obama got it right when he tapped Mr. Jones to lead the ATE. Todd's career in public service is stellar—a Marine Corps infantryman, Marine Corps Judge Advocate, federal prosecutor, and the U.S. Attorney for Minnesota in both the Clinton and Obama administrations. This is a man of integrity, character, and determination who has never hesitated to serve his country when called upon.

As the director of ATF, B. Todd Jones will have the opportunity to strengthen and offer much needed stability to an agency that has been denied a permanent director by Republicans in Congress even when a nominee was put forth by President Bush. Both ATF staff and law enforcement officials all across the U.S. will have a partner and an advocate in the new director. As gun violence continues to plague America's cities, towns, families, and, most tragically, our schools, ATF needs a leader who will respect gun rights, but champion gun safety and safe communities. That's the kind of leader Todd Jones will be and I am very proud of his on-going service to our country.

A TRIBUTE TO DIANE BRIDGEWATER

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Diane Bridgewater for being named a 2013 Women of Influence honoree by the award-winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, "have made a difference." An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

Diane Bridgewater has always wanted her work to benefit the community. And so since she began her career at KPMG Peat Marwick in 1985, she has held numerous positions and board memberships to accomplish her goal. Once at DuPont Pioneer for 18 years and now executive VP and chief financial and administrative officer for LCS, in which role she has worked to improve the lives of senior citizens, this successful business executive also has served as a director at the United Way of Central Iowa, ChildServe, Make-A-Wish Foundation of Central Iowa, Hospice of Central Iowa, the UNI College of Business dean's advisory board, Casey's General Stores Inc., and Bankers Trust Co.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Diane Bridgewater in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 433 I was unavoidably detained at a personal doctor's appointment. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF EAST PALO ALTO

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 30th anniversary of the City of East Palo

Alto. I am proud to represent the 28,000 residents of this city in the 14th Congressional District of California. The small community, which has a land area of only 2.5 square miles, was incorporated on July 1, 1983 and became the 20th city of San Mateo County. Voters elected the first city council of Barbara Mouton—the first mayor—Gertrude Wilks, Frank Omowale Satterwhite, Ruben Abrica—the current mayor—and James Blakely, Jr.

I remember the days when the creation of the city was quite uncertain. I was on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors at the time and supported incorporation. We had events in East Palo Alto to educate the public in advance of the vote. We had rallies and voter registration drives. The election's outcome is testament to the work of hundreds who went into their neighborhoods to explain why creating a city would help the residents of East Palo Alto to improve their lives.

East Palo Alto has made great progress in the three decades since its residents choose to create their own path to a better future. The town has many wonderful institutions such as its improving schools, social service agencies, churches, and an outstanding public medical clinic, the Ravenswood Family Health Center. Residents are very engaged in street improvement, school safety and beautification projects. The wisdom of residents, local officials, and law enforcement helped the city overcome a spike in crime in the 1980s and 90s.

What has not changed in the past 30 years is the fact that people are attracted to the area because of its centralized location, its proximity to San Francisco Bay, its desirable weather and its family-centered churches and schools.

For centuries, the original inhabitants were Ohlone Native Americans who lived along the coast from San Francisco to Monterey Bay. In 1849, when the town was founded as Ravenswood, Isaiah Woods tried to make it a major shipping town. In 1868 he sold his operation to Lester Cooley who built a brick factory. After the brick factory, the city became a farming community, largely based upon growing flowers. A large Japanese population dominated the flower growing market until the shameful World War II decision that forced 120,000 Japanese-Americans into internment camps.

After the war, many African-Americans moved to East Palo Alto and made it the largest African American community on the peninsula. In fact, during the civil rights movement in 1968, the city was almost renamed Nairobi. Today, the city has a multi-ethnic population that is over 60% Hispanic, about 15% African American, 7% Asian, 7% Caucasian and 11% Pacific Islander.

Since the late 1990s, East Palo Alto has experienced significant economic development. A quarter of the city's buildings have been replaced with new housing and retail space. This development is what the founders of the city hoped for—a chance to create jobs for residents within the community. In 2008, another step was taken as residents and local businesses established the East Palo Alto Community Farmers Market. The market is allied with the health center, providing wholesome food for residents at affordable prices. In 2009, the first full service supermarket opened in the Ravenswood 101 shopping center. Once again, the residents of East Palo Alto demonstrated that theirs is a community that knows how to get things done.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor the 30th anniversary of East Palo Alto as the city is celebrating this occasion with a parade, community festival and fireworks. This diverse Bay Area community welcomes all residents and neighbors with warmth and optimism—today and every day.

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE ATTACK AT THE OAK CREEK SIKH GURDWARA ON AUGUST 5, 2012

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleagues and I introduced a House Resolution condemning the attack that occurred at the Oak Creek Sikh Gurdwara on August 5, 2012, and honoring the memory of those who died in the attack. We remember all those affected by the senseless act of violence that occurred one year ago in Oak Creek, Wisconsin. We call to mind the heroic efforts of Lieutenant Brian Murphy and all the medical and law-enforcement officials who responded to the scene. We also recognize the public servants who helped our community heal during this trying time.

Since that fateful day, the people of Oak Creek have come together. They refuse to let violence shake their community. My thoughts and prayers are with the victims and their families, and I'm committed to continuing to help the community overcome this tragedy.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following exchange of correspondence between myself and Agriculture Committee Chairman FRANK LUCAS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2013.

Hon. FRANK LUCAS,
Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN LUCAS, I write today to highlight a program of significance to rural Alaska and many of our Alaska Native villages. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), through the Rural Utilities Service, helps provide financing for the construction of water and waste water systems in remote Alaska villages that face unique, significant obstacles to providing residents with potable water and safe sanitation systems. These obstacles include Alaska's extreme climate and geography as well as the fact that most villages are not connected to the road system and are only accessible by air. The water systems assisted by the program are not a matter of convenience for these communities, but meet a critical public health need.

Currently, more than 30 villages in Alaska still use ''honeybuckets'' as their method of waste collection. A honeybucket is a five gallon bucket used as a toilet by everyone in a household and emptied by the family on a daily basis. Honeybuckets are a reality for many communities in my state and pose serious health risks for residents, particularly children. Thankfully USDA, the State of Alaska, and the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium are working together through the program to create better sanitation facilities in rural Alaska and help make honeybuckets a relic of the past.

I would like to bring this issue to your attention and would greatly appreciate your assistance in Farm Bill conference negotiations with the Senate to help reauthorize this important program.

Thank You,

DON YOUNG,
Congressman for all Alaska.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2013.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN YOUNG, Thank you for your letter regarding the United States Department of Agriculture program that helps provide financing for water and waste water systems in remote Alaska villages. I appreciate you bringing this issue to my attention. Given the urgency that you describe in your letter, I would be happy to work with you during the Farm Bill conference regarding this public health need.

Sincerely,

FRANK D. LUCAS,
Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture.

CONGRATULATIONS TO DESERT VISTA H.S. HEALTH OCCUPATIONS STUDENTS OF AMERICA CLUB

HON. KYRSTEN SINEMA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing Desert Vista High School's Health Occupations Students of America Club for their achievement in the HOSA-Future Health Professionals National Leadership conference.

Desert Vista students won first place in three events and two national service awards, and took home numerous other top ten finishes. Their record is astonishing for one school, and is a testament to their school's leadership and the students' effort. Katelyn Miyaski and Gen Fitzgerald won national championships in pharmacology and medical terminology, respectively, and the team of Jing Liong, Anshuman Bakshi, Sung Kwon Park, and Sanjeey Murty were national champions in biomedical debate. Alex Burton won the Barbara James Service Gold Award and the President's Volunteer Service Award.

The students, many of whom hope to pursue higher education in the medical, healthcare, and biotechnology industries, are to be commended and encouraged in their pursuit of science and service, as well as for their comprehensive knowledge in their fields of interest. Their dedication is reason for faith in our country's future, guided by such innovators and leaders. They represent their state and school well, and I am proud to represent them in Congress.

Given their record of accomplishment, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Desert Vista High School's Health Occupations Students of America Club for their dedication and achievement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 435 I was unavoidably detained in a meeting at the White House with the President.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

ENERGY CONSUMERS RELIEF ACT OF 2013

SPEECH OF

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 2013

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1582) to protect consumers by prohibiting the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating as final certain energy-related rules that are estimated to cost more than $1 billion and will cause significant adverse effects to the economy, with Ms. Ros-Lehtinen in the chair.

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Chair, this bill leads me to ask a question.

Who are we here to protect? The American people, or big business?

If we don't stand up to protect public health, who will? Are we going to trust big oil, gas, and coal companies to look out for the public's health?

This bill is just another give-away to big polluters.

As we just saw with the coal ash bill, this bill would further harm human health by tearing down the EPA. The EPA—not big business—is trying to protect Americans' health.

Take the Clean Air Act, for example. In its first 20 years, it prevented 205,000 premature deaths and 18 million child respiratory illnesses.

The result? Billions of dollars in economic savings from prevented diseases and greater worker productivity.

This bill is yet another attempt to tear down the EPA. It's immoral. I urge my colleague to oppose this bill.

A TRIBUTE TO MARGARET BORGEN

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Margaret Borgen for being named a 2013 Women of Influence honoree by the award-winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, "have made a difference." An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

Mrs. Borgen is part owner of Borgen Systems, a family-owned small business that manufactures display cases for a variety of products—but her professional pursuits hardly end there. Her lifelong passion, improving education, has led her to be a teacher, an administrator and a school board member, and in addition to holding state and national leadership positions in education, she currently is president of the Des Moines Public Schools Foundation. She also founded the FINE Education Research Foundation in 2003, which leveraged $100,000 into $3 million of state funding and matching private contributions for education research. In the community, she has served on the boards for the Des Moines A.M. Rotary Club, Employee & Family Resources Foundation and the Greater Des Moines Leadership Institute.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Margaret Borgen in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. GREGORY LUKASZEWICZ

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Dr. Gregory Lukaszewicz for his service as president of the San Mateo County Medical Association, which represents and educates physicians and promotes quality medical care for the people of San Mateo County. Throughout his career, Dr. Lukaszewicz has been a staunch advocate for preventative care and patients' access to care.

Gregory Lukaszewicz grew up near Buffalo, New York. He earned his BA at Dartmouth College and his medical degree at Harvard Medical School. After completing his General Surgery Residency at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, he was awarded a Fellowship in Vascular Surgery at UCSF.

Dr. Lukaszewicz then joined Kaiser Permanente in South San Francisco where he is a vascular and general surgeon. He is also the smoking cessation champion at the hospital. Three years ago he became a part-time specialist in venous and lymphatic disorders, a change he calls transformative. He says his experience has shown him just how complex these diseases are and how much the medical knowledge lags behind patients' needs. Determined to close this gap, he launched a pilot program to detect Peripheral Arterial Disease in its earliest stages.

It was Dr. Lukaszewicz's strong interest in public policy that got him involved in the San Mateo County and California Medical Associations. He works closely with county and state health care leaders to find remedies to public health issues that affect patients beyond his individual clinical practice. For example, he is committed to the Association's active role in eradicating Hepatitis B in the Asian and Pacific Islander communities by providing regular screenings and vaccinations.

Dr. Lukaszewicz is married to Nicole Moayeri, a neurosurgeon at Kaiser's Redwood City facility. They have two children, Leila, 12, and Gabriel, 10. As a devoted family man, he works part-time so that he can remain involved in his children's scholastic and athletic activities. To stay physically and mentally healthy, he enjoys hiking, cycling, sailing, kayaking, gardening, cooking and reading.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor an exceptional physician and human being. Dr. Lukaszewicz's work continues to benefit thousands of people in San Mateo County and beyond and sets an admirable example of innovative, patient-centered care.

RETIREMENT OF FBI DIRECTOR ROBERT MUELLER

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and thank Robert Mueller for his service to our country. Mr. Mueller has served as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) since September 4, 2001, and will be retiring before the Congress returns in September. I have had the privilege of working with Director Mueller as the chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee that funds the FBI and firmly believe he is the best director in the more than hundred-year history of the Bureau.

I want to also recognize his wife, Ann, and his two daughters, Melissa and Cynthia, for their sacrifice in countless nights and weekends their husband and father spent serving our country over the last twelve years.

Director Mueller deserves much credit for skillfully responding to the 9/11 terrorist attacks after just a week on the job and leading the FBI's transformation into an intelligence-driven and threat-focused national security organization. The FBI today is a remarkably different agency than the one the director inherited in 2001. The changes made during his tenure have made our country safer and stronger, while also upholding and respecting our Constitution. He has always been honest and forthright with the Congress and the American people.

It is hard to quantify the many lives that have been saved thanks to FBI actions that disrupted terror plots and other threats against the American people. I want to recognize the

thousands of hard working and vigilant men and women of the bureau, including the agents, analysts and support staff who serve our country. Under the director's leadership, the men and women of the FBI have effectively prevented many attacks against our country.

Bob Mueller's service to our country began long before he was sworn in as FBI Director. He has had a long career of distinguished service to our country. He served as an officer in the Marine Corps, leading a rifle platoon in Vietnam. He is the recipient of the Bronze Star, two Navy Commendation Medals, the Purple Heart and the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. He later served in several U.S. Attorneys' offices and in private practice before being appointed as the U.S. Attorney in San Francisco in 1998.

I wish the director and his family all the best in his next endeavors and thank him again for his service and sacrifice. He is a true patriot and a model public servant.

COMMEMORATING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOWARD FLATS FARM

HON. TOM REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. REED. Mr Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Howard Flats Farm in Hornell, New York. As agriculture is a foundational part of our American heritage, I am honored to recognize such a longstanding farm family. Agriculture is an important industry for New York as well as the country as a whole, providing a stable, safe food supply. It is essential to recognize the milestones of those families who have made substantial contributions to the economic vitality of the Empire State.

The diversified farming operation at the Howard Flats Farm, owned by Phil Bennett and his wife Juanita Bennett, includes a log home and nearby camping site that is rented as lodging during hunting season and throughout the year for recreational activities. Mr. Bennett is an active Rotarian and Farm Bureau member. He and his family also volunteer their time to many of Howard's community events and activities.

The farm has been in the Bennett family for five generations and is now managed by Phil and Juanita's son, Jay Bennett. Howard Flats Farm totals around 700 acres and is the home to an average milking-herd of 150 cows. The farm has and continues to change and expand with time and is poised for success for many years to come.

With great pleasure, I acknowledge the success of this exceptional family and its contributions to the local and State economies, fully confident that it will continue to enjoy the success it has experienced thus far.

HONORING DON HADAD

HON. CORY GARDNER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Don Hadad, superintendent of the St. Vrain Valley School District in Longmont, Colorado. Don was recently named "National Superintendent of the Year" by the National Association of School Superintendents.

For the last 29 years Don has dedicated his life to improving our children's education. He began his career as a physical education teacher, and has since held the positions of assistant principal, high school principal, executive director of secondary education, assistant superintendent, deputy superintendent, and most recently, superintendent of the St. Vrain Valley School District.

As Superintendent, Don has lead by example. His visionary leadership and ideas have helped significantly develop the public schools in my district by championing educational reforms that included teacher evaluations and expanding public charter schools. He established the "Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics" Academy at Skyline High School and opened the Medical and Science Academy at Longmont High School to help advance students to secondary education.

His reforms are an example of the common sense solutions school districts across the country can implement to better serve their students and families.

Please join me today in congratulating Don Hadad on his award and on his success as superintendent of the St. Vrain Valley School District.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 429 I had to step out of the chamber and missed the opportunity to vote on this amendment.

Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 432 I was unavoidably detained at a personal doctor's appointment.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

REGARDING REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY'S (PA) AMENDMENT NO. 6 TO H.R. 1582 ON INTENDING TO VOTE NAY ON ROLL 430 ON AUGUST 1, 2013

HON. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express that I intended to vote "nay" but was recorded as yea on Roll 430 on August 1, 2013 on Representative MURPHY's (PA) Amendment No. 6 to H.R. 1582.

The Rules of the House of Representatives prevent Members from changing votes after the fact, but I wish to state for the record that I fully intended to vote "nay" on Representative MURPHY's Amendment.

If enacted in law, Representative MURPHY's amendment would prevent the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other federal agencies from using the social cost of carbon (SCC) to estimate the climate benefits of rulemakings. Contrary to the intentions of the amendment, I fully support the use of the SCC by the EPA and other federal agencies to estimate the climate benefits of rulemakings. The SCC is important to interpret the impact of carbon dioxide emissions on agricultural productivity, human health, increased flood risk, and other factors which are important to my constituents in eastern North Carolina.

RECOGNIZING JESSICA BELMARES-ORTEGA

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor, Jessica Belmares-Ortega, an exceptional young New Mexican student. This summer, Jessica, a recent graduate of Albuquerque High School, was awarded a prestigious Ronald McDonald House HACER scholarship to attend the University of New Mexico. One of only four students in the nation to receive this scholarship, she plans to use her $100,000 award to study medicine so she can give back to her community and help the less fortunate in our state.

A first-generation American who grew up in a Spanish-speaking environment, Jessica plans to use her bilingual skills to improve health care access and delivery in rural communities. As a volunteer at a local hospital, Jessica frequently saw Spanish-speaking families wait hours for a translator to arrive before getting a diagnosis or treatment. She believes that having more bilingual medical professionals will help mitigate this problem and improve the overall health of patients all over New Mexico.

Education has always played an important role in the Belmares-Ortega home. Although Jessica's parents, who are originally from Mexico, did not attend college, they worked hard so that their children would have the opportunity to pursue their dreams. They enrolled Jessica and her two older siblings in United States of America preschool so they would learn English at a young age. They also closely tracked their children's progress to ensure they succeeded in school.

Considering Jessica's academic achievements, strong leadership skills and dedication to her community, I am not surprised that the Ronald McDonald House chose to recognize her success with this scholarship. At Albuquerque High School, Jessica enrolled in the dual-language program, took advantage of numerous Advanced Placement and honors courses and participated in a gifted mentorship program. In college, she plans to maintain her busy schedule by enrolling in a medical laboratory program and working to advance her Spanish fluency skills.

I'm honored to represent Jessica in the United States House of Representatives, and

I wish her success in her college career and in all of her future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF SUSAN FEISTNER

HON. LEE TERRY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the accomplishments of Susan Feistner. Susie recently retired from my congressional staff after 13 years of dedicated and excellent service to the constituents of the Second Congressional District of Nebraska. I wish Susie all the happiness in the world she embarks on the next stage of her life.

Susie served as my Senior Constituent Liaison in my Omaha Congressional Office. Susie handles immigration issues, and this was no small task. Over the years, she muddled through mounds of paperwork to find solutions for people and in many cases reunited families, helped with adoptions of foreign-born children and obtained last-minute visas and passports. She also referred people to attorneys for help in becoming legal citizens and helped many constituents navigate through the tangle of U.S. Immigration laws. Her tireless service made a difference in thousands of lives.

Over the years, Susie has also been active in Republican Party politics and has worked for candidates up and down and the ballot. Her involvement in our political process to spread the Republican message of lower taxes and a strong national defense has been greatly appreciated. She has also been a steadying hand in my District Office and the constituents of Nebraska's Second Congressional District have benefitted greatly.

I offer you a heartfelt thank you to Susie for her dedication. I am extremely proud of her contributions over the past 13 years and I am blessed to have had such a professional and hard working individual on my team.

It is a privilege and an honor to have Susie as a part of Team Terry.

IN RECOGNITION OF HELEN HAUSMAN

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Helen Hausman who has dedicated her life to education and served on the San Mateo County Community College District Board of Trustees for 23 years and before that on the Sequoia Union High School Board for 13 years. Helen represents the best that San Mateo County has to offer in education leadership.

Helen is the current board president and was a past president for four terms. During her many years at the community college district, she has always made it her priority to provide students with high-quality classroom instruction and an environment that nurtures learning. Helen was instrumental in getting bond measures passed to update the aging facilities and to create three state-of-the-art campuses. She firmly believes that education and opportunities should be accessible to everyone.

Helen has also served during some of the most tumultuous times in the history of California's higher educational systems, making difficult choices on funding due to state funding cuts. Helen and her colleagues successfully navigated these challenges, retaining the core purpose of the district to prepare students for four-year colleges and universities. San Mateo County has a stellar community college district because of Helen Hausman's dedication to educational quality and inclusiveness.

Helen, a native of New York, earned her BA in Education from George Washington University where she was the only woman in her class. After graduation, she taught at a grammar school in Maryland.

While in Washington DC in 1945, Helen met Arthur Hausman who was in the Navy and who would soon become her husband. The two of them moved to California in 1960 because Arthur received what he calls ''an offer he couldn't refuse.''

Helen became heavily involved with PTAs and held several leadership positions. Because of her outstanding reputation she was invited to fill a vacancy on the Sequoia Union High School Board and held that position for 13 years.

She also has served on committees of the Association of Community College Trustees, Community College League of California and the San Mateo County School Boards Association. She is currently a member of American Association of University Women. Helen is listed in Who's Who of American Women, was inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame, and was elected to Pi Lambda Theta, a national honor society for educators.

Helen is a longtime member of the San Mateo County American Red Cross Council and serves as chair on the Bay Area Red Cross International Committee to help trace and reunite families separated as a result of armed conflict or disasters. Her passion for this work started with the tracing project which reunited family members of Holocaust survivors.

In her retirement, Helen is looking forward to spending more time with her husband Arthur, son and daughter-in-law Ken and Hilary, daughter Catherine and grandchildren Sam and Sarah.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor Helen Hausman, a woman I have known and admired for decades, for her common sense and no nonsense leadership. She has shaped education in the Bay Area for a generation and helped thousands of students build a foundation for successful careers. Her retirement is well deserved, and her impact upon our lives will be enduring.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast rollcall votes on July 17th. Had I been present, I would have cast the following votes:

On rollcall 357, I would have voted ''no''; on rollcall 358, I would have voted ''no''; on rollcall 359, I would have voted ''no''; on rollcall 360, I would have voted ''yes''; on rollcall 361, I would have voted ''no''; on rollcall 362, I would have voted ''yes''; and on rollcall 363, I would have voted ''no''.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 430, I was unavoidably detained in a meeting off the Hill at the White House with the President.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''.

50TH ANNIVERSARY FOR THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate and celebrate the 50th anniversary for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom (August 28, 1963), we do so with deep appreciation and profound gratitude to those who sacrificed and made true their promise of working to make America a better place for everyone.

With the march taking place during the 100th year anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his famous ''I Have a Dream'' speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial to over 250,000 people. As a result, the March on Washington remains one of the largest demonstrations for civil rights and economic rights in American history. Not only was the crowd large on that day, but the enormous impact it had on the struggle for equality and social justice is immeasurable.

As the concept for a march of its magnitude began to unfold, American civil rights leaders as James Farmer, John Lewis, Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, and Bayard Rustin all joined a broader coalition responsible for organizing the march under the leadership of its chairman, A. Phillip Randolph.

Randolph, a onetime resident of Jacksonville, FL, had been selected to lead this effort as he was one of the most widely known spokespersons for black working class interests in the country. Just over twenty years prior he planned to use the support of nearly 100,000 loyal Black citizens to march on Washington, D.C., to protest President Franklin D. Roosevelt's refusal to issue an Executive Order to ban discrimination against black workers in the defense industry. However, just six days before the march was scheduled, Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 8802 declaring ''there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color, or national origin''.

During the march on Washington in 1968, the coalition presented a list of comprehensive goals which included, a push to get passage

of meaningful civil rights legislation, immediate elimination of school segregation, a program of public works, increased job training for the unemployed, a Federal law prohibiting discrimination in public or private hiring, a $2-an-hour minimum wage nationwide, withholding Federal funds from programs that tolerate discrimination, enforcement of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution by reducing congressional representation from States that disenfranchise citizens, a broadened Fair Labor Standards Act to currently excluded employment areas, and authority for the Attorney General to institute injunctive suits when constitutional rights are violated.

While we have made significant progress since the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, we find ourselves dealing with many of the same issues that participants of the demonstration dealt with years ago. Today we see unemployment in the African American community over 10%, today we see conservative state legislatures across the country passing restrictive laws that make it more difficult for Americans to have access to the ballot box, today we see people judge each other based on the color of their skin, and as a result an unarmed teen in Florida lost his life, and today, we find ourselves trying to piece back what is left of the dismantled Voting Rights Act of 1965, as the United States Supreme Court has struck down Section 4 of the law, leaving the prized legislative victory of the Civil Rights movement without much power.

While we must take this time to celebrate and appreciate the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, we must also continue to ensure that the goals of the march are fulfilled and Dr. King's Dream becomes a reality. For there is much work to be done, and if we all join together, I am hopeful we can make social justice and equality real in America, and all across the globe.

A TRIBUTE TO BARBARA CROWLEY

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Barbara Crowley for being named the 2013 Women of Influence Business Owner of the Year by the award–winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, ''have made a difference.'' An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

When she joined her late father in the insurance brokerage business in 1978, Ms. Crowley notes that there were few women in the industry. Today, as President and CEO of West Des Moines–based Brokers Clearing House Ltd., she leads a team of about 25 employees that is known widely for its expertise in underwriting and works with nearly 70 insurance carriers. Her leadership in the industry is set to be rewarded in November as she assumes the chairmanship of the National Association of Independent Life Brokerage Agencies. She also is a founding partner of LifeMark Partners Inc., one of the largest and most prestigious marketing groups in the insurance industry. In the community, Ms. Crowley is a generous supporter of the Des Moines Performing Arts, in addition to Hope Ministries, Embrace Iowa, Iowa State University, the University of Iowa, the John Stoddard Cancer Center, and the Iowa State Fair Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Barbara Crowley in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

HONORING LANCE CORPORAL WILLIAM RAYMOND PROM

HON. KEITH J. ROTHFUS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the exemplary military service of Lance Corporal William Raymond Prom. Lance Corporal Prom gave his life in service to our nation in Vietnam.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recently renamed Pittsburgh's 31st Street Bridge the William Raymond Prom Memorial Bridge in a fitting tribute to his sacrifice.

Lance Corporal Prom began his tour of duty in the Vietnam War on June 13, 1968, when he was twenty years old. He served as a Machine Gun Squad Leader with Company I, Third Battalion, Third Marines, Third Marine Division.

On February 9, 1969, Lance Corporal Prom was participating in Operation Taylor Common near An Hoa, Vietnam when his platoon came under intense fire, wounding many. Without concern for his own safety, Lance Corporal Prom provided cover fire while others administered vital first aid to his fellow Marines.

Soon afterwards, his platoon came under attack again. A wounded Lance Corporal Prom returned fire, coming to the aid of a fellow Marine who was critically wounded. Unable to effectively return fire because of his wounds, Lance Corporal Prom courageously advanced, in full view of the enemy, to direct other Marines until he was killed. His heroic actions inspired his fellow Marines to launch a successful assault that crushed the enemy.

For his exemplary service and heroic sacrifice, Lance Corporal Prom received the Medal of Honor, the Purple Heart, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Mr. Speaker, we name our buildings, bridges, and monuments after those who have served and sacrificed for our nation in extraordinary ways, and the William Raymond Prom Memorial Bridge is a fitting tribute to one of these courageous Americans. I join all Western Pennsylvanians in honoring Lance Corporal William Raymond Prom, a Marine who went above and beyond the call of duty in giving his life for his fellow Marines and his country.

TRIBUTE TO PAT WORLEY

HON. CORY GARDNER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the service of Pat Worley of Fort Lupton, Colorado and congratulate her on her retirement.

Since 1992, Pat has served as Assignable Clerk for the Colorado State House of Representatives and has served as the Chief Assignable Clerk since 2000.

Throughout her career, Pat has been dedicated to ensuring the successful functioning of the Colorado General Assembly. Her determined work ethic and passion for her job were critical to the successful operation of state government.

I know many of my former colleagues in the legislature would agree that when Pat tells you to do something, you listen. And for all of us from ''the other Colorado,'' we appreciate her passion for all of Colorado.

Not only is Pat an esteemed public servant, her service to Colorado extends well beyond her official job functions. While the Colorado House of Representatives convenes on the floor, Pat and her clerks devote their free-time to sewing lap robes for disabled veterans. Her generosity and commitment to helping those who served our country have had an immeasurable impact on our State.

I congratulate her on her impressive career, and wish her all the best in the coming years of her well-deserved retirement. I join the people of Colorado in thanking her for her dedication, hard-work, compassion, and exemplary career in public service.

TRIBUTE TO SOUTH NASHVILLE LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM

HON. MARSHA BLACKBURN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the South Nashville Little League baseball team. This past week, they became the 2013 Tennessee State Champions, and today they are currently representing Tennessee in Warner-Robbins, Georgia.

The South Nashville Little League team's goal is to provide the youth of Middle Tennessee with a safe, clean, and fun environment in which to learn the fundamentals of baseball, with an emphasis of good sportsmanship and fair play. These skills taught and learned will be useful in many aspects of the lives of these young men, beyond their baseball careers.

We are very proud of these champions, and cheer them on as they represent Tennessee today. Go get 'em!

IN RECOGNITION OF KITTY LOPEZ

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor a remarkable leader in San Mateo County, Kitty Lopez, as she leaves Samaritan House, the linchpin of nonprofit social services in central and southern San Mateo County.

For 12 years Kitty Lopez has guided Samaritan House placing it on solid footing and expanding its efforts to help those who are struggling. Under her leadership over 12,000 residents receive assistance with food, medical services, clothing, and counseling annually. Kitty shepherded the expansion of a dental clinic, and she has been equally adept at expanding the number of appointments available through the medical clinic at Samaritan House. This expansion took pressure off of the emergency room of our county hospital and delivered quality examinations to thousands.

Kitty's spirit never seems to wane. She can always be found smiling and trying to figure out a way to stretch a penny, even when it's someone else's penny. For example, Kitty forged a partnership between Samaritan House and the United Way of the Bay Area to provide tax preparation services to low income residents of our county through volunteer tax preparers. She helped residents stretch their pennies when she allowed Samaritan House to organize an online listing of apartments and shared homes. Through the leadership team at Samaritan House, these online listings are gradually becoming the go-to place for residents who struggle to find a place for themselves and their families. Of course, each day the food pantry of Samaritan House helps residents feed themselves and their children. Many who use the food pantry are elderly, and during the recession many newcomers made their way to the door's of Kitty's facility, having heard that food and dignity were offered for free within its walls.

One of the most significant undertakings of Samaritan House is the operation of our county's homeless shelter located in South San Francisco. A 90 beds facility is available nightly for persons who wish to make progress towards self-sufficiency. Kitty's dedication to sheltering the homeless is made concrete in the way in which her team runs the shelter. This homeless shelter has rules and it is safe and orderly.

All services of Samaritan House are provided free of charge to clients. Kitty insists upon accountability, and her staff tracks the outcomes of efforts to help residents find jobs, housing and to become self-sufficient. The $9 million annual budget she has responsibility over performs the work of an $18 million budget in any other organization, and her team of 41 full-time staff and 31 part-time, seasonal employees make every client feel welcomed. Kitty has consistently shown vision and accountability in operating this magnificent program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor Kitty Lopez, the Executive Director of Samaritan House who leaves the helm after 12 years of energetic and creative leadership. We wish Kitty continued inspiring success as she moves on to lead First 5 San Mateo County. Her imprint on the community will only grow larger. Her legacy is therefore enduring, and this is perhaps her greatest contribution of all to the community.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE EDWARD HUGGINS JOHNSTONE

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a beloved Kentuckian, Judge Edward Huggins Johnstone, who passed away on June 26th of this year.

When people speak of ''The Greatest Generation,'' they speak of men like Judge Johnstone. During World War II, Judge Johnstone served with honor and distinction, seeing combat in the Battle of the Bulge and returning with a Bronze Star and a Silver Star for gallantry while an infantry sergeant in Europe.

Following his return, Johnstone married, earned his law degree from the University of Kentucky College of Law, and raised four children in the small town of Princeton, Kentucky. After 27 years in private practice, he was appointed in 1976 as a state Circuit Judge, and 16 months later was nominated by President Jimmy Carter and confirmed to serve as a United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

Having long been woefully underserved by the federal judiciary, Judge Johnstone brought a welcome change to the Western District of Kentucky by ending the long-accepted tradition of cases being heard in Louisville. Before him, federal judges preferred to live and hear cases far away from much of the Western District which stretched from just east of Louisville all the way to Tennessee.

Judge Johnstone's dedication to public service perhaps is best exemplified by his landmark efforts to improve living conditions for inmates serving time in Kentucky prisons. In his book Voices from a Southern Prison, Lloyd Anderson quotes Judge Johnstone describing his philosophy, ''Even in the worst of people there is a good side. If we treat them with dignity and respect it brings out the good and suppresses the bad.''

As public servants we all strive to make our communities and our country a better place. Judge Johnstone certainly demonstrated that desire and managed to revitalize the Kentucky prison system along the way.

''Big Ed'' Johnstone's size 14 shoes will be hard to fill, but with a long line of people he has influenced both inside and outside of the legal profession, and with the example of a life lived well and with the highest integrity to guide many more, I am sure Judge Johnstone would agree that the goodness of Man will continue to shine through.

INDIA REGULATIONS HURT AMERICAN BUSINESS

HON. DAVID G. REICHERT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, over the last year, the Indian Government has taken troubling actions which have come at the expense of American jobs and Indian consumers. India in an important strategic partner and that's why what has happened of late has been so concerning.

India has not only imposed regulations that prevent many American businesses from entering the Indian market but has failed to respect internationally recognized intellectual property rights.

These policies hinder a growing trade relationship that holds significant potential. For Washington, goods exports to India reached $1.3 billion in 2012. If current barriers to trade are removed, this number would be much higher.

India represents a great opportunity, but investment cannot come at such a high cost to American businesses, farmers, and workers.

A level playing field is truly in the best interest of both of our economies.

IT'S TIME TO FIND COMMON GROUND IN CYPRUS

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring renewed attention to the ongoing difficulties taking place on the island of Cyprus.

This decades-long struggle to find common ground for an agreement between the two people on the island—Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots—has frustrated many in the United States and the international community. Cyprus occupies an important geo-political, economic and strategic region for the United States.

As a member of the European Union, the island of Cyprus remains divided. This is in spite of the Turkish Cypriots approving 3 to 1, and the Greek Cypriots defeating by a similar margin, the United Nations Peace Plan of 2004—which foresaw a comprehensive settlement to the decades-old dispute through a bizonal, bi-communal federation based on the political equality of both sides. Instead of a fair and prosperous agreement for both sides, the Turkish Cypriots remain isolated from the international community.

Almost ten years have elapsed. And leaders on both sides of the island offer promising hope for serious and substantial talks to take place. Although previous talks were outlined with difficulties, and a major push for peace failed in 2004, we must not let this deter our will to resolve an issue that is so important to American interests.

An agreement will take political courage from both sides. But the United States should do—everything it can—to support both sides in this process. The Eastern Mediterranean is a region of key strategic importance to U.S. interests, and a settlement in Cyprus with active

American involvement and contribution will no doubt set a long-deserved example of peaceful relations and economic cooperation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker on rollcall No. 431, I was unavoidably detained at a personal doctor's appointment.

Had I been present, I would have voted "no".

A TRIBUTE TO LAURA JACKSON

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and recognize Laura Jackson for being named a 2013 Women of Influence honoree by the award-winning central Iowa publication, Business Record.

Each year, Business Record undertakes an exhaustive review to identify a standout group of women in the Greater Des Moines area who, as the publication notes, "have made a difference." An impressive group of inspiring female leaders are selected annually for this prestigious distinction, which is based on combined criteria of community involvement, career success, and being a role model for other women to emulate. The 2013 Women of Influence honorees join an impressive roster of more than 130 women who have changed and are continuing to change our communities for the better.

Laura Jackson is motivated by the responsibility of other people counting on her. As Executive Vice President of Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield, she takes this attitude with her every day on the job while also focusing on being the best team player she can be. At each stage of her thriving career, Mrs. Jackson can think of key advice from mentors that guided her own decisions—which in turn has helped her guide others as a human resources professional. She currently chairs the Wellness Council of Iowa and co-chairs the Capital Crossroads Wellness Capital working group. She also serves on the boards of the Iowa Healthcare Collaborative, the Healthiest State Initiative and the YMCA of Greater Des Moines.

Mr. Speaker, it is a profound honor to represent leaders like Laura Jackson in the United States Congress, and I am pleased to recognize her for working to better both her community and the great state of Iowa. I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating her on receiving this esteemed designation, thanking those at Business Record for their great work, and wishing each member of the 2013 Women of Influence class continued success.

IRS EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 2013

HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss my bill, the IRS Employee Responsibility Act of 2013, which requires IRS employees who violate the law to be personally responsible for their own legal fees and personally responsible for any legal judgment awarded. The hard-working American taxpayer should not be responsible for the cost of defending IRS employees who break the law and are shouldn't be responsible for any legal judgment awarded in a civil suit.

My legislation simply requires IRS employees to take responsibility for their actions in the same manner any private employee has to when they are sued in civil court.

Mr. Speaker, despite what the President has said, the targeting of conservative organizations for extra scrutiny is a real scandal and is simply reprehensible. The thin line of trust between the individual and their government has been broken and we must work to rebuild it. I am strongly urging Congress to continue its investigation into the IRS and to make sure those responsibly are held accountable to the fullest extent of the law. I am also joining other Members of Congress calling on Treasury Secretary Jack Lew to investigate the actions of the IRS. I am committed to making sure the IRS is never again used as a political weapon against any group, conservative or otherwise and my bill will ensure that if any employees violate the law they are personally responsible for their own legal fees and any judgment.

It is unfortunate that we have seen very little action from the Administration to punish these employees with at least one on paid leave. This body must Act to ensure this never happens again.

Simply put, I believe when IRS employees are on the hook for their actions and know there are real consequences, they make better decisions. As a farmer and owner of a business, I am responsible for my own actions and work to ensure I am following the law. It's time the IRS does the same.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House (and Senate) to support me in passing the IRS Employee Responsibility Act of 2013 in order to ensure American families and taxpayers have trust in their government.

IN RECOGNITION OF LARRY BUCKMASTER

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Larry Buckmaster who is retiring as the President and CEO of the Redwood City-San Mateo County Chamber of Commerce after 30 years of outstanding service to our community.

Larry is the type of person who creates a community through performing multiple acts of stewardship each and every day—he has done so for decades. Let me give you just a few examples.

When Larry Buckmaster took over the Redwood City-San Mateo County Chamber of Commerce it had a deficit and membership lagged. He almost immediately turned it around and led the board to boost both membership and participation by members in various chamber events.

Second, America needs leaders. It's tough to find them. Leadership means putting your neck on the line and exposing yourself to criticism. Larry Buckmaster knew that Redwood City and the San Francisco Peninsula needed a new generation of leadership. He founded the Leadership Redwood City/San Carlos/Belmont program so that business and government professionals would learn from each other and hear from current leaders about issues that are shaping the community. Most importantly, Larry Buckmaster wanted students to be inspired to step up and become community leaders in their own right. The proof of Larry's wisdom and his success is around us each day. Over 800 students have heard from state legislators, members of Congress, city council members, as well as the staff of local and state governments. Many members of city councils, commissions, the Board of Supervisors and the State Legislature were first inspired to public service by the leadership class created by Larry Buckmaster.

Leadership by example is Larry Buckmaster's creed. Kainos is a non-profit dedicated to helping those with developmental disabilities, and Larry's leadership is exemplified by the $750,000 raised over the years through a golfing tournament held annually to benefit Kainos. Larry, an avid golfer with a hole in one to his credit, brought his love of people and his skill as a golfer together to create this community benefit event.

The Progress Seminar is an annual event at which community leaders spend a weekend together thinking and talking about the major issues impacting our region. Larry Buckmaster has grown this seminar into a sold-out event for many years, and ideas that sprout from the seminar often become solutions via city council and other activities, both public and private.

Mr. Speaker and members, Larry Buckmaster has his quirks. He loves reading his emails and rarely responds. His filing system is a mess yet he can find everything. He is an avid reader who consumes one book per week, often military histories. Unfortunately, Larry roots for the Chicago Bears. We in the San Francisco Bay Area adore Larry so much that we will forgive his choice of football teams. It's only explicable when you realize that Larry was raised in Illinois and thus never really understood our wonderful 49ers until it was too late in life to surgically correct his unfortunate allegiance to a different team. Thankfully, Larry has shown great judgment in other matters, eschewing party politics, petty politics and self-aggrandizement. In fact, Larry Buckmaster always points to the accomplishments of his staff rather than to his own, demonstrating that he really is a great leader even if he is a poor judge of quality football teams.

Larry Buckmaster is a natural athlete and has coached over 500 children in softball and soccer. He is proud when one of the former players says that Larry saw something great in them as a child and that this turned around the life of the child. Larry and Joan, his wife of 48 years, have three children and six grandchildren. It is said that his grandchildren turn him to mush, not too surprising given his love of children.

Mr. Speaker and Members, I know that we often recognize Americans who have left their mark upon their communities and it is appropriate to do so. It is also appropriate to recognize that some persons provide decades of exemplary service to this nation not merely because they are paid to do their job but because they are in love with their work and receive payment many times over by watching the fruits of their efforts flower for future generations. Larry Buckmaster loves his job and has now chosen to retire. I find it hard to believe that we are going to let him leave. Let us honor a wonderful American, a great father and husband, and a civic treasure. Larry Buckmaster will be remembered for the lives that he improved, the leaders he inspired and the smiles that he brought to our faces. Let's wish him well on the golf course. He deserves a second hole in one.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RUSH HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I missed the following votes during this week:

On rollcall vote No. 419, On agreeing to the Gallego Amendment to H.R. 2610, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 420, On agreeing to the Young Amendment H.R. 2610, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 421, On the Grayson Amendment to H.R. 2610, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 422, On the McClintock Amendment to H.R. 2610, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 423, On the Hastings of Florida Amendment to H.R. 2610, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 424, On the Second Hastings of Florida Amendment to H.R. 2610, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 425, On the Third Hastings of Florida Amendment to H.R. 2610, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 426, On the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Concur in the Senate Amendment to H.R. 1911, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 427, On the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 850, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 428, On the Waxman Amendment to H.R. 1582, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 429, On the Connolly Amendment to H.R. 1582, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 430, On the Murphy of Pennsylvania Amendment to H.R. 1582, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 431, On the Motion to Recommit to H.R. 1582, I would have vote "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 432, On Passage of H.R. 1582, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 433, On Ordering the Previous Question to H. Res. 322, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 434, On Agreeing to H. Res. 322, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 435, On the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 1897, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 436, On Passage of H.R. 2879, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 437, On the Scalise Amendment to H.R. 367, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 438, On the Smith of Missouri Amendment to H.R. 367, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 439, On the Latham Amendment to H.R. 367, I would have noted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 440, On the Nadler Amendment to H.R. 367, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 441, On the Johnson of Georgia Amendment to H.R. 367, I would have voted "yes."

On rollcall vote No. 442, On the Jackson-Lee Amendment to H.R. 367, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 443, On the Moore Amendment to H.R. 367, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 444, On the Motion to Recommit H.R. 367, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall vote No. 445, On Passage of H.R. 367, I would have voted "no."

On rollcall vote No. 446, On Passage of H.R. 2009, I would have voted "no."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 431 I was unavoidably detained in a meeting at the White House with the President. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to attending the funeral of Colonel George E. "Bud" Day, I missed the following rollcall Votes: No. 428–447 on August 1, 2013 and August 2, 2013.

If present, I would have voted:

Rollcall Vote No. 428—Waxman of California Amendment to H.R. 1582, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 429—Connolly of Virginia Amendment to H.R. 1582, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 430—Murphy of Pennsylvania Amendment to H.R. 1582, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 431—H.R. 1582, Motion to Recommit, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 432—H.R. 1582, Energy Consumers Relief Act, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 433—H. Res. 322, On Ordering the Previous Question, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 434—H. Res. 322, Resolution Providing for the Consideration of H.R. 367, H.R. 2009, and H.R. 2879, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 435—H.R. 1897—Vietnam Human Rights Act of 2013, as amended, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 436—H.R. 2879, Stop Government Abuse Act, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 437—Scalise of Louisiana Amendment to H.R. 367, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 438—Smith of Missouri Amendment to H.R. 367, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 439—Latham of Iowa Amendment to H.R. 367, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 440—Nadler of New York Amendment to H.R. 367, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 441—Johnson of Georgia Amendment to H.R. 367, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 442—Jackson Lee of Texas Amendment to H.R. 367, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 443—Moore of Wisconsin Amendment to H.R. 367, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 444—H.R. 367, Motion to Recommit, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 445—H.R. 367, Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013, "aye".

Rollcall Vote No. 446—H.R. 2009, Motion to Recommit, "nay".

Rollcall Vote No. 447—H.R. 2009, Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013, "aye".

ENHANCING THE U.S.-INDIA TRADE PARTNERSHIP

HON. MIKE KELLY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, India has been our strategic partner for years and we should continue to strengthen this relationship. One way to do so is by enhancing our trade partnership. U.S.-India bilateral trade is nearly $100 billion—up from barely $15 billion in 2000, but we can do better. Unfortunately, India's recent trend towards raising trade barriers has hampered this relationship, and both American firms and American workers have been on the losing end of these policies.

These discriminatory policies jeopardize manufacturing and other jobs back at home in Pennsylvania. For example, India's system of cascading tariffs, taxes, and other import charges is often cost-prohibitive. The pronounced disparity between bound rates (rates that generally cannot be exceeded under WTO rules) and applied rates (the actual rates charged) means that India's average applied rate is among the highest in the world. Furthermore, India's trade-weighted average tariff rate is 8.2 percent versus the U.S. rate of 1.6 percent, burdening U.S. manufacturers and making U.S. exports cost-prohibitive for Indian consumers. Lastly, India's tariff schedule is hard to find in one public place and this lack of transparency and accessibility is also burdensome.

By resolving these issues and seeking greater market-based reforms, we can strengthen the U.S.-India trade relationship and unleash the economic energy that will create prosperity for both the U.S. and India. This is a future worth striving towards.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, due to family commitment, I was unable to vote on H.R. 1897. Had I been present I would have voted ''aye''.

Due to this commitment, I was unable to vote on H.R. 2879. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''.

Had I been present for votes on H.R. 367, I would have voted ''no'' on Amendment 1, ''no'' on Amendment 3, ''no'' on Amendment 4, ''aye'' on Amendment 6, ''aye'' on Amendment 7, ''aye'' on Amendment 8, ''aye'' on Amendment 12, ''aye'' on the Motion to Recommit H.R. 367, and ''no'' on H.R. 367.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye'' on the Motion to Recommit H.R. 2009 and ''no'' on H.R. 2009.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on August 1 and 2, I was absent for personal reasons and missed roll Nos. 428 through 447. Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye'' on roll Nos. 428, 429, 431, 435, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, and 446. I would have voted ''nay'' on roll Nos. 430, 432, 433, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 445, and 447.

IN RECOGNITION OF OLIVE G. MAYER

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the late Olive G. Mayer, a dear friend and a pioneer in the environmental community of California. She was one of the passionate driving forces in protecting open spaces in San Mateo County.

Sadly, Ollie missed the completion of one of her biggest achievements. She passed away five days before the opening ceremony of the Devil's Slide Tunnel on the San Mateo coast, a project she and her fellow tunnelistas had been advocating for decades. The engineering marvel that most people said couldn't be done is now reality thanks in huge part to Ollie's passion and persistence.

An engineer by training and Sierra Club member, she got her hands on the original construction plans for the massive seven mile long, six-lane wide highway bypass that Caltrans had proposed to build across Montara Mountain—plans Caltrans never released to the public. Ollie shared them with other environmentalists who formed a grassroots movement determined to stop the bypass and urban sprawl along the scenic coastal hills.

The idea for a tunnel was born in the early 70s when a USGS geologist responded to a Montara resident inquiring about solutions for Devil's Slide. He outlined several options, including boring a tunnel. Ollie presented the idea to Caltrans engineers in 1973, but they dismissed it. The tunnel idea continued its lengthy legal and rocky path. In 1995, Devil's Slide lived up to its name and slid down five feet. The road stayed closed for five months making life miserable for coastal residents and forcing local businesses to close.

The tunnelistas jumped into high gear, collected 34,000 signatures and put the issue on the county ballot. San Mateo County was blanketed in yellow and black ''Think Tunnel'' bumper stickers. In 1996, Measure T passed with 74% of the vote. Seventeen years and countless hurdles later, the tunnel is finally reality. David beat Goliath. Ollie's good friend and tunnelista Zoe Kersteen-Tucker put it perfectly at the opening ceremony: ''It took an uprising of the people to think tunnel, vote tunnel, build tunnel and today, at last, to open tunnel.''

Devil's Slide was but one of many battles Ollie took on. She was a lifelong activist, visionary and intellectual. Born Olive Graham Hendricks in New Jersey in 1918, she was the only woman in her class at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania to earn her BS in engineer. She later received her Master's degree from the University of Michigan. Ollie was an ardent fighter for equal treatment of women and freedom of speech. During the McCarthy era, she provided support for victims of blacklisting and was under surveillance and investigated by the FBI. She was among the early peace activists opposing the war in Vietnam. She fought for racial and civil equality in the 50s and 60s. In short, she was fearless and determined to make the world a better place for everyone to enjoy.

Ollie loved the outdoors and science. She met her late husband, Dr. Henry Mayer, while hiking in Colorado. They married in 1941 and after World War II moved to Woodside, California. Ollie opened a machine shop in San Carlos and founded a business that made and distributed model science projects, such as dams and power plants, for middle and high school students.

Ollie was a tireless supporter of the Peninsula Open Space Trust and played a significant role in keeping areas on the Peninsula undeveloped and accessible to the public. She was the president of the Loma Prieta Chapter of the Sierra Club and was honored with the John Muir Award for her lifetime work for conservation. She was also named a ''Legend'' by the Club, and she was appointed to the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame, among a long list of other awards.

Ollie is survived by her daughter Judith O'Brien; son Robert Mayer; and four grandchildren: Connor and Lauren O'Brien and Reid and Drew Mayer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor one of the most extraordinary and giving environmentalists and human beings—a woman who found her true north.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN BETO O'ROURKE INTRODUCING THE HEALTHY TRANSITIONS FOR VETERANS ACT

HON. BETO O'ROURKE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce bipartisan legislation that will assist servicemembers as they transition back to civilian life. We have a fundamental responsibility to provide for the needs of our veterans who have sacrificed their comfort and safety for ours. The Healthy Transitions for Veterans Act will help us meet that responsibility by requiring the Department of Defense (DoD) to perform two simple and common sense tasks:

1. Provide a comprehensive physical examination to all servicemembers of the active, guard, and reserve components when they separate from military service.

2. Provide separating servicemembers with an electronic copy of their complete medical records.

Currently, servicemembers in the Guard and Reserve are not required to have physical examinations when separating from military service. This can result in a lack of documentation of service-connected injuries and medical conditions and is one of the reasons that former Guard and Reserve members who file disability claims with the VA are 4 times more likely to get an unfavorable decision than their active duty counterpart.

Providing all servicemembers the ability to take ownership of their complete health record will also ensure a smoother transition into the VA health care system as DoD and VA struggle to make their systems interoperable. For veterans who may apply for VA benefits, having their full medical record from the military will make the application process more efficient. VA employees would not have to track down evidence or engage in time consuming correspondence with the applicant to locate medical records from the DoD. This is good not just for the individual veteran, but for the entire VA system that continues to struggle to reduce the claims backlog.

I have the honor of representing Fort Bliss and the 33,000 active duty soldiers stationed there. I also represent nearly 80,000 veterans. All of these individuals, at one point in his or her life, wrote a blank check made payable to ''The United States of America'' for an amount of ''up to and including my life.'' Our responsibility to these men and women does not end when we bring them home from war. I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation and help guarantee our servicemembers make a healthy transition back to civilian life.

CONCERNING JOHN R. PARKER

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. PALAZZO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate John R. Parker on his retirement and honor his thirteen years of service as Chairman of the Jones County, Mississippi Republican Party.

Mr. Parker began his Chairmanship in 2000 and has since worked diligently to protect and to promote conservative ideals and values in South Mississippi. He has proved to be not only an outstanding Chairman, but also an asset in helping to grow the Republican Party. From local elections to the Governor's race, Mr. Parker is well known throughout the State for his key involvement and noteworthy enthusiasm.

Outside of his political work, Mr. Parker is notorious within his community for his continued support of local charities and willingness to lend a hand to those in need.

Mr. Parker is a true public servant and strong community leader dedicated to providing a better future for our country. He has been an invaluable part of the fabric of the Jones County Republican Party, and his leadership will be truly missed.

Mr. Parker, on behalf of the United States Congress, thank you for your hard work and commitment as Chairman of the Jones County Republican Party. I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 430, I was unavoidably detained at a personal doctor's appointment.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yes''.

CELEBRATING HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY'S CENTENNIAL YEAR

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Humboldt State University's Centennial Year. Founded in 1913, Humboldt State University is the only state university in coastal Northern California and in my Congressional District. The university has made major contributions to the intellectual life, culture and economy of the North Coast, California and the nation.

One hundred years ago, on June 16, 1913, North Coast citizens had the foresight to help formally establish Humboldt State Normal School and to pledge $12,000 and 12 acres of land to the school. Humboldt State University formally opened on April 6, 1914, and has since awarded more than 55,000 degrees to students from diverse economic and ethnic backgrounds.

Humboldt State University offers a broad array of academic programs and an outstanding college experience for 8,000 students each year, while contributing greatly to the regional community. The annual economic impact of Humboldt State University is estimated to be $190 million on the North Coast and $400 million statewide.

Humboldt State University is widely known for the personal attention faculty provide to students, and for the hands-on experiences which complement classroom learning. The Humboldt State University faculty has established a strong reputation for excellence in teaching and research.

A longstanding commitment to environmental and social responsibility permeates the Humboldt State University curriculum and campus culture, which has enabled its alumni to make a difference wherever they live.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Humboldt State University for its many academic achievements and for the services it provides to many students throughout the state and nation. I encourage my colleagues and the North Coast community to join me in celebrating the university's centennial and in offering best wishes for its next 100 years.

WHAT IS THIS ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY IN SUDAN?

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit a letter I sent today to President Obama regarding Sudan as well as a copy of my Darfur trip report which I issued in July 2004 after having been a part of the first Congressional delegation to the region. Just months later then-Secretary of State Colin Powell described what was happening as genocide—a descriptor that President Obama himself used as recently as 2009.

And yet, the Sudan Special Envoy position remains vacant after nearly five months. Violence, displacement and atrocities continue in Darfur and the Nuba Mountains. And Sudanese President Bashir continues to travel the globe with virtual impunity.

What is this administration's policy in Sudan?

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 2, 2013.

Hon. BARACK H. OBAMA,
The President, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have written you on more than one occasion about the persistent vacancy of the Sudan Special Envoy post, which has been unfilled for nearly five months. This is indefensible given the current state of affairs in Sudan.

I enclose for your reference a recent piece that Sudan expert and advocate Professor Eric Reeves authored for the Washington Post. He paints a grim picture about the situation in Darfur, lamenting that this genocide, which once captured our collective national outrage, now seems to have disappeared from public view leaving us with the misperception that the violence has subsided and the crisis resolved. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Reeves writes ''. . . the slaughter has continued in Darfur: Some 500,000 people have died in the past 10 years from war-related causes. In 2009, as president, Obama again declared that 'genocide' was occurring in Darfur, yet little followed from this.'' He continued, ''But the people of Darfur have been left defenseless largely because of an unforgivable lack of attention and leadership by the United States. The policies of Obama's administration have hardly matched his rhetoric. Indeed, in a bizarre reprise of policies for which Obama had sharply criticized the Bush administration, on Nov. 8, 2010, senior administration officials explicitly 'decoupled' Darfur from the largest bilateral issue between Washington and Khartoum: the latter's place on the U.S. list of state sponsors of terrorism.''

While Reeves' focus in the enclosed editorial is on Darfur—that region is far from being the only humanitarian and human rights catastrophe in Sudan. Last year I visited Yida refugee camp in South Sudan. I heard harrowing stories from a growing refugee population that had fled the Nuba Mountains, including indiscriminate aerial bombardments aimed at civilian populations, the use of food as a weapon of war, people driven from their homes and targeted for killing because of the color of their skin. In short I heard echoes of my time spent in Darfur as the first member of the House of Representatives to visit in July 2004.

Last year I offered an amendment to the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill which would have cut non-humanitarian foreign assistance to any nation that allowed Sudanese President Omar Bashir, an internationally indicted war criminal, into their country without arresting him. The amendment was adopted with bipartisan support by voice vote.

The amendment I proposed would have effectively isolated Bashir and made him an international pariah as is befitting a man with blood on his hands. It is noteworthy that the amendment garnered the support of 70 prominent Holocaust and genocide scholars. Dr. Rafael Medoff, director of the Wyman Institute, which initiated a letter of support to the administration from these scholars, said: ''Halting aid to those who host Bashir would be the first concrete step the U.S. has taken to isolate the Butcher of Darfur and pave the way for his arrest. If the Obama administration is serious about punishing perpetrators of genocide, it should support the Wolf Amendment.''

Sadly that support never materialized. In fact your administration actively sought to remove this language from the final bill. Meanwhile, Bashir remains free to travel where he pleases, and the people of Sudan see no end in sight to their suffering and U.S. policy is in tatters.

The FY 2014 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, which just last week passed out of the full committee, included language consistent with the amendment I offered last year. In seeking to isolate Bashir, our options are limited but far from nonexistent.

Will your administration support this effort? Will Bashir be made to face some modicum of consequence for his actions? Will the special envoy position be filled before the fall?

Professor Reeves' piece featured this quote from you: ''We can't say 'never again' and then allow it to happen again, and as a president of the United States, I don't intend to abandon people or turn a blind eye to slaughter.'' I wish, and more importantly the suffering people of Sudan wish, we had seen an ounce of that moral clarity and conviction since you took office. Sudan has historically been a bipartisan issue. We may be from different parties but I had thought, based on your campaign rhetoric, that this might be an area of common cause.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

FRANK R. WOLF,
Member of Congress.

[From the Washington Post]

CIVILIANS IN SUDAN'S DARFUR REGION FACE WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION

(By Eric Reeves)

After years of obscurity and little reliable international reporting, the vast human catastrophe in Sudan's Darfur region is again

in the news. It was regularly making headlines before 2008, when the then-five-year-old genocide in Darfur had claimed hundreds of thousands of African lives, but a lack of sustained mainstream attention meant that the surging violence fell off the radar.

Few could have predicted that this remote and obscure region in western Sudan would galvanize American civil society. Then again, how could the loss of attention have been so rapid?

The United Nations recently estimated that 300,000 Darfuris had been displaced in the first five months of this year; more than 1 million civilians have been displaced since the fall of 2008. Human Rights Watch recently reported that ''satellite images confirm the wholesale destruction of villages in Central Darfur in an attack in April.'' The attacks were directed by Ali Kushayb, who was indicted in 2007 by the International Criminal Court for crimes against humanity.

Radio Dabanga—an extraordinary news network organized by Darfuris both displaced and still in the region—provides daily, highly detailed accounts of events in Darfur. Although rarely cited by news organizations, which themselves have no access to Darfur, Radio Dabanga has long reported brutal assaults on camps for the displaced, chronic breakdowns in the vast humanitarian effort in Darfur, an epidemic of rape and the appropriation of African lands by Arab militias, which ensures continued instability and displacement.

The ethnic animus in the assaults remains clear, although in recent years, conflicts among Arab tribes have become increasingly destructive. The regime in Khartoum, which cannot defeat the Darfuri rebels militarily and chooses not to address their legitimate grievances, has resumed its scorched-earth campaign, using Arab and non-Arab militias against anyone thought to be providing support to the rebels. Central Darfur's Jebel Marra region has been the site of a three-year humanitarian blockade and endless aerial bombardment by Russian-built cargo planes that have been crudely retrofitted to drop shrapnel-loaded barrel-bombs. Useless against military targets, these attacks have caused countless civilian casualties while also destroying property and livestock among the region's primarily non-Arab Fur people.

Although violence has ebbed and flowed over the past decade, it has accelerated sharply in the past year. Yet until recently, news coverage has been paltry and often deeply misleading. In February 2012, the New York Times declared from western Darfur that ''one of the world's most infamous conflicts may have decisively cooled,'' citing ''returns'' by the displaced as evidence. In fact, half a million people had been displaced in the preceding two years and violence was unrelenting. Last August, western North Darfur became another arena of violence during a tribal-based land grab for the Jebel Amir gold mines. The major town of Kutum was overrun by Arab militias that looted humanitarian resources. Nearby Kassab camp was also overrun and emptied of some 30,000 people within a day.

As a senator in 2004, Barack Obama called the atrocities in Darfur ''genocide.'' He said so again as a presidential candidate in 2007 and chided the Bush administration for its accommodation of Khartoum. Invoking Rwanda and Bosnia as justification for humanitarian intervention in Darfur, Obama said, ''We can't say 'never again' and then allow it to happen again, and as a president of the United States, I don't intend to abandon people or turn a blind eye to slaughter.''

But the slaughter has continued in Darfur: Some 500,000 people have died in the past 10 years from war-related causes. In 2009, as president, Obama again declared that ''genocide'' was occurring in Darfur, yet little followed from this. To be sure, much has intervened in the years since Obama was elected, including the Arab Spring, the drawdown from Afghanistan, rising tensions with China and a collapsing world economy. These issues, which impinge more directly on U.S. interests and obligations than does Darfur, have consumed much of the administration's energies.

But the people of Darfur have been left defenseless largely because of an unforgivable lack of attention and leadership by the United States. The policies of Obama's administration have hardly matched his rhetoric. Indeed, in a bizarre reprise of policies for which Obama had sharply criticized the Bush administration, on Nov. 8, 2010, senior administration officials explicitly ''decoupled'' Darfur from the largest bilateral issue between Washington and Khartoum: the latter's place on the U.S. list of state sponsors of terrorism. That marked a shift in attention to South Sudan and implementation of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, but the signal sent to Khartoum was that the regime could resume genocidal counter-insurgency warfare in Darfur. The campaign has been more chaotic than the early years of the genocide (2003 to 2005) but no less destructive, and with the continuing collapse of humanitarian efforts because of growing insecurity, civilian destruction could be wholesale.

It's time to ''re-couple'' Darfur to all bilateral issues between Washington and Khartoum.

CONGRESSMAN FRANK R WOLF DARFUR TRIP REPORT (JULY 2004)

It was just 10 years ago—in 1994—when the world stood by and watched as more than 800,000 ethnic Tutsis were systematically murdered in Rwanda by rival extremist Hutus.

When the killing finally ended after 100 days—and the horrific images of what had taken place were broadcast around the globe—world leaders acknowledged it was genocide, apologized for failing to intervene, and vowed ''never again.''

That pledge from the international community is being put to the test today in western Sudan, where an estimated 30,000 black African Muslims have been murdered and more than 1 million have been driven from their tribal lands and forced to live in one of 129 refugee camps scattered across the western provinces of Darfur. More than 160,000 have fled across the border to Chad.

The United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide describes genocide as acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, national, ethnic, racial or religious groups, as such:

Killing members of the group;

Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction in whole or in part;

Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

After just returning from spending three days and two nights (June 27–29) in Darfur, we believe what is happening there may very well meet this test.

During our trip we visited five refugee camps: Abu Shouk; Tawilah; Krinding; Sisi and Morney—all sprawling tent cities jam-packed with thousands of displaced families and fast becoming breading grounds for disease and sickness.

We drove past dozens of pillaged villages and walked through what was left of four burned to the ground.

We heard countless stories about rape, murder and plunder.

We even watched the barbarous men—Arab militiamen called Janjaweed—who are carrying out these attacks sitting astride camels and horses just a short distance from where young and old have sought what they had hoped would be a safe harbor.

Janjaweed is roughly translated in Arabic as ''wild men on horses with G–3 guns.''

Ruthless, brutal killers, the Janjaweed have instigated a reign of terror on Darfur—a region about the size of Texas—for more than a year. They kill men. They rape women. They abduct children. They torch villages. They dump human corpses and animal carcasses in wells to contaminate the water. Their mandate is essentially doing whatever necessary to force the black African Muslims from their land to never return.

It is clearly the intent of Janjaweed to purge the region of darker-skinned African Muslims, in particular members of the Fur, Zaghawa, and Massaleit tribes.

From where does this mandate come? The Government of Sudan disavows supporting the Janjaweed. Some officials in Khartoum even deny the existence of a humanitarian crisis in the region. Yet the facts prove otherwise. We witnessed the destruction. We heard horrific accounts of violence and intimidation. We talked to rape victims. We saw the scars on men who had been shot. We watched mothers cradle their sick and dying babies, hoping against all odds that their children would survive. We saw armed Janjaweed waiting to prey on innocent victims along the perimeter of refugee camps.

To hear the vivid, heartrending descriptions of the attacks it is clear the Janjaweed have the support—and the approval—of the Government of Sudan to operate with impunity. The same stories were repeated at every camp we visited. The raids would happen early in the morning. First comes the low rumble of a Soviet-made Antonov plane—flown by Sudanese pilots—to bomb the village. Next come helicopter gunships—again, flown by Sudanese pilots—to strafe the village with the huge machine guns mounted on each side. Sometimes the helicopters would land and unload supplies for the Janjaweed. They would then be reloaded with booty confiscated from a village. One man told us he saw cows being loaded onto one helicopter. Moments later, the Janjaweed, some clad in government uniforms, would come galloping in on horseback and camels to finish the job by killing, raping, stealing and plundering.

Walking through the burned out villages we could tell the people living there had little or no time to react. They left everything they owned—lanterns, cookware, water jugs, pottery, plows—and ran for their lives. There was no time to stop and bury their dead.

The Janjaweed made certain that there would be nothing left for the villagers to come home to. Huts were torched. Donkeys, goats and cows were stolen, slaughtered or dumped into wells to poison the water. Grain containers destroyed. In one village we saw where the Janjaweed even burned the mosque.

Only the lucky ones—mostly women and children—made it out alive.

ETHNIC CLEANSING

What is happening in Darfur is rooted in ethnic cleansing. Religion has nothing to do with what unfolded over the last year.

No black African is safe in Darfur. Security is non-existent. The Janjaweed are everywhere. Outside the camps. Inside the camps. They walk freely through the marketplace in Geneina, a town in far western Darfur, with guns slung over their shoulders. One shopkeeper, we were told, was shot in

the head by a Janjaweed because he wasn't willing to lower the price of a watermelon.

The Government of Sudan military and security forces also are omnipresent. At each of the places we visited we were either trailed or escorted by a mixture of military regulars, police forces and government ''minders.'' There have been reports that the government has been folding the Janjaweed into its regular forces as a way to disguise and protect them. At two of the camps we visited, we were told the government had inserted spies to report on what was said or to threaten those who talked. We were told the ''minders'' repeatedly scolded refugees and told them in Arabic to shut up. Yet, even with these restrictions, refugees in every camp we visited were eager to tell their stories.

It should be understood that the Janjaweed are not ''taking'' the land from the black Muslim farmers they are terrorizing. The Janjaweed, whose historical roots are part of the region's roving nomads who have battled with the African farmers for generations, are employing a government-supported scorched earth policy to drive them out of the region—and perhaps to extinction. It also was clear that only villages inhabited by black African Muslims were being targeted. Arab villages sitting just next to African ones miles from the nearest towns have been left unscathed.

On our first day in the region, we met with local Government of Sudan officials in the town of El Fasher, a two-hour plane ride west of Khartoum. They blame the crisis in the region on two black African rebel groups—the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)—who started an uprising in February 2003 over what they regarded as unjust treatment by the government in their struggle over land and resources with Arab countrymen. The rebel forces actually held El Fasher for a short period last year. A cease-fire was agreed to in April 2004 between the rebel groups and the Government of Sudan, but the Janjaweed have continued to carry out attacks with the support and approval of Khartoum.

While local government officials in El Fasher were adamant in saying there is no connection between the Government of Sudan and the Janjaweed, whom they called ''armed bandits,'' the militiamen we saw did not look like skilled pilots who could fly planes or helicopters.

We also were told the Janjaweed are well armed and well supplied. If they are traditional nomads, how are they getting modern automatic weapons, and, more importantly, from whom? They also are said to have satellite phones, an astonishing fact considering most of the people in the far western provinces of Darfur have probably never even seen or walked on a paved road.

The impunity under which the Janjaweed operate was most telling as we approached the airport in Geneina on our last day in the region for our flight back to Khartoum. In plain sight was an encampment of Janjaweed within shouting distance of a contingent of Government of Sudan regulars. No more than 200 yards separated the two groups. Sitting on the tarmac were two helicopter gunships and a Russian-made Antonov plane.

WORLD'S WORST HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

The situation in Darfur is being described as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world today. We agree. But sadly, and with a great sense of urgency, things are only going to worsen. Some say that even under the best of circumstances, as many as 300,000 Darfuris forced from their homes are expected to die from malnutrition and diarrhea or diseases such as malaria and cholera in the coming months. Measles have already spread through Abu Shouck, a large refugee camp outside of El Fasher.

According to some predictions, the death toll could reach as high as 1 million by next year. The Dafuri farmers have missed another planting season and will now be dependent on grain and other food stuffs provided by the international community for at least another year. The impending rainy season presents its own set of problems, making roads impassable for food deliveries and the likelihood of disease increasing dramatically with the heavy rains.

The potential for a crisis of catastrophic proportions is very real, especially since none of the villagers we talked to at the refugee camps believed they will be able to go back to their homes anytime soon. Having been brutally terrorized by the Janjaweed and fearing for their lives, they do not believe Government of Sudan officials who say it is safe to return to their villages. We heard stories of some families who went back to their villages only to return to the camps a week later for fear of being attacked again.

The attacks have traumatized thousands of young children. In an effort to cope with what they have endured, programs have been established in the camps to help the young boys and girls deal with their psychological scars. Part of the program encourages them to draw pictures of what they have seen. The crayon drawings are chilling. Huts on fire, red flames shooting through the roof. Planes and helicopters flying overhead shooting bullets. Dead bodies, depictions, perhaps, of their mother or father.

We also saw a group of children who had made clay figures of men on camels and horseback attacking villages. There is no way to measure the impact of these atrocities on the thousands of children living in these camps. Their lives are forever scarred.

The first step in resolving this crisis is disarming the Janjaweed. It must be done swiftly and universally. If not, the Janjaweed will just bury their weapons in the sand, wait for the pressure from the international community to lift, then reinitiate their reign of terror.

A system of justice overseen by outside monitors must also be implemented. The heinous, murderous acts carried out by the Janjaweed cannot go unpunished. War crimes and crimes against humanity clearly have been—and continue to be—committed. Those responsible must be brought to justice.

DIFFICULT LIFE IN IDP CAMPS

Abu Shouk was the first of five IDP (Internally Displaced People) camps we visited. More than 40,000 people live in this sprawling tent city, created in April after El Fasher was overrun with displaced families. Methodically laid out with water stations, a health clinic, a supplemental feeding station and crude latrines, it is being hailed as a ''model'' by humanitarian relief workers in the region.

However, aid workers at Abu Shouck are deeply concerned. They observe that the malnutrition rate at this ''model'' camp is a staggering eight to nine deaths every day, and fear what is happening at the other camps, especially in the more remote areas of Darfur that have not been reached by humanitarian groups.

Life in the camps is difficult. Crude shelters made from straw and sticks and covered with plastic sheeting stretch as far as the eye can see. Families arriving at the camps—almost all after walking for days in the hot sun from their now abandon villages—are only given a tarp, a water jug, cookware and a small amount of grain.

The sanitary conditions are wretched. The sandy conditions make building latrines difficult. At Mornay, the largest of the IDP camps in Darfur with more than 70,000 inhabitants, it was hard not to step in either human or animal feces as we walked. In a few weeks, when the heavy rains begin, excrement will flow across the entire camp. Mortality from diarrhea, which we were told represents one-third of the deaths in the camps, will only increase.

To their credit, all the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that have been allowed to operate in Darfur have done—and continue to do—a tremendous job under extremely trying circumstances. The Government of Sudan has repeatedly thrown up roadblocks to bringing in aid. It has denied or slowed visa processing for relief workers. It has kept aid vehicles locked up in customs for weeks at a time. It has blocked relief groups from bringing in radios. It has limited access to certain regions of the country. All this has made getting medicine, food and other humanitarian supplies like plastic sheeting and water jugs an uphill battle. While the Government of Sudan plays its games, people are dying as needed aid sits on tarmacs.

As we approached the Morney camp on the last day of our three-day trip, we were stopped by Government of Sudan soldiers and security officers. They followed us throughout the camp, watching with whom we talked. Amazingly, their presence did not inhibit the refugees from recanting the horrors from which they escaped—and for some, mostly women, continue to endure.

The men said while they feel somewhat secure inside the confines of the camps, they dare not venture outside for fear of being shot or killed by the Janjaweed. They showed us scars on their arms and legs of the gunshot wounds they received while escaping from their villages. They are despondent over the fact that they are unable to provide food for their families because they cannot farm their fields. They expressed utter sadness and outrage about their wives and daughters who venture outside the borders of the camp to collect firewood and straw, knowing the fate that awaits them at the hands of the Janjaweed. Life and death decisions are made every day: send the men out and risk death or send the women out and risk rape.

Rape is clearly another weapon being used by the Janjaweed. Rapes, we were told, happen almost daily to the women who venture outside the confines of the camps in search of firewood and straw. They leave very early in the morning, hoping to evade their tormentors before they awake. With the camps swelling in size and nearby resources dwindling, they often walk several miles. The farther the women go from the camp, the greater the risk of being attacked by the Janjaweed. As we approached Mornay, we saw a number of Janjaweed resting with their camels and horses along the perimeter of the camp, easily within walking distance.

We heard the horrific story of four young girls—two of whom were sisters—who had been raped just days before we arrived. They had left the camp to collect straw to feed the family's donkey when they were attacked. They said their attackers told them they were slaves and that their skin was too dark. As they were being raped, they said the Janjweed told them they were hoping to make more lighter-skinned babies.

One of the four women assaulted, too shy to tell her story in front of men, privately told a female journalist traveling with us that if anyone were to find out she had been raped, she would never be able to marry.

We were told that some of the rape victims were being branded on their back and arms by the Janjaweed, permanently labeling the women. We heard the chilling account of the rape of a 9-year-old girl.

We also received a letter during our trip from a group of women who were raped. To protect them further attacks, we purposely do not mention where they are from or list their names. The translation is heartbreaking:

''Messrs Members of the US. Congress

''Peace and the mercy and the blessings of God be upon you.

''We thank you for your help and for standing by the weak of the world, wherever they are found. We welcome you to the (. . .) region, which was devastated by the Janjaweed, or what is referred to as the government 'horse- and camel-men,' on Friday (. . . 2004), when they caused havoc by killing and burning and committing plunder and rape. This was carried out with the help of the government, which used the (. . .) region as an airport and supplied the Janjaweed with munitions and supplies. So we, the raped woman of the (. . .) region, would like to explain to you what has happened and God is our best witness.

''We are forty-four raped women. As a result of that savagery, some of us became pregnant, some have aborted, some took out their wombs and some are still receiving medical treatment. Hereunder, we list the names of the raped women and state that we have high hopes in you and the international community to stand by us and not to forsake us to this tyrannical, brutal and racist regime, which wants to eliminate us racially, bearing in mind that 90 percent of our sisters at (. . .) are widows.''

''(Above) are the names of some of the women raped in the (. . .) region. Some of these individuals are now at (. . .), some are at Tawilah and some are at Abu Shouk camps. Everything we said is the absolute truth. These girls were raped in front of our fathers and husbands.

''We hope that you and the international community will continue to preserve the balance of the peoples and nations.

''Thank you.

From: The raped women at (. . .).''

These rape victims have nowhere to turn. Even if they report the attacks to the police, they know nothing will happen. The police, the military and the Janjaweed all appear to be acting in coordination.

DIRE SITUATION IS MAN-MADE

The situation in Darfur is dire, and from what we could see, it is entirely man-made. These people who had managed to survive even the severest droughts and famines during the course of their long history are now in mortal danger of being wiped out simply because of the darker shade of their skin color.

Over the course of three days, we saw the worst of man's inhumanity to man, but we also saw the best of what it means to be human: mothers waiting patiently for hours in the hot sun so that they could try to save their babies; NGO aid workers and volunteer doctors feeding and caring for the sick and the dying, and the courage and bravery of men, women and children eager to talk to us so that we would know their story.

The world made a promise in 1994 to never again allow the systematic destruction of a people or race. ''Never again''—words said, too, after the Holocaust. In Darfur, the international community has a chance to stop history from repeating itself. It also has a chance to end this nightmare for those who have found a way to survive. If the international community fails to act, the next cycle of this crisis will begin. The destiny facing the people of Darfur will be death from hunger or disease.

When will the death of innocent men, women and children who want nothing more in this world than to be left alone to farm their land and provide for their families—be too much for the conscience of the international community to bear?

We sat with the victims. We heard their mind-numbing stories. We saw their tears. Now the world has seen the pictures and heard the stories. We cannot say we did not know when history judges the year 2004 in Darfur.

RECOMMENDATIONS

THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN

The Government of Sudan should immediately implement key provisions of the April 8 cease-fire agreement, including: the cessation of attacks against civilians; disarming the Janjaweed; and removing all barriers to the admittance of international aid into Darfur. There should be a strict timetable holding the Government of Sudan accountable for implementing these provisions.

The Government of Sudan should renew a dialogue with the Sudan Liberation Army and the Justice and Equality Movement to discuss the political, economic and social roots of the crisis.

THE AFRICAN UNION

Additional cease-fire observers should be deployed and violations of the cease-fire reported immediately. The current number of 270 is inadequate to monitor the activity of an area the size of Texas.

THE UNITED STATES

The United States should publically identify those responsible for the atrocities occurring in Darfur, including officials and other individuals of the Government of Sudan, as well as Janjaweed militia commanders, and impose targeted sanctions that include travel bans and the freezing of assets.

The President should instruct the U.S. Representative to the United Nations to seek an official investigation and hold accountable officials of the Government of Sudan and government-supported militia groups responsible for the atrocities in Darfur.

THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations should pass a strong Security Council Resolution condemning the Government of Sudan. It should call for: an immediate end to the attacks; the immediate disarming of the Janjaweed; the immediate protection of civilians by beginning a review of the security of refugees in Darfur; the determination of the feasibility of sending in UN protection forces; an immediate review of bringing legal action against those responsible for the policies of ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity and war crimes in Darfur; and the imposition of targeted sanctions that include travel bans and the freezing of assets.

The United Nations should immediately deploy human rights monitors to Darfur.

The protection of civilians and access to humanitarian aid should be a primary concern; the Security Council must be prepared to establish a no fly zone if the cease-fire continues to be violated.

The United Nations together with other organizations should continue to coordinate a relief strategy for getting aid into those regions of Darfur that have yet to receive humanitarian assistance. Alternative routes and means of delivering aid should be considered if the Government of Sudan continues to impede deliveries.

The United Nations should take immediate steps to seek the removal of Sudan from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The United Nations should set a deadline for the Government of Sudan to comply to all obligations under the cease-fire and prepare contingency plans in the event those deadlines are not met.

We would like to thank everyone involved in organizing, coordinating and implementing our trip. Representatives from the State Department, USAID and the NGOs both in Washington and Sudan deserve special thanks. We would also like to thank Sean Woo, general counsel to Senator Brownback, and Dan Scandling, chief of staff to Rep. Wolf, for accompanying us on the trip. They played a critical role in writing this report and took all the photographs. We would also like to thank Janet Shaffron, legislative director, and Samantha Stockman, foreign affairs legislative assistant, to Rep. Wolf, and Brian Hart, communications director, and Josh Carter, legislative aide, of Senator Sam Brownback, for editing the report. Colin Samples, an intern in Rep. Wolf's office, did the design and layout.

We also want to extend out thanks to Secretary of State Colin Powell and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan for visiting the region. Their personal involvement in working to resolve this crisis is critically important.

IN RECOGNITION OF PHILIP D. WHITE

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Fire Chief Philip D. White on the occasion of his retirement after more than 30 years of excellent service at the South San Francisco Fire Department, ten of them as chief. Chief White has saved many lives—human and animal—and brought safety and peace of mind to all residents.

He came to the South San Francisco Fire Department as a paramedic and firefighter in 1983. In 1992 he was promoted to Fire Captain and in 1999 he advanced to Provisional Battalion Chief and Battalion Chief. In 2002 he was promoted to Deputy Chief and then finally to Fire Chief in 2003.

During his distinguished career, Chief White has served with contagious enthusiasm and earned a long list of awards and acknowledgements. For example, he was named 1992 Firefighter of the Year by the South San Francisco Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He received a commendation from FEMA for urban search and rescue deployments during Hurricane Iniki, the Northridge earthquake, the World Trade Center and Hurricane Katrina. He received a service award from the Peninsula Council of Lions Clubs in 2001 and was named the 2003 City of South San Francisco Employee of the Year. Also in 2003, he received a special commendation from the United States Marine Corps for the ''Yellow Ribbon'' resolution passed in support of military families. In 2011 he was honored with the California Commendation Medal for meritorious service and support of soldiers and airmen of the California Army and Air National Guard.

This long list of honors demonstrates Chief White's tireless energy and commitment to others. He has made South San Francisco a better place to live by introducing ordinances and programs that will serve residents for decades to come. Chief White was instrumental in developing technical rescue, maritime and emergency response programs. He helped make new buildings safer by requiring sprinkler systems. His colleagues can also thank

him for a state-of-the-art live fire training tower complex, multipurpose classrooms and an emergency operating center.

Chief White also obtained regional training center status for trench rescue, confined space rescue, rescue systems 1 & 2, authored the San Francisco Bay Area Maritime Fire, Rescue and EMS Automatic Aid Agreement, and he promoted the department's participation in Urban Shield.

Chief White applied his ''can do'' attitude to his volunteer and community service as well. He served on several county committees reviewing pre-hospital care issues at the advanced life support level. Chief White also coordinated CPR training for citizens and he promoted outreach programs such as Day In The Park, Fire Prevention Week, Junior Fire Academy, Christmas Toy Drives, Jazz by the Bay and USO Bay Area.

His hard work and optimism have earned him the utmost respect and gratitude at the South San Francisco Fire Department. His fellow fire fighters credit him with the prevention of layoffs and fire station closures, top-notch training facilities and outstanding moral. I was told they even promised Chief White that his fire station will be number 1 in Urban Shield next year.

In his well-deserved retirement, Chief White is looking forward to spending more time with his wife of 32 years, Donna, their four children, three grandchildren and his beloved Labrador retriever Bella. He will also enjoy more trips to our national parks.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor Chief Philip D. White for his generous contributions and deep commitment to South San Francisco residents. He will be missed but never forgotten.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast rollcall votes on August 1st. Had I been present, I would have cast the following votes:

On rollcall No. 428, I would have voted ''yes.''

On rollcall No. 429, I would have voted ''yes.''

On rollcall No. 430, I would have voted ''no.''

On rollcall No. 431, I would have voted ''yes.''

On rollcall No. 432, I would have voted ''no.''

On rollcall No. 433, I would have voted ''no.''

On rollcall No. 434, I would have voted ''no.''

On rollcall No. 435, I would have voted ''yes.''

On rollcall No. 436, I would have voted ''no.''

HONORING MR. EMMIT ELLIS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Emmit Ellis, Jr., professionally known as ''Bobby Rush'', an award-winning rhythm and blues artist—composer, musician, singer; and I'm proud to say a resident of the Second Congressional District of Mississippi.

Emmit Ellis, Jr. was born in the small town of Homer, Louisiana to father Emmit Sr. and mother Mattie Ellis. Emmit Ellis, Jr. later adopted his stage name ''Bobby Rush'' out of respect for his father standing in the community as a minister.

Bobby's passion for music began early during his childhood, as he built his first primitive guitar from a broom. At age 13, his family moved to Chicago, IL, where he formed his own band and performed locally at ''juke joints'' playing the guitar. He later incorporated the harmonica into his repertoire of singing and guitar playing, thereby creating his own unique musical flair dubbed ''folk-funk'' music.

His zeal for music and innate talent afforded him the opportunity to perform with musical legends such as Muddy Waters, Howling Wolf, and Ray Charles. His colorful style in music was recognized when he became the only Blues artist to win the highest honor in both ''Best Acoustic Artist of the Year'' at the Blues Music Awards for his album Rush, and ''Best Soul Blues Artist.''

Mr. Rush also became a Grammy nominee in 2000 for his album Hoochie Mama. His popularity continues to this day: this year, he was again nominated for ''Male Soul Blues Artist'' at the Blues Music Awards.

He is also an internationally recognized artist, and, in fact, was the first artist to perform Blues at the Great Wall of China to an audience of 40,000. His dedication to promote peace through the language of music has not gone unnoticed. He was recognized as the Friendship Ambassador and Spokesperson to the Great Wall of China Foundation; and referred to as the ''International Dean of the Blues''.

In addition to performing at the Great Wall of China and other international venues, he has also performed in the most esteemed concert halls in the United States including the Kennedy Center and Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Rush maintains strong relationships with his fans, often performing to purely share his passion for music with others. He has demonstrated his patriotism and charity by performing for our troops in Iraq, Kuwait and Afghanistan, and has supported projects for prisons and at-risk youth. He also annually entertains veterans and active servicemen through his own Red, White and Blues Jam where he gives more than 2,000 free tickets to veterans to attend.

He continues to perform locally, and plays for charity events and mentors other artists. The compassion and generosity that Mr. Rush consistently expresses are truly commendable.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Emmit Ellis, Jr. (Bobby Rush) for his outstanding talent, community service, and dedication to sharing the Blues with the world.

75TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

HON. WILLIAM L. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th Anniversary Celebration of the Thousand Islands International Bridge.

After 16 months of construction, 20,700 cubic yards of concrete, 798 tons of reinforcing steel, 6,550 tons of structural steel, 555 tons of cable materials and 575,000 man hours of labor, the bridge system opened 10 weeks ahead of schedule, on August 18, 1938. At the dedication ceremony, with 25,000 onlookers lining along the border, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King shared the stage, highlighting the unique and special relationship of the U.S. and Canada.

The U.S.-Canada relationship is not only an economic one, but one shared in common principles. While the U.S.-Canada trade relationship is the largest one in the world, accounting for nearly $700 billion in goods and services, our nations share representative democracy, individual liberty, and a common interest of opportunity for all. With nearly 2,000,000 crossings annually along the Thousand Islands International Bridge System, tourists from both the U.S. and Canada can explore the region's unique geographic and cultural offerings. Today, the bridge system continues to demonstrate the rare and longstanding common bond shared between the two countries.

I rise today to recognize this time in history, and to also congratulate the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority on this achievement and their excellent work.

HONORING RICHARD (''RICK'') FOSTER

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with my colleague the Ranking Member of the Ways and Means Committee SANDER LEVIN to recognize and thank Richard (''Rick'') Foster, the Chief Actuary at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), for his service to the nation. Rick retired this year after nearly 40 years of public service, including the last 18 years as the chief actuary.

Mr. Foster and his colleagues in the Office of the Actuary (OACT) have provided valuable guidance through the years to Members of Congress and their staffs on both sides of the aisle as we have worked to improve Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program. OACT's estimates are used to calculate key indices and other measures used throughout Medicare's payment systems. OACT also manages the widely used and often cited National Health Expenditure (NHE) account data and projections, which measure national health spending trends in both public programs and the private sector. Whether responding to technical or confidential requests

or engaging in the annual tasks required by law and custom, Mr. Foster and his staff were responsive and thoughtful as they offered their best professional efforts.

Mr. Foster began his career in the Federal government in 1973 at the Social Security Administration (SSA), working on the development of Medicare payment rates for health maintenance organizations when Medicare was managed through the SSA. He later served as Deputy Chief Actuary at SSA for 13 years before being selected as the CMS Chief Actuary in 1995.

OACT's role is often behind-the-scenes, but critically important. Mr. Foster has been widely recognized for his tireless efforts to ensure that Congress and the Administration have access to high-quality, objective actuarial, economic, and statistical assistance, provided independently and on a nonpartisan basis and often with a dose of good humor. His adherence to the highest levels of professional independence and ethical conduct has been widely acclaimed and is deeply appreciated.

In addition to his exceptional actuarial and other technical skills, Mr. Foster was an accomplished leader at CMS. He led OACT's implementation of team-based operations in 1995, based on the successful model developed by General Electric. He emphasized professional development for all staff, continuous improvement in all projects, a cordial, cooperative work environment and a multi-disciplinary approach to work. Under his guidance, the Office of the Actuary achieved the highest or second-highest results in the annual human capital survey every year since its inception.

During his career, Mr. Foster has earned numerous prestigious awards, including the University of Maryland, Baltimore County Outstanding Alumnus of the Year in 1997, the Presidential Meritorious Executive Award in 1998 from President Clinton, the Presidential Distinguished Executive Award in 2001 from President Bush, the Secretary's Award for Distinguished Service in 2004, the College of Wooster Distinguished Alumni Award in 2006, the Robert J. Myers Public Service Award from the American Academy of Actuaries in 2006, and the Society of Actuaries President's Award in 2010. The readers of Modern Healthcare magazine voted him one of the 100 most influential persons in health care in the U.S. for the last six years.

We are pleased to honor and commend Rick Foster for his distinguished career in public service and wish him all the best in retirement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 429 I was unavoidably detained at a personal doctor's appointment. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

RECOGNIZING ALEX BREGMAN

HON. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Alex Bregman, an exceptional New Mexican, for his outstanding athletic achievements and for his contributions to the Albuquerque community. An Albuquerque Academy graduate, Alex recently completed his freshman year at Louisiana State University, where he was a standout on the baseball team.

After a stellar career at Albuquerque Academy, Alex was selected by the Boston Red Sox in the 2012 MLB Draft, but chose instead to attend LSU. From the moment he stepped on the field in Baton Rouge, Alex has made a tremendous impact.

As the starting varsity shortstop this past season, Alex batted .369, with 18 doubles, seven triples, six home runs and 52 RBI, helping lead the LSU Tigers to a berth in the College World Series. His 104 base hits ranked second in the entire nation. After a season like that, it is no wonder that the honors and awards started piling up for Alex. He was selected as a first-team All-American and the SEC Freshman of the Year. Baseball America, Collegiate Baseball Magazine and the National Collegiate Baseball Writers Association each named Alex as their National Freshman of the Year. The College Baseball Hall of Fame recognized Alex as the 2013 Brooks Wallace National Shortstop of the Year.

This summer, Alex played with the USA Baseball Collegiate National Team, where he batted .361, led the team in hits and total bases, and tied for the lead in doubles.

Players, coaches, scouts and even opponents are quick to praise Alex's incredible work ethic and his insatiable desire to become a better ballplayer. He will often go out to the baseball field at 10 o'clock at night to practice.

Alex is not only a fantastic athlete; he is a fine young man. After winning the National Shortstop of the year award, Alex, ever humble, remarked, ''This is a team award and I have to thank all of my great teammates.'' Because of his commitment to setting and achieving high educational and personal goals, Alex serves as an unparalleled role model for other young people and for the entire Albuquerque community.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to represent Alex in the United States House of Representatives, and I am proud to consider the entire Bregman family my dear friends.

IN RECOGNITION OF RITA GLEASON

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Rita Gleason, the Principal of Notre Dame High School in Belmont California, upon her retirement after 22 years of service to the school and to our community. During her tenure, Ms. Gleason has been an inspiration to 3,500 girls who have been educated at Notre Dame.

I am a graduate of a Catholic girl's high school and I deeply believe that these institutions build character, leadership abilities and self-esteem. Ms. Gleason shares those values and works tirelessly to ensure that every young woman who goes to Notre Dame achieves her fullest potential. Students are encouraged to become deeply involved in community service and Ms. Gleason models that commitment through her work with immigrants and the economically challenged. The young women of Notre Dame benefit from a rigorous curriculum sustained in part by the generosity of its alumni. These graduates give because Ms. Gleason is a continuing force in their own lives many years after they leave the campus.

Rita Gleason is known as a person who listens closely to students. The young women of Notre Dame know that they have a confidante in Ms. Gleason, and a supporter who will work with them if they want to work through their difficult problems. At a recent conference that I helped to convene on the subject of gun violence within communities, experts noted how important it is for students to have an adult in whom they can confide. At Notre Dame High School, the go-to adult is Rita Gleason. Every parent can have confidence that she will offer wisdom, compassion, and a steady set of values that will empower students through their difficult moments.

Great leaders have great staff and Ms. Gleason is no exception. Teachers want to teach at Notre Dame because they know that they will be supported by a professionally-trained educator. Ms. Gleason has a credential in K–12 and adult education, a community college credential, and a credential in History, English and the Humanities. She graduated with a BA from the College of Notre Dame and with two Master's degrees—one in Educational Administration and the other in Counseling. Her resume reads like a famous musician's—every box indicating genius was checked during Ms. Gleason's passionate pursuit of knowledge.

Befitting the Principal of a private high school, Ms. Gleason has long been involved in the credentialing organization for private schools, governing councils for the schools of the Archdiocese of San Francisco, and has served in administrative and guidance positions at several Catholic schools in five states and the District of Columbia. In our community from 1992 to the present, she has received no less than seven honors or awards for community service, including the Jefferson Award for Outstanding Public Service, an award given only to those who go well above and beyond ordinary public service.

Mr. Speaker, Notre Dame High School will soon be without the sight of Ms. Gleason's Navy Blue VW Bug in the parking lot, but what she stood for—Christian values, social justice, women's leadership—will live on in all the young women who were educated at NDHS during her tenure. There are some who warm a seat and call themselves a leader, but there are others who lead by never being in their seat. Rita Gleason is the leader who never sits and the listener who never hesitates to open her heart. Notre Dame High School will long remember Rita Gleason, Principal for 22 years and a leader for all time.

IN RECOGNITION OF CONGRESSMAN JO BONNER OF THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my delegation colleagues—Congressman ROBERT ADERHOLT, Congressman MO BROOKS, Congresswoman MARTHA ROBY, Congressman MIKE ROGERS, and Congresswoman TERRI SEWELL—it is with great respect and admiration that we recognize the service of Congressman JO BONNER to the First District of Alabama, his state, and his country. A determined and effective advocate for the people of Alabama, JO BONNER has distinguished himself through his accomplishments in office, his integrity, and his deep humility. The members of the Alabama delegation have always worked together when the best interests of our state are involved and JO BONNER has been integral to our cohesiveness. We have been honored to serve with him as a colleague and count him as a friend.

JO's calling to serve began early. The ethic was instilled by a close-knit family that valued the principles of hard work, honesty, and fair play. The many public officials and community leaders in his extended family included his father, Judge Josiah Robins Bonner of Wilcox County, and his mother Imogene, who was an Army nurse during World War II.

The decision JO made to attend the University of Alabama, where he earned a journalism degree, began a love affair with a great institution that has only strengthened over the years. An internship with Congressman Jack Edwards gave JO his first intimate exposure to the U.S. House of Representatives. In a few years, JO would return with Congressman Edwards' successor, Sonny Callahan, ascending to the position of Chief of Staff.

Perhaps because he served for 18 years as a staff member himself, JO BONNER has always been known for hiring excellent people and treating his staff with professionalism and respect. By doing so, he has developed a loyal and experienced team—led most recently by Chief of Staff Al Spencer—widely acknowledged as one of the hardest-working and most effective on Capitol Hill.

Upon his election to the House in 2002, JO faced enormous expectations in continuing the legacy established by his two outstanding predecessors and mentors. But JO had listened and observed closely over the years and quickly established himself as a leader in our state's delegation and the House, achieving influence through his knowledge, attention to detail, diligence, and ability to form personal relationships.

A constant passion of JO BONNER has been to promote economic opportunity and thereby improve the quality of life for citizens in the First District and the State of Alabama. He played a key role in such seminal economic development victories as the ThyssenKrupp steel complex, the Austal contract for construction of new ships for the U.S. Navy, and the decision by Airbus to build its new plant in Mobile. These transformational projects will provide a solid foundation for the South Alabama economy and indeed the economy of our entire state for decades to come.

JO is keenly aware of the importance of the Gulf to the economy and identity of the Mobile area. He has been an ardent supporter of the Port of Alabama. After the devastation caused by Hurricanes Ivan and Katrina, JO mobilized the full resources of his office to bring needed relief to storm victims and accelerate economic recovery. Our delegation turned to him for guidance after the disastrous BP-Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. JO's skillful leadership in navigating the RESTORE Act into public law was a testament to his successful ability to move complex legislation in a thoughtful and inclusive manner. The RESTORE ACT is a signature accomplishment that will have long-lasting benefits for the Gulf Coast economy and help assure the environmental protection of the Gulf waters.

JO has taken special pride in providing the best level of service to his constituents. His high school workshops have touched thousands of students in South Alabama. A stalwart supporter of veterans, JO helped establish the Alabama State Veterans Cemetery in Spanish Fort to honor the service of our men and women in uniform. He has placed an emphasis on open communications with his constituents and the news media.

For the many of us who deeply care about this institution, JO has stood out as a Member dedicated to making the House of Representatives work as the American people rightfully expect. A principled conservative, he commitment has been to a fair legislative process, to bridging political divides, and to civility. JO was appointed to the important Appropriations Committee and entrusted to serve in the position of Chairman of the Ethics Committee during the 112th Congress. We have all gained enormously from his sound judgment and wise advice.

JO will be the first to admit that none of his achievements would have been possible without the support of his lovely wife Janee and his children, Robin and Lee. We thank them for sharing JO with us and our nation.

Now, JO will be entering a new phase in public life as the Vice Chancellor for Economic Development and Government Relations for the University of Alabama System. His presence and counsel will further strengthen an educational institution in which Alabamians rightly take tremendous pride and which is an asset of incalculable value to our beloved state.

We will greatly miss JO BONNER as a colleague and friend, but know that he will continue to work with all of his considerable talents and energy to improve the lives of the people of Alabama.

Our tribute today is just a small way of showing how much we appreciate JO and how much he has meant to us and to the institution to which he has devoted so much of his life, the United States House of Representatives. On his last day of service representing Alabama's First Congressional District, we want JO to know that he and his family have our most heartfelt best wishes and will continue to be in our prayers as they enter an exciting new chapter in their lives.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following:

July 31—Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 426 on HR 1911—Motion to Concur with the Senate Amendment, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 427 on passage of HR 850, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''.

August 1—Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 428 on the Waxman amendment to HR 1582—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 429 on the Connolly amendment to HR 1582, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 430 on the Murphy amendment to HR 1582—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 431 on the Capps motion to recommit HR 1582, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 432 on passage of HR 1582, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 433 ordering the previous question on H. Res. 322, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 434 on adoption of H. Res. 322, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 435 on HR 1897, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 436 on passage of HR 2879, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''.

August 2—Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 437 on the Scalise amendment to HR 367—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 438 on the Smith amendment to HR 367—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 439 on the Latham amendment to HR 367—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 440 on the Nadler amendment to HR 367—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 441 on the Johnson amendment to HR 367—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 442 on the Jackson Lee amendment

to HR 367—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "no". Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 443 on the Moore amendment to HR 367—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "no". Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 444 on the Kuster motion to recommit HR 367—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "no". Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 445 on passage of HR 367, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea". Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 446 on the Nolan motion to recommit HR 2009—, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "no". Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 447 on passage of HR 2009, I am not recorded because I was absent due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NANTY GLO VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. KEITH J. ROTHFUS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Nanty Glo Volunteer Fire Department on its one hundredth anniversary, and to thank our brave volunteers for their service.

The Nanty Glo Volunteer Fire Department was founded on June 14, 1913 in a garage with only a two-wheeled, hand-drawn cart. In the one hundred years since its founding, the fire department has grown to six vehicles and many more volunteers. These volunteers provide critical services to their community including fire prevention, fire suppression, and emergency rescue.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to recognize the Nanty Glo Volunteer Fire Department on its one hundredth year of service. I join the residents of Nanty Glo, Pennsylvania in remembering the firefighters who have served with this fire department through the past century, and I extend my thanks, best wishes and congratulations to the brave men and women who continue to serve their community with pride, selflessness, and dedication.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 432 I was unavoidably detained in a meeting at the White House with the President. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

CELEBRATING 80TH BIRTHDAY OF DR. PAUL PAYNE

HON. PHIL GINGREY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 80th birthday of Dr. Paul Payne, and thank him for his medical service to the community of Marietta, Georgia.

Dr. Payne has led a most storied and purposeful life. In 1933, Dr. Payne was born in New York, before moving to China at the age of two and starting school in Korea. But with threats of war, he boarded the last boat back to America before China entered World War Two in 1941. He settled in Atlanta, where he would finish high school at age 16, and finished his undergraduate degree at Maryville College in Tennessee in only three years before attending the Medical College of Georgia.

After becoming an orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Payne helped to found Marietta Orthopedics in 1964, which was renamed Pinnacle in 1997. Throughout his career, he has worked tirelessly and passionately to help the sick get back to full health. With a truly inspiring attitude, he maintains that the most gratifying part of his job is to fix people and watch them get well. Notably, he loves working with children, and said that "when you love the work you do, then it is not considered work."

Among his many accomplishments, Dr. Payne performed the first total hip replacement in Cobb County, was named to the Wellstar Kennestone Hospital Board of Directors in 1984—where he remains today, received the NRCC Georgia Physician of the Year award in 2006, and received the 2007 Congressional Order of Merit.

But aside from his impressive professional life, he has remained one of the finest citizens and fathers that I know, and is a great community role-model. He has instilled great values in his four wonderful children, and has remained an active Rotary Club member for several years.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the 11th District of Georgia, I would like to extend a very happy birthday to Dr. Payne, recognize him for his exceptional work in the medical field, and thank him for being a great role-model for others in the community.

RECOGNIZING 95TH ANNIVERSARY OF MURPHY THEATRE IN WILMINGTON, OHIO

HON. STEVE STIVERS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 95th anniversary of the Murphy Theatre in Wilmington, Ohio.

The Murphy Theatre was financed by Chicago Cubs owner and Wilmington native Charles Webb Murphy. Many thought the construction of a 1,000 seat theatre was much too large for a town of 5,000, but the theatre soon became a hub of activity for the area. After its completion in 1918, the Murphy Theatre hosted many traveling shows and performers. Its popularity quickly grew, and the Murphy Theatre began hosting additional community events—soon finding itself as a focal point in the Wilmington community.

Throughout its history, the Murphy Theatre has hosted plays, musicals, and graduations in addition to other events. In the early 1990's, the Murphy Theatre was the set location for the film Lost in Yonkers. The renovations from the set creation allowed for the theatre to begin hosting movies. The theatre now serves as a community center hosting weekly movie nights, traveling shows, plays, and musicals.

Again, I offer my congratulations to the Murphy Theatre for celebrating its 95th anniversary. The members of the community in Wilmington have worked hard to preserve the theatre throughout time and have played a crucial role in helping the theatre adapt to the changing forms of entertainment throughout history. It is my honor to represent in Congress such dedicated members of the community.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MICHAEL LOYDS' 29 YEARS OF SERVICES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. JUAN VARGAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Michael Loyd for the outstanding commitment and dedication he has demonstrated to the community and our nation throughout his 29 years of service in law enforcement. Michael Loyd began his law enforcement career as a police officer with the El Cajon Police Department. Soon after, Michael Loyd joined the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control as an investigator, where he was one of the original investigators assigned to the Specialized Drug Enforcement Narcotics Team. In 1994, Michael Loyd joined the Attorney General's office as a Special Agent with the Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement, first in the Orange County office, and later in the San Diego office. In 2001, Michael Loyd began serving on the Imperial County Narcotics Task Force, where he is currently the Senior Commander. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Michael Loyd for his selfless commitment to protecting and serving our nation and commend him for his long and distinguished service in law enforcement.

IN RECOGNITION OF RITA WILLIAMS

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Rita Williams, an exceptional journalist whose image and voice have been beamed into Bay Area living rooms for four decades. She is retiring from KTVU after 35 years at the station.

Rita is a top-notch reporter and superb storyteller. I know from first-hand experience that she is fair, professional and that she won't give any elected official a pass. Rita has earned the adoration and admiration from her colleagues, her interviewees and her viewers.

But don't just take my word for it; this is what other people are saying: Greg Suhr, the San Francisco Police Chief says, ''If there was a ''how to'' book on how to be the most gracious fair objective ''cool under fire'' reporter in the world, Rita Williams' picture would be on the cover.'' Ed Chapuis, her news director for over 10 years says, ''Her stories were always the hardest for her editors to edit, because each word was placed with such purpose and precision.'' Bill Drummond, journalist and husband of the late Faith Fancher, Rita's longtime friend and colleague, says, ''With Rita the reporting came first, and because of that commitment, her stories transcended the usual limitations of the television news medium.''

Rita grew up in Lubbock, Texas. She was the first in her family to earn a college degree. After she graduated from Texas Tech University with a B.A. in journalism, she worked as the press secretary for the late Texas Congressman George Mahon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. She then earned her Master's degree in political science/international affairs from George Washington University.

Rita worked as a news reporter at KSAT–TV in Texas from 1975–1978 and then moved to California. She was a reporter for KQED–TV before she joined KTVU in 1980. From 1985–86, she was also a Knight Fellow and taught broadcast news writing at Stanford.

When Rita entered the broadcast world, it was dominated by men. Surviving and even thriving in this testosterone-driven environment was no small accomplishment, but Rita did it with grace and tenacity. She calls herself the ''first broadcast broad.'' She opened KTVU's San Francisco bureau in the Hall of Justice. Rita has reported thousands of social, economic and political stories, treating each one as the most important story at the time. Her work has earned her several Emmies, Tellies, a PASS award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, a public service award from the Society of Professional Journalists and many other awards. She was one of the lead investigative reporters in the Oakland BART shooting stories that contributed to a prestigious Peabody award and Edward R. Murrow award to KTVU.

While Rita takes utmost pride in her profession and work, she views her family as her biggest accomplishment. Rita and her husband of 37 years, Lindsey, are the proud parents of Brad who is now a law student in San Francisco. Brad and my children grew up around the same time, so Rita and I often compared notes and shared school referral options.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor one of the finest journalists and human beings I know. On her last day on the air at KTVU, Rita humbly thanked her viewers and said, ''You have entrusted me with one of the biggest responsibilities anybody could ever have, to be a reporter and to be your eyes and ears. I hope that I have used that trust well and that you have learned something in return.'' The answer to that hope is a resounding yes!

ENERGY DIVERSIFICATION

HON. MARC A. VEASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, energy is of vital importance to our Nation. It is the cornerstone of our economy, allowing for the everyday happenings of our lives to go uninterrupted. Because it is so critically important, we must have steady and abundant sources of energy for our consumption. This is crucial not only to our economy, but to our national security.

Investments in our resources must be strategic, well thought out, and establish a stable supply for our future. The only way to ensure both stability and abundance is through diversification of our varying resources. Any financial expert would advise their clients that diversification is key when investing funds in our financial system. The same is true in regard to our energy sector. While Republicans continue to push bills targeted to a single resource, they fail to come up with a strategic plan that will encompass all forms of energy resources including hydrocarbons and renewables.

While I believe that we cannot leave out any source in attempting to attain our energy goals, bills such as H.R. 2231, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act leverage all our activity to one type of fuel, analogously, putting all of our eggs in one basket. I believe oil and gas will continue to play a role in our economy in the near future. I agree that responsible and sensible drilling should continue to take place. If we look at my home State of Texas, we can see that oil and gas have been key to keeping our economy strong through the tumultuous years of the Great Recession. But, oil and gas are not the only fuel source we are able to utilize for energy production in Texas. In western Texas, winds howl through the fields and we have made use of this great natural resource by placing wind farms on land to collect this type of kinetic energy. This is an example of how we can utilize hydrocarbon resources and take advantage of clean renewable resources at our disposal.

Let's put aside partisan bickering and come together on a true energy plan that will address our country's future needs. Bills that simply give lip-service to increasing our energy supply such as the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act, will never be signed into law, and are not plausible for us to be considering. My no vote for the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act was not a condemnation of drilling activities off of our shores, but rather a recognition that we need a comprehensive, responsible, and environmentally sound energy plan for our future that can be passed by the Senate and signed by the President.

THE TAXPAYER RECEIPT ACT OF 2013

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, taxes are a civic duty essential to governance, yet very little information about how that tax money is spent is ever sent back to the American people. The awareness gap results in significant misinformation and disengagement. For example, a 2005 Washington Post/Kaiser Foundation poll found that by a margin of two to one, Americans believe that the federal government spent more on foreign aid than on either Social Security or Medicare.

For that reason, I am introducing the Taxpayer Receipt Act of 2013 to help clarify misconceptions. The Taxpayer Receipt Act requires the Treasury Secretary to provide each taxpayer with an annual itemized ''receipt'' explaining how his or her tax liability was spent and include: tables reflecting the taxpayer's income tax liability, the amount of the liability spent on each category, and the actual federal outlays for each category; a table containing the 10 costliest tax expenditures; and, an annual budget review using CBO budget projections.

For an example of what a Taxpayer Receipt would look like, go to: http://mcdermott.house.gov/images/pdtitaxpayerreceiptmockupv3.pdf

Nina Olson, the Taxpayer Advocate who is an independent advocate for taxpayers within the IRS, supports this reform and the Washington Post and the New York Times have both featured articles that support the taxpayer receipt. In 2010, Third Way released an idea brief explaining the benefits of such a taxpayer receipt. You can find the entire Third Way idea brief here: http://content.thirdway.org/publications/335/Third_Way_Idea_Brief_-_A_Taxpayer_Receipt.pdf.

Providing a receipt to taxpayers would be inexpensive and simple to implement and similar to the existing Social Security Administration statement provided each year. Most importantly, this information provides the clarity and transparency that the American people want and deserve.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURE

HON. ADRIAN SMITH

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture as they celebrate a Century of Ag Education.

Established in 1913 as the Nebraska Agriculture School, high school age students from across the state lived and learned in Curtis, Nebraska. By 1968, the school had transitioned to a post-secondary agriculture technical school.

Despite years of uncertainty and state funding cuts, the NCTA has emerged as a one of the state's most valued resources, serving not only the students and people of Nebraska, but also the nation and the world.

Today the campus is located on 72-acres, in addition to a 562-acre farm which serves as a field laboratory, complete with grain storage facilities, cattle production facilities, and a completely diversified Maryland and irrigated farming operation.

The ''ag school at Curtis'' fortifies students with an appreciation of Nebraska's agriculture industry and its role in the global economy,

and imparts on its students the value of the applied of agriculture science and technology, entrepreneurship, and rural communities.

I am proud to honor their dedication to education, innovation, and preservation in Nebraska's dynamic agriculture industry.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall no. 428, I was unavoidably detained at a personal doctor's appointment. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no.''

ROBERT PELTON

HON. TED POE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the remarkable career and outstanding community involvement of a great Texan, devoted public servant and my good friend, Robert Pelton. It is an honor for me to recognize Robert, not only for his numerous professional accomplishments and many contributions to our Houston community and the great state of Texas, but also for his service to our country.

Robert and I met many years ago while I was working in the Harris County District Attorney's Office as a prosecutor. Our friendship may have seemed unlikely as Robert, a criminal defense attorney, was more often than not defending the people I was prosecuting. Even though we were on opposing sides, there was a mutual admiration among us that to this day, has not wavered. I am grateful to call Robert a friend.

Robert's humble nature comes from his small town roots and strong patriotic upbringing in Abilene, Texas. As a child growing up in West Texas, Robert had a passion for reading. The books Robert read made Texas history come alive and his fascination with Texas legends and lawyers took root. He began to notice how folks less fortunate were mistreated and taken advantage of in his small town. So, at the young age of 14, he made up his mind to become a great lawyer, like the heroes he read about in his books. Robert still likes classic old west movies about good guys and outlaws.

His West Texas roots taught him that his word was his bond. He lives by that character trait.

Like many honorable men, Robert wanted to serve our nation and enlisted with the Texas Army National Guard. He trained as a combat infantryman, a job that is not for the weak of heart, with the 36th Infantry Division. After honorably serving from 1966 to 1972, Robert was discharged with the rank of Sergeant (E–5). Still determined to become a lawyer, Robert enrolled with South Texas College of Law after graduating from McMurry College in Abilene. During law school, he served as Chief Prosecutor of the Honor Court and as a Justice on the Honor Court. And the rest is history.

During his internship with the famous attorney Jim Skelton, Robert worked on a case where Mr. Skelton represented David Owen Brooks—a defendant in the largest mass murder case in the United States at the time. After helping with this case, Robert realized that his calling was to defend those accused of crimes.

Since May 1975, Robert has represented numerous people during his legal career. Of all of his clients, a highlight in Robert's legal career was representing the late Marvin Zindler, as his personal lawyer for over 30 years. Marvin Zindler was known for his consumer reporting—on ABC News on channel 13—one of the first in the business to do so—letting the unsuspecting public in on the down and dirty dealings of local businesses throughout Southeast Texas. Marvin was a fighter for the little man and defended those who were swindled or scammed—seeking retribution the best way he knew how, with a bright light, an all-seeing camera lens, and a television audience. It makes sense that Robert represented this local legend.

Robert's extensive knowledge of the justice system and his incredible work ethic earned the respect of his colleagues in the law profession. Over 50 of Robert's felony criminal cases have resulted in no-bills due to the Grand Jury Defense presentations that his team worked on. In 2012, he helped prove a wrong man had been arrested, which resulted in another capital murder case being dismissed. The impact of Robert's work is far reaching.

Over his career, Robert has maintained a strong focus on ethics and has received numerous accolades. He is the Founder and Chairman of the Ethics Committee for the Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association and the Harris County Criminal Lawyers Association. In 2011, he recognized a need for criminal defense attorneys to have access to an ethics hotline and urged the Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association to create one. In addition, Robert has been named by H-Texas Magazine as one of Houston's Best Criminal Defense Lawyers each year from 2004 to 2010 and as well as one of Houston's ''Top Lawyers for the People'' each year from 2004 to 2010. In 2012 and 2013, Robert received the President's Award from the Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association in recognition of his excellent work during those years. In addition to these honors, Robert has recently been named by the College of the State Bar of Texas as the recipient of the Jim D. Bowmer Professionalism Award for 2012. This high honor is awarded annually to an outstanding College member based on achievement or contribution to professionalism. Robert continues to contribute to the legal profession by authoring monthly columns in The Defender and The Voice for Defense Magazines. He also serves on the faculty of the Center for American and International Law.

In addition, there are books written about several of his high profile cases, including Ashes to Ashes and another book about Pam Perillo, who was eight hours away from execution, but because of a writ hearing in Federal Court that Robert filed, her life was spared. Several of his well-known cases, were documented on national TV specials: ''Women on Death Row'' and ''Caught on Camera''.

As a former prosecutor and then judge, I know how consuming this career can be. But, I also know how meaningful and rewarding it can be. Robert's innovation, determination and compassion for helping others makes him one of the best attorneys in the nation. I am truly blessed to consider him one of my dearest friends and am honored to give him the recognition that he deserves.

And that's just the way it is.

IN RECOGNITION OF SEPI RICHARDSON

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Sepi Richardson who is retiring after 15 years of service on the Brisbane City Council, including two terms as mayor. Sepi may be leaving the council, but her spirit and impact on our city and community will be felt for many years to come.

As mayor, Sepi was very involved in all aspects of planning and policy-level decisions while always looking after the financial health and welfare of the city. She oversaw the remodeling of the community center, the community park and playground, Brisbane's marina, the skate park, the teen center and the Mission Blue Performing Art Center. She also dedicated much of her time and energy to preserving open space and to creating recreational and public spaces that benefit everyone in the community, such as the community garden, the swimming pool, school fields, Bayshore bike lane, the community meeting room in City Hall and the farmer's market. Sepi has been a tireless advocate for seniors and children. Under her leadership, Brisbane built the Senior Sunrise Room and senior housing.

Sepi is a familiar face to most Brisbane residents having served on about 20 county boards and commissions. She was a board member on the Airport Community Roundtable and the Association of Governments (C/CAG) and a chair or vice chair on four committees within those associations. In those capacities she was a leader on issues such as revenue and taxation, employee compensation, benefit administration, transportation, energy efficiency, sustainability, emergency preparedness and education.

In addition to her county and region-wide accomplishments, Sepi has left her mark on the city of Brisbane. She served on the Finance/Labor Negotiations, Public Information/Technology, Planning, Parks and Recreation, Open Space and Ecology committees, was a liaison to the Chamber of Commerce and worked on education and arts funding and recognition.

To understand how one person can be involved and effective in so many aspects of public service, you must know Sepi. Her energy, enthusiasm and dedication are endless. She loves her community and never hesitates to serve others.

Sepi was born as the first of six siblings in Tehran, Iran. She came to the United States in 1972. From 1975 to 1979 she went to Germany where she earned her BA in Business Management from the University of Maryland on its Germany campus. She received her Master's Degree in Educational Counseling and Psychology from California State University San Bernardino.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor an outstanding public servant and friend. Sepi Richardson will be missed and appreciated for all the lasting contributions she has made to the residents of Brisbane and beyond.

THE DEATH OF GEORGIA STATE REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM QUINCY MURPHY

HON. JOHN BARROW

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. BARROW. Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge with sadness the passing of Representative William Quincy Murphy. Mr. Murphy served Augusta, Georgia, for 11 years in the Georgia State House of Representative.

He was a lifelong public servant, a true statesman, and a good friend.

Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Dianne, his son Quincy III, and his daughter Jennifer Murphy Morgan.

THE TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH ACCELERATING NATIONAL SECURITY AND FUTURE ECONOMIC RESILIENCY (TRANSFER) ACT OF 2013

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Technology and Research Accelerating National Security and Future Economic Resiliency Act of 2013—or the TRANSFER Act, and yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am proud to be an original co-sponsor of this legislation. It is a good bill that represents a bi-partisan effort to accelerate the transfer of technology from our universities and federal laboratories to the market—creating jobs from federally funded research.

The federal government has strategically invested in R&D with the confidence derived from decades of results that it will yield back a return in the public good that betters the lives of Americans. We cannot minimize the role R&D has played in the prosperity of the United States and we must continue these critical investments.

The next great idea with applications in advanced energy, aeronautics, life sciences, and defense technologies could be sitting on a shelf, and this bill will help the academic community and start-ups to bridge the gap between an innovative idea and a commercially viable technology.

One of the ways this bill helps bridge that gap is by supporting translational research activities such as proof of concept. It will also help to bridge the gap by providing advice, mentoring, and entrepreneurial education to our scientists and engineers. As one would expect, most of our researchers do not have the project management and technology and business development expertise needed to run a business and exposure to this type of expertise is important to creating a successful company.

We need to build innovation ecosystems that sustain long-term and mutually beneficial collaborations between the public and private sectors. Just as we are seeking to commercialize innovative ideas, we have to be willing to take innovative approaches to accelerate technology transfer of federally funded research. As the title of this bill states, accelerating technology transfer and research are key to sustaining our national security and future economic vitality.

This is a good bipartisan bill that should assist universities, research institutions, and national labs help turn R&D into successful, profitable, and sustainable small businesses.

I urge my colleagues to support the TRANSFER Act.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall no. 433 I was unavoidably in a meeting off the Hill at the White House with the President. Had I been present, I would have voted ''no''.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LUIS V. GUTIÉRREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent in the House Chamber for votes on Tuesday, July 30. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall vote 419, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 420, and ''nay'' on rollcall vote 421, ''nay'' on rollcall vote 422, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 423, ''yea'' on rollcall vote 424, and ''yea'' on rollcall vote 425.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014, H.R. 2397

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, although the legislation before us today is far from perfect, I rise in support of its passage. The Fiscal Year 2014 Defense Appropriations Act (H.R. 2397) will ensure that our brave men and women in uniform have the resources they need to keep our country safe and secure. The bill also provides funding to support the U.S. industrial base. Lastly, H.R. 2397 includes important provisions to assist our troops and their families, including a pay-raise of 1.8 percent, and strengthens the health care services available to all our service members.

As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I have worked diligently this past year to ensure funding for members of the U.S. Military, preserve our military readiness, and target wasteful Pentagon programs. While I am in favor of the underlying legislation, I am deeply disappointed that nearly all of the mandated across-the-board cuts were shifted to other parts of our Federal budget, leaving the Pentagon relatively unscathed. In fact, the bill provides more funding than originally requested in the President's budget proposal, which further demonstrates the House Republicans' misplaced budget priorities.

Mr. Speaker, I am serious about confronting the fiscal crisis facing America. Being an Appropriator, I take seriously my job of eliminating unnecessary spending and ineffective programs in every appropriations bill within every federal agency—including the Pentagon. This year's process was unlike past budgeting years. The House Appropriations Committee operated under the unreasonable constraints of the funding allocations imposed by House Republicans, which needlessly starve the discretionary budget. These allocations force Congress to make reckless trade-offs between adequately funding the Pentagon and providing sufficient funding for the rest of our Federal government. This is not only economically harmful, but also an irresponsible way to operate as a legislative body.

The exponential growth of the Pentagon Budget since 2001 is due primarily to the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Now that the Iraq War has ended and as we withdraw our combat troops from Afghanistan next year, it is time to significantly reduce the size of the Pentagon budget in a responsible way. During consideration of this bill, I voted in favor of numerous common-sense amendments aimed at saving the government hundreds of billions of dollars. With my support, the House passed two separate amendments that reduced the Afghanistan Security and Afghanistan Infrastructure funds by nearly a half a billion dollars. In addition, I voted in favor of an amendment offered by Congressman VAN HOLLEN, which reduces the Pentagon's war funding account by $3.5 billion over the next year.

We also debated and voted on important amendments related to national security and civil liberties. The most notable of these being measures to curb the National Security Agency's (NSA) blanket collection of Americans' telephone records. Since the Patriot Act originally passed under former President George W. Bush, Congress has regularly reauthorized it without subjecting the NSA and other government agencies to proper oversight. This enabled the NSA to abuse two of its provisions, Sections 702 and 215, by using them to justify unwarranted surveillance of law-abiding U.S. citizens both domestically and abroad. This is simply unacceptable. Congress has an obligation to conduct strong oversight of our national security policies and when necessary, take corrective action through the legislative process

That is why I welcomed the floor debate and supported the ''Amash-Conyers'' amendment, which aimed to restrict the NSA's ability to collect bulk telecommunications records pursuant to Section 215 of the Patriot Act. Furthermore, it would have imposed stricter, more robust judicial oversight of the Federal government's surveillance programs. Even though the amendment narrowly failed by a vote of 205–217, its strong bipartisan support sends a clear message to the White House that Congress is ready and willing to implement much needed reforms. It is absolutely essential that

we preserve Americans' privacy and civil liberties in our efforts to keep America safe from terrorist attacks.

Mr. Speaker, this bill in its totality provides adequate funding for all our military personnel and their families. Moreover, it includes several necessary reforms to help eliminate the scourge of sexual assault in the military. I was proud to work with my colleagues on the Subcommittee to fully fund the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs at $157 million and add an additional $25 million above the request to implement a Sexual Assault Special Victims Program. The bill also reaffirms numerous provisions that were included in the FY 2014 National Defense Authorization Act, including those increasing penalties for sexual assault, requiring trial by court-martial for such offenses, and limiting convening authority discretion regarding court-martial findings and sentencing.

Congress has a duty to take care of our men and women in uniform and as a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, I urge my colleagues to support the underlying legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. MATTHEW CATHOLIC CHURCH

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the 150th anniversary of St. Matthew Catholic Church in San Mateo, California. Since its founding in 1863 the buildings, parishioners and pastors have changed, but the church has always been a place for comfort, solace, community and friendship for everyone.

A century and a half ago, Archbishop Alemany sent Father Denis Dempsey to San Mateo to establish the first parish in the county. A small wooden-steeple church was built on the corner of Third Avenue and A Street—today Ellsworth Avenue—on a piece of land donated by Charles B. Polhemus, an investor in the San Francisco—San Jose Railroad. Father Dempsey was the pastor for 18 years and earned the admiration and love of his parishioners. It is said that his funeral mass was attended by local officials and dignitaries from throughout the state.

Sadly, the next pastor, Father William Bowman, only had a tenure of seven months before he passed away. He was followed by Father Peter Birmingham who presided for three years until he was transferred to San Francisco. Longevity was the signature of the fourth pastor, Father Timothy Callaghan. He served St. Matthew Church for 53 years. During his tenure, a parish cemetery was established and a new church was built. The congregation was growing and the threat of a fire destroying the old wooden church led to a fire resistant brick church on Ellsworth between Second and Third Avenues. The dedicating mass was held in September of 1900. Father Callaghan was elevated to Right Reverend and witnessed continual growth of the parish.

Father Henry J. Lyne became the fifth pastor and established a parish school in 1931. Seven Sisters of the Holy Cross taught 140 students in the first year. He is credited with starting Catholic formal education in the Archdiocese of San Francisco on the peninsula. In 1947, Pope Pius XII appointed him a Domestic Prelate with the title Monsignor.

Father Edward J. Meagher, the sixth pastor, saw unprecedented growth of the Catholic population after World War II. In 1952, total enrollment from Kindergarten to the 8th grade had grown to 861. Father Meagher raised funds to build an independent parish in Shoreview which was named St. Timothy as a tribute to Monsignor Timothy Callaghan. Soon after that, the Western portion of St. Matthew parish was detached with the establishment of Bartholomew parish. Father Meagher's successor, Father Bernard C. Cronin, oversaw the building of a new St. Matthew Church and Rectory at Ninth Avenue and El Camino Real which opened in May 1966. The downtown church also remained open. Father Cronin was elevated to Right Reverend Monsignor in 1972.

In 1979, Father James Ward, a graduate of St. Matthew School, class of 1937, became its eighth pastor. Father James Ward was devoted to the school and the students. During his tenure, the downtown church was demolished after suffering seismic damage. He and the archdiocese fought hard, yet unsuccessfully, for the vacated property that was eventually leased to Walgreen Drug. Father Ward died from a leg infection in 1995. Monsignor James McKay succeeded him and oversaw fundamental renovations of the newer church at El Camino Real and Ninth Avenue that are still in place today.

In 2004, the tenth and current pastor replaced Monsignor McKay. Father Anthony McGuire now oversees the St. Matthew parish of 2,500 and is credited with growing the diverse parish and attracting an ever increasing number of Hispanic and Asian families.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor the rich history of St. Matthew Church in San Mateo which has been a place of spiritual and social growth for thousands of families for 150 years.

OPENING OF THE NEW PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the opening of the new Paul Laurence Dunbar Senior High School in the District of Columbia. Dunbar High School was the first public high school for African Americans in the United States, and has educated students in the District of Columbia for more than 140 years.

Dunbar started in a church basement and had no formal home for its first 20 years. The new Dunbar High School is a green, state-of-the-art building that will inspire the new strides the school is making. Dunbar today is a neighborhood high school in a tough D.C. neighborhood, unlike the magnet school that attracted students from across the city to come to a high school known for its college preparatory curriculum. However, the school's rich history is an inspiration to the leaders of the school, students, and parents today.

Dunbar was instrumental in making the District of Columbia a bulwark of education for almost a century, despite its segregated school system until the District of Columbia became one of the six Brown v. Board of Education cases. Children from all of the city's neighborhoods came to Dunbar, drawn by its storied reputation. That reputation was reinforced by Dunbar's record of graduating more distinguished African Americans than any high school in the country. Among them were Edward Brooke, the first black popularly elected United States Senator; Robert C. Weaver, the first black Cabinet member; Benjamin O. Davis, the first black general; Wesley Brown, the first black graduate of the Naval Academy; Charles R. Drew, the discoverer of blood plasma; and Mary Jane Patterson, the first African American to achieve a college degree. Dunbar also drew teachers with advanced degrees who would have been college professors, but for segregation. The school's reputation for excellence, in turn, attracted the most prominent colleges and universities annually to visit Dunbar to recruit students. Dunbar is facing its challenge with unflinching energy, but its new facility will ease the way, and its proud history will guide Dunbar to new accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating the opening of the new Paul Laurence Dunbar High School on August 19, 2013, and in wishing the school success in continuing its proud legacy in the District of Columbia.

HONOR FLIGHT NORTHERN COLORADO

HON. CORY GARDNER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the distinguished veterans of Honor Flight Northern Colorado as they make their 10th trip to Washington, D.C. to visit the memorials that stand in our nation's capital. This group includes veterans from multiple wars and different generations, linked together by their service to our nation.

Founded in 2005, The Honor Flight program was originally formed to honor veterans of WWII but has since expanded to include those who have served in all other American engagements. This program provides an opportunity for veterans to fly to Washington, D.C. free of cost to them and their families so that they may visit the national memorials dedicated to their service. Of the 122 veterans visiting with its next flight; 51 will have served in WWII, 62 in Korea, and 9 in other conflicts.

Though these memorials will honor our veterans' service for centuries to come, no statue or monument can truly express the level of gratitude we hold for those who courageously risked their life to preserve our inherent rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We stand here today as a nation of laws, freedom, and liberty because our veterans answered the call of duty when our country needed them the most. Today we honor those who risked their lives to secure the blessings endowed by our Creator for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, Please join me in honoring Donald Benson, Joe Blossom, Hobert Bodkins, Robert Bueker, George Carlson, Wayne

Clausen, Maurice Dragoo, Homer Dye, Karl Easterly, James English, George Flaig, Stuart Gordon, Dale Gruber, Frank Gunter, Vern Hammond, Robert Henderson, Otto Hindman, Lawrence Jackson, John Jobson, Elvin Kahl, Doward Kilmer, Thomas Kokjer, Edward Kooper, Raymond Kusmirek, Ralph Leckler, George Lichter, Lyle Lukas, Alfred Marez, Richard Marquart, Maregito Martinez, LeRoy Marx, Hugh McGinty, Damon McMahan, Robert Minnick, Allen Oakley, Gerald Oakley, Vernon Rand, Gerald Rennels, Carol Rhoades, Elmer Rose, Donald Smith, Walter Sparrow, George Stager, Clarence Streit, Richard Tedesco Sr, Rueben Ulrich, Howard Walter, Raymond Yost, Robert Yost, Thomas Youree, Joseph Zito, Charles Adams, Joseph Beaulieu, David Beldusm, John Bevins, James Blue, William Cecil, Thomas Clements, Clifford Closson, Donald Dalton, Stanley Davies, Jerry Delcamp, Leonard Dickey Jr, Robert Eddy, Dale Erickson, Ann Evans, Lemuel Evans, Frank Faucett, Byron Foster, Kent Foutz, Jerry Galpern, Wayne Gibb, Thomas Gordon, Oscar Haake, Doyle Hall, William Harte, William Hitchcock, Claire Hoffman, Raymond Horton, Carl Houkom, Bennett Houston, Eugene Johnson, Richard Kekar, Marvin Kembel, Ralph Knoll, Tom Mandis, George Mason, Alvin Mosch, Doyle Myers, Richard Oversteg, David Owen, Johnnie Prock, Duane Purcell, Herbert Reimer, John Rinne, John Rust Jr., Darrel Shafer, Leonard Schmitz, Virgil Scott, Robert Scott, Herbert Shevins, Wayne Small, Frank Stiver, Robert Stoll, Bernard Streit, Ernest Stumpf, Walter Sutton, Norman Swanson, Arthur Trevarton, Junior Weisshaar, Raymond Williams, George Willson, Harry Wisell, Jerol Arguello, Zachary Dinsmore, William Frank, Allen Laible, Dennis Lee, Lonnie Sebold, Allan Silk, Saxton Wiley and Salvador Velasquez.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

There is much happening in Cyprus. Turkish Cypriots completed their elections on Sunday, July 28, and a new government must now be formed.

I congratulate them for this exercise in the democratic process, which has been a major focus on the northern part of the island. Meanwhile, the Greek Cypriot government has been going through a period of economic turmoil and restructuring that has dominated public debate.

It is my hope that when matters settle down in the months ahead, the two sides will be able to resume productive reunification talks that resolve longstanding issues about the structure of government and the quality of life on the island of Cyprus.

From March 2008 through May 2012, serious reunification talks occurred, often under the direct supervision of former United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. These talks have been suspended for more than a year through the economic crises faced by the island, but there is some room for hope that discussions can restart this fall.

I rise today to urge this Administration to promote such discussions and join in the efforts to reach a reunification agreement on the island of Cyprus that benefits both Cypriot communities.

Such progress will be of great benefit to the world community. It will also directly serve to remove a source of friction between two NATO allies, Turkey and Greece. It is my hope that a bizonal, bicommunal federation agreement that establishes a strong, functioning democracy can be reached in the near future.

IN RECOGNITION OF WILLY CAHILL

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 2013

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Willy ''Clipper'' Cahill who is being honored today with a USA Judo Lifetime Achievement Award. I can't think of a more deserving person to receive this exceptional honor. Willy has empowered thousands of children and adults through an ancient art form that builds confidence and enhances independence.

I was one of those lucky children. Willy was my judo teacher from third through sixth grade. He was a fantastic role model, the embodiment of discipline, humility and grace.

His teachings have served me well throughout my life. A few years ago, Stephen Colbert of Comedy Central's Colbert Report came to Capitol Hill to interview me. He was, of course, not interested in ordinary footage, instead he made me get on a skateboard and cruise through the halls of Congress. He goaded me about my judo experience and dared me to throw him onto the marble floor in the Capitol. Colbert ended up on the floor and so did the footage—on the cutting room floor. Without my early lessons and Willy's guidance who knows what would have happened?

Willy was born in 1935 in Honolulu, Hawaii. He started his martial arts education under his father, Professor John Cahill, Sr. who had studied under Professor Okazaki's Kodenkan System of Jujitsu in Hawaii. When Willy was 12 years old, he was treated and cured of Polio. He walked out of the hospital—a miracle for which he credits Professor Okazaki.

After graduating from South San Francisco High School, Willy attended San Mateo Junior College. His father founded Cahill's Judo Academy in Daly City in 1948. Professor Cahill's dream was to get one of his students to the Olympics. That dream was cut short by his tragic and premature death at age 50.

Willy had big shoes to fill, but he lived up to the challenge and beyond. In honor of his dad, Willy opened a new Cahill's Judo Academy Dojo in San Bruno in 1963. Setting the highest standards and goals for himself and his students, Willy has surpassed his father's dream. His coaching and mentorship has produced 1,200 national and international medal winners. He accepted the position of U.S. Olympic Judo Coach in 1988 and of U.S. Paralympic Judo Coach in 1999. In the 2000 Paralympic Games in Sidney, his team made world history and brought home two gold medals, one silver medal and one bronze medal. Four years later at the games in Athens, his team won two silver and one bronze medals. It is important to point out that since judo was introduced as an Olympic discipline in 1964, no team—sighted or not sighted—had ever won gold. Coach Cahill's students have won 75% of all medals in judo on the Olympics and Paralympics level.

Willy has been successful in making judo accessible to people of all ages and abilities. In 2003, he cofounded the Blind Judo Foundation. The non-profit provides blind and visually impaired athletes the chance to train and compete in judo. To advance to the Paralympic Games these athletes often have to compete with sighted competitors. In judo, the same rules apply to the Olympics and the Paralympics.

In addition, Willy has trained U.S. Army Green Berets, Navy Seals, US Secret Service, and Homeland Security. He is the judo coach at Stanford and San Francisco State Universities and of the Junior Pan American Championships and Goodwill Games.

Willy has always led by example. He is a 10th Degree Black Belt in Jujitsu, the highest rank, and an 8th Degree Black Belt in Judo. He has been inducted into the Black Belt Hall of Fame and the Black Belt Coaches Hall of Fame. He was recognized by three presidents at the White House. He received the U.S. Jujitsu President's Leadership Award and earned the title of Professor Willy Cahill from the U.S. Jujitsu Federation. None of these prestigious awards and accomplishments has tainted his humility. He will not let others call him Professor or Sensei, he simply wants to be called Coach. His 10th Degree Black Belt entitles him to a red belt, but Coach always competes in a black belt. The tenets of judo define Willy's life. He has practiced for 65 years and at age 77 still does so five to six days a week.

He has been married to his wife Ellie for 24 years. He is the proud father of two children from his first marriage, Carin Lockwood and Curtis Cahill, who have given him four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House of Representatives to rise with me to honor Coach Willy Cahill, an extraordinary teacher and human being whose physical and spiritual embrace has enlightened thousands. Because of Willy, the world is a better place.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 22, Adjournment Resolution.

Senate

Chamber Action

Senate met at 11:45:59 a.m. in pro forma session, and adjourned at 11:46:29 a.m. until 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 6, 2013.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 86 public bills, H.R. 2978–3063; and 9 resolutions, H. Res. 326–334 were introduced. **Pages H5395–H5400**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5402–04**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 1407, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to reauthorize user fee programs relating to new animal drugs, with amendments (H. Rept. 113–188). **Page H5395**

Regulations From the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2013: The House passed H.R. 367, to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law, by a recorded vote of 232 ayes to 183 noes, Roll No. 445. Consideration of the measure began yesterday, August 1st. **Pages H5353–60**

Rejected the Kuster motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with amendments, by a recorded vote of 185 ayes to 229 noes, Roll No. 444. **Pages H5358–60**

Agreed to:

Scalise amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–187) that was debated on August 1st that requires the Administration to receive approval from Congress before implementing a carbon tax (by a recorded vote of 237 ayes to 176 noes, Roll No. 437); **Pages H5353–54**

Smith (MO) amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–187) that was debated on August 1st that requires congressional approval for all rules under the authority of the Affordable Care Act (by a recorded vote of 227 ayes to 185 noes, Roll No. 438); and **Page H5354**

Latham amendment (No. 4 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–187) that was debated on August 1st that clarifies that the report required to be submitted to Congress by Federal agencies promulgating a rule under the Act must include a list of any other related regulatory actions taken by or that will be taken by any other Federal agency with authority to implement the same statutory provision or regulatory objective (by a recorded vote of 263 ayes to 152 noes, Roll No. 439). **Pages H5354–55**

Rejected:

Nadler amendment (No. 6 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–187) that was debated on August 1st that sought to exempt from the bill's congressional approval requirement any rule pertaining to nuclear reactor safety standards in order to prevent nuclear meltdowns like the one in Fukushima. The amendment would ensure enhanced nuclear safety protection requirements can go into effect (by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 229 noes, Roll No. 440); **Pages H5355–56**

Johnson (GA) amendment (No. 7 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–187) that was debated on August 1st that sought to exempt from the provisions of the bill any rule that the Office of Management and Budget determines would result in net job creation (by a recorded vote of 182 ayes to 235 noes, Roll No. 441); **Page H5356**

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 8 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–187) that was debated on August 1st that sought to exempt from the bill's congressional approval requirement any rule promulgated by the Department of Homeland Security (by a recorded vote of 185 ayes to 232 noes, Roll No. 442); and **Pages H5356–57**

Moore amendment (No. 12 printed in part B of H. Rept. 113–187) that was debated on August 1st that sought to exempt rules pertaining to veterans from the additional requirements of this Act (by a recorded vote of 190 ayes to 226 noes, Roll No. 443). **Pages H5357–58**

H. Res. 322, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 367), (H.R. 2009) and (H.R. 2879), was agreed to yesterday, August 1st.

Recognizing the long-term partnership and friendship between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, working together towards peace and security in the Middle East: The House agreed to discharge from committee and agree to H. Res. 222, as amended, to recognize the long-term partnership and friendship between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, working together towards peace and security in the Middle East. **Pages H5361–62**

Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013: The House passed H.R. 2009, to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from enforcing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, by a recorded vote of 232 ayes to 185 noes, Roll No. 447. **Pages H5362–74**

Rejected the Nolan motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of 186 ayes to 230 noes, Roll No. 446. **Pages H5371–73**

H. Res. 322, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 367), (H.R. 2009) and (H.R. 2879), was agreed to yesterday, August 1st.

Helping Heroes Fly Act: The House concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 1344, to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to provide expedited air passenger screening to severely injured or disabled members of the Armed Forces and severely injured or disabled veterans. **Pages H5376–77**

Adjournment Resolution: The House agreed to S. Con. Res. 22, providing for a conditional adjournment or recess of the Senate and an adjournment of the House of Representatives. **Page H5377**

Congressional Award Board Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Member on the part of the House to the Congressional Award Board: Representative Hudson. **Page H5377**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H5360.

Senate Referrals: S. 233, S. 668, S. 796, S. 885, and S. 1093 were referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform; S. 256 was referred to the Committees on Natural Resources and Education and the Workforce. **Pages H5360–61, H5389**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Eleven recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5353–54, H5354, H5354–55, H5355–56, H5356, H5356–57, H5357–58, H5359, H5360, H5373–73, H5373. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and at 2:57 p.m., pursuant to S. Con. Res. 22, the House stands adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, September 9, 2013.

Committee Meetings

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on H.R. 2824, the "Preventing Government Waste and Protecting Coal Mining Jobs in America Act". Testimony was heard from Thomas L. Clarke, Director, Division of Mining and Reclamation, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection; and a public witness.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, Oceans and Insular Affairs held a hearing on H.R. 2208, the "North American Wetlands Conservation Extension Act of 2013"; H.R. 2798, to amend Public Law 106–206 to direct the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to require annual permits and assess annual fees for commercial filming activities on Federal land for film crews of 5 persons or fewer; and H.R. 2799, the "Sportsmen's Heritage and Recreational Enhancement Act". Testimony was heard from Representative Latta; and Stephen D. Guertin, Deputy

Director, Fish and Wildlife Service; and public witnesses.

MISSING WEAPONS AT THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE: MISMANAGEMENT AND LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on National Security; and Committee on Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation held a joint hearing entitled ''Missing Weapons at the National Park Service: Mismanagement and Lack of Accountability''. Testimony was heard from Kim Thorsen, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services, Department of Interior; Jonathan B. Jarvis, Director, National Park Service, Department of Interior; Chief Theresa Chamber, U.S. Park Police, Department of Interior; and Robert A. Knox, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, Office of Inspector General, Department of Interior.

EXAMINING THE SKYROCKETING PROBLEM OF IDENTITY THEFT RELATED TAX FRAUD AT THE IRS

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on Government Operations hearing entitled ''Examining the Skyrocketing Problem of Identity Theft Related Tax Fraud at the IRS''. Testimony was heard from Daniel Werfel, Acting Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service; Michael McKenney, Deputy Inspector General for Audit, Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; Nina E. Olson, National Taxpayer Advocate, Internal Revenue Service; and Douglas MacGinnitie, State Revenue Commissioner, State of Georgia.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10:30 a.m., Tuesday, August 6

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will meet in a pro forma session, unless the Senate receives a message that the House of Representatives has agreed to S. Con. Res. 22, Adjournment Resolution.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

2 p.m., Monday, September 9

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

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