

burden on the middle class, who are rapidly becoming low-wage workers because of our policies in this country. I agree completely that the first step that we have to do is to raise the minimum wage and have that discussion and really provide and demonstrate that this Congress really cares about working people in America. That's our first thing.

But I'm also glad that you've given me an opportunity this afternoon to talk about one other issue that is not really directly related to this issue, and that has to do with environmental issues.

I just want to report to my colleagues that later this month the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which is the leading international climate science body with over 195 member countries, is going to be releasing a report which will predict that the planet's average global temperature will increase by more than 2 degrees Celsius over the next century. Not only does this report issue new warnings about continued warming, but it asserts that the scientific community can now claim with 95 percent certainty that the warming is a by-product of human activity.

Yet in this House of Representatives, the majority party continues to ignore the warnings of the scientific community. Over the past 2 years, this Congress has done absolutely nothing to address climate change. Republicans in the House voted to overturn EPA's scientific findings that climate change endangers health and the environment. They voted to block U.S. participation in international climate change negotiations, and they voted to stop the agencies from even preparing for the effects of climate change.

Just yesterday, Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee revealed that they are preparing to introduce legislation aimed at preventing EPA from limiting the amount of CO₂ emitted from coal-fired power plants.

This is a mistake.

Mr. Speaker, we need to be moving ahead with policies aimed at encouraging alternative sources of energy, preparing for the worst effects of climate change. We need policies that are not written by the coal lobby. We must take action. And I must remind you, just as you raised these issues about the effect of the economy on our middle class and our lack of preparation of working families, that the people that are the most affected are the people that have the least ability to deal with climate change, and they are working Americans.

It is all related. We must protect working Americans, and the way we do

it is to not only acknowledge some of the effects of climate change but really to give working families the tools that they need so that they can survive. And more than survive, so they can prosper in this society. That's what this is all about.

I thank you for raising this issue, and I am glad to show support.

Mr. POCAN. I thank Representative LOWENTHAL. On behalf of the Progressive Caucus, thank you for showing some of the other issues we're working on. We're fighting for equality for every single person across the country. We want everyone to have access to democracy. We need to have meaningful campaign finance reform, from the Citizens United decision to every single candidate for Congress and how we fund our campaigns.

We need to make sure every single person has the right to vote in this country, something that because of the recent Supreme Court decision isn't guaranteed.

But one thing the Progressive Caucus today really wanted to highlight, and we have made the case, why we joined so many workers across the country in the month of August who are getting paid minimum wage, who are barely getting by, who aren't being treated fairly in their workplace: we literally have too many people who are paid too little for the work they do. As Representative NOLAN said, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. It's not a talking point, it's a fact. It's the actual statistics that are out there.

If we're going to help people support their families, if we're going to help support the economy, if we're really going to take people off of government assistance, the very ones who are working and yet having to be on government assistance because of the low wage they make, there's a simple answer, and that's increase the minimum wage. That's what we came here to talk about today, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Progressive Caucus. We appreciate having the time to talk about the plight of the low-wage worker and why we need to raise the minimum wage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2013 AT PAGE H5474

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CULBERSON (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today after 3 p.m. on account of family business.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2013, 2014 AND THE 10-YEAR PERIOD FY 2014 THROUGH FY 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, September 11, 2013.

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

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, to facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting an updated status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal years 2013, 2014 and for the 10-year period of fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2023. This status report is current through September 6, 2013.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

Table 1 in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the overall limits set in H. Con. Res. 112 (112th Congress) for fiscal year 2013 and H. Con. Res. 25 (113th Congress) for fiscal year 2014 and the 10-year period of fiscal year 2014 through 2023. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2014 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

Table 2 compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for action completed by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 112 (112th Congress) for fiscal year 2013 and H. Con. Res. 25 (113th Congress) for fiscal years 2014 and the 10-year period 2014 through 2023. "Action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

Table 3 compares the current status of discretionary appropriations for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 with the "section 302(b)" sub-allocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed

to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) sub-allocation. The table also provides supplementary information on spending in excess of the base discretionary spending caps allowed under section 251(b) of the Budget Control Act.

Table 4 gives the current level for fiscal year 2015 of accounts identified for advance

appropriations under section 601 of H. Con. Res. 25. This list is needed to enforce section 601 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

In addition, letters from the Congressional Budget Office are attached that summarize

and compare the budget impact of enacted legislation during the FY2013 and FY2014 fiscal years against the budget resolution aggregates in force during those years.

If you have any questions, please contact Paul Restuccia.

Sincerely,

PAUL RYAN,
Chairman.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

TABLE 1—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2013 AND 2014 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET AS ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES 112 AND H. CON. RES. 25

[Reflecting Action Completed as of September 6, 2013 (On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars).]

	Fiscal Year 2013 ¹	Fiscal Year 2014 ²	Fiscal Years 2014–2023
Appropriate Level:			
Budget Authority	2,793,848	2,761,492	n.a.
Outlays	2,891,589	2,811,568	n.a.
Revenues	2,089,540	2,310,972	31,089,081
Current Level:			
Budget Authority	3,021,853	1,903,186	n.a.
Outlays	3,065,784	2,319,366	n.a.
Revenues	2,015,873	2,310,972	31,089,081
Current Level over (+) / under (–)			
Appropriate Level:			
Budget Authority	+228,005	– 858,306	n.a.
Outlays	+174,195	– 492,202	n.a.
Revenues	– 74,667	0	0

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations Act for fiscal years 2015 through 2023 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

¹ The appropriate level for FY2013 was established in H. Con. Res. 112, which was subsequently deemed to be in force in the House of Representatives pursuant to H. Res. 5. The current level for FY2013 starts with the baseline estimates contained in Updated Budget Projection: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2022, published by the Congressional Budget Office, and makes adjustments to those levels for enacted legislation.

² The appropriate level for FY2014 was established in H. Con. Res. 25, which was subsequently deemed to be in force in the House of Representatives pursuant to H. Res. 243. The current level for FY 2014 starts with the baseline estimates contained in Updated Budget Projections: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2023, published by the Congressional Budget Office, and makes adjustments to those levels for enacted legislation.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION

TABLE 2—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES

[Reflecting Action Completed as of September 6, 2013 (Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars).]

House Committee	2013		2014		2014–2023	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:						
Allocation	– 1,577	– 1,503	– 2,631	– 2,501	– 209,044	– 208,556
Current Level	– 106	– 106	0	0	0	0
Difference	+1,471	+1,397	+2,631	+2,501	+209,044	+208,556
Armed Services:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	+77	+94	0	0	0	0
Difference	+77	+94	0	0	0	0
Education and the Workforce:						
Allocation	– 18,098	– 7,096	– 21,712	– 7,430	– 217,458	– 198,921
Current Level	+16,870	+11,355	+14,400	+12,670	+16,770	+8,795
Difference	+34,968	+18,451	+36,112	+20,100	+200,688	+190,126
Energy and Commerce:						
Allocation	– 20,137	– 4,661	– 22,996	– 20,659	– 1,604,166	– 1,596,356
Current Level	+9,762	+11,695	0	0	0	0
Difference	+29,899	+16,356	+22,996	+20,659	+1,604,166	+1,596,356
Financial Services:						
Allocation	– 8,562	– 8,495	– 11,465	– 10,428	– 94,439	– 94,325
Current Level	+5,245	+5,245	0	0	0	0
Difference	+13,807	+13,740	+11,465	+10,428	+94,439	+94,325
Foreign Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security:						
Allocation	0	0	– 305	– 305	– 12,575	– 12,575
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	+305	+305	+12,575	+12,575
House Administration:						
Allocation	0	0	– 34	0	– 295	– 130
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	+34	0	+295	+130
Judiciary:						
Allocation	– 8,490	– 594	– 11,506	– 637	– 47,461	– 45,809
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	+8,490	+594	+11,506	+637	+47,461	+45,809
Natural Resources:						
Allocation	– 460	– 229	– 900	– 632	– 17,995	– 17,225
Current Level	+259	+596	0	0	– 5	– 5
Difference	+719	+825	+900	+632	+17,990	+17,220
Oversight and Government Reform:						
Allocation	– 8,146	– 8,113	– 11,758	– 11,758	– 165,996	– 165,996
Current Level	– 9	– 9	0	0	0	0
Difference	+8,137	+8,104	+11,758	+11,758	+165,996	+165,996
Science, Space and Technology:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Business:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:						
Allocation	– 36,626	– 9,354	– 78	– 47	– 116,444	– 951
Current Level	+6,588	+6,200	0	0	0	0
Difference	+43,214	+15,554	+78	+47	+116,444	+951
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Level	– 36	– 36	0	0	0	0
Difference	– 36	– 36	0	0	0	0
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	– 5,970	– 8,211	– 22,567	– 21,667	– 1,298,202	– 1,291,946

Memorandum Spending in Excess of Base Budget Control Act Caps for Sec. 251(b) Designated Categories	Amounts Assumed in 302(b)		Emergency Requirements ¹		Disaster Funding		Program Integrity	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
	Homeland Security	5,626	281	0	0	5,626	281	0
Interior, Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Legislative Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State, Foreign Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation, HUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5,626	281	0	0	5,626	281	0	0

¹ Spending designated as emergency is not included in the current status of appropriations shown above.

TABLE 4—2015 ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO H. CON. RES. 25 AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2013
[Budget Authority in Millions of Dollars]

Section 601(d)(1) Limits	2,015
Appropriate Level	55,634
Enacted Advances:	
Accounts Identified for Advances:	
Department of Veterans Affairs:	
Medical Services	0
Medical Support and Compliance	0
Medical Facilities	0
Subtotal, enacted advances ¹	0
Section 601(d)(2) Limits	2,015
Appropriate Level	28,852
Enacted Advances:	
Accounts Identified for Advances:	
Employment and Training Administration	0
Education for the Disadvantaged	0
School Improvement Programs	0

TABLE 4—2015 ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO H. CON. RES. 25 AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2013—Continued
[Budget Authority in Millions of Dollars]

Special Education	0
Career, Technical and Adult Education	0
Tenant-based Rental Assistance	0
Project-based Rental Assistance	0
Subtotal, enacted advances ¹	0
Previously Enacted Advance Appropriations ²	2,015
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	445
Total, enacted advances ¹	445

¹ Line items may not add to total due to rounding.
² Funds were appropriated in Public Law 113–6.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 9, 2013.
Hon. PAUL RYAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on

the fiscal year 2014 budget and is current through September 6, 2013. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 25, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2014, as approved by the House of Representatives and subsequently revised.

Since my last letter dated June 20, 2013, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following act that affects budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2014: the Bipartisan Student Loan Certainty Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–28).

Sincerely,
DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF.

FISCAL YEAR 2014 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH SEPTEMBER 6, 2013
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted: ^a			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,310,972
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,848,718	1,778,493	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	504,662	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-707,692	-707,792	n.a.
Total, Previously enacted	1,141,026	1,575,363	2,310,972
Enacted Legislation:			
Bipartisan Student Loan Certainty Act of 2013	14,400	12,670	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	14,400	12,670	0
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	747,760	731,333	0
Total Current Level ^b	1,903,186	2,319,366	2,310,972
Total House Resolution ^c	2,761,492	2,811,568	2,310,972
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	858,306	492,202	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2014–2023:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	31,089,081
House Resolution ^d	n.a.	n.a.	31,089,081
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Note: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

^a Includes the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues, and were cleared by the Congress during this session, but before adoption of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2014 (H. Con. Res. 25): an act to temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the FEMA for carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program (P.L. 113–1), the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113–2), the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L. 113–5), the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113–6), and the Reducing Flight Delays Act of 2013 (P.L. 113–9).

^b For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the resolution, as approved by the House of Representatives, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level does not include these items.

^c Periodically, the House Committee on the Budget revises the totals in H. Con. Res. 25, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution.

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original House Resolution:	2,769,406	2,815,079	2,270,932
Revisions:			
Pursuant to section 603 of H. Con. Res. 25	-14,089	-4,100	40,040
Adjustment for Disaster Designated Spending	5,626	281	0
Adjustment for Technical Correction to the Budget Control Act Spending Caps	549	308	0
Revised House Resolution	2,761,492	2,811,568	2,310,972

^d Periodically, the House Committee on the Budget revises the 2014–2023 revenue totals in H. Con. Res. 25, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 9, 2013.
Hon. PAUL RYAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2013 budget and is current through September 6, 2013. This report is

submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 112, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2013, as approved by the House of Representatives and subsequently revised.

Since my last letter dated June 20, 2013, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following act that affects budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2013: the Bipartisan Student Loan Certainty Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–28).

Sincerely,
DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF,
Director.

Enclosure.

FISCAL YEAR 2013 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT THROUGH SEPTEMBER 6, 2013

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted ^a			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	2,293,339
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,869,081	1,818,079	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	0	553,169	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	-729,799	-729,799	n.a.
Total, Previously enacted	1,139,282	1,641,449	2,293,339
Enacted Legislation:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
Temporary Bankruptcy Judgeships Extension Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-121)	0	0	1
Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (P.L. 112-114)	8,795	9,439	2,291
Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-144)	-16	-16	0
Honoring American's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-154)	-36	-36	0
An act to amend the African Growth and Opportunity Act . . . and to make technical corrections to the Harmonized Tariff schedule . . . for the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement, to approve the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003, and for other purposes (P.L. 112-163)	0	0	-59
FDA User Fees Corrections Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-193)	0	-195	0
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (P.L. 112-239)	-33	-16	0
American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240)	57,428	49,804	-279,700
Medicare IVIG Access and Strengthening Medicare and Repaying Taxpayers Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-242)	3	3	0
An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to make clear that accounts in Thrift Savings Fund are subject to certain Federal tax levies (P.O. 112-267)	0	0	1
An act to temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program (P.L. 113-1)	5,250	5,250	0
Bipartisan Student Loan Certainty Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-28)	14,290	8,080	0
Total, Authorizing Legislation	85,681	72,313	-277,466
Appropriations Legislation:			
Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 (P.L. 112-175) ^b	423	423	0
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-2) ^c	8,840	1,479	0
Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (P.L. 113-6)	1,867,246	1,426,973	0
Reducing Flight Delays Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-9)	0	203	0
Total, Appropriations Legislation	1,876,509	1,429,078	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	1,962,190	1,501,391	-277,466
Entitlements and Mandatories:			
Budget resolution estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	-79,619	-77,056	0
Total Current Level^d	3,021,853	3,065,784	2,015,873
Total House Resolution^e	2,793,848	2,891,589	2,089,540
Current Level Over House Resolution	228,005	174,195	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	73,667
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2013-2022:			
House Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	28,846,212
House Resolution ^f	n.a.	n.a.	28,957,333
Current Level Over House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Current Level Under House Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	111,121

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Note: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

^aIncludes the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues and were cleared by the Congress in 2012, but before adoption of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2013 (H. Con. Res. 112): the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-95), the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-96), and an act to apply the countervailing duty provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to nonmarket economy countries, and for other purposes (P.L. 112-99).

^bSections 140(b) and 141(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013 provided \$423 million for fire suppression activities, available until expended.

^cPursuant to Section 314(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall not count for purposes of Title III and Title IV of the Congressional Budget Act. The amounts so designated for 2013, which are not included in the current level totals, are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013	41,667	2,122	n.a.

^dFor purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act in the House, the resolution, as approved by the House of Representatives, does not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, current level does not include these items.

^ePeriodically, the House Committee on the Budget revises the totals in H. Con. Res. 112, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original House Resolution	2,793,848	2,891,589	2,293,339
Revisions:			
For the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012	0	0	-203,799
Revised House Resolution	2,793,848	2,891,589	2,089,540

^fPeriodically, the House Committee on the Budget revises the 2013-2022 revenue totals in H. Con. Res. 112, pursuant to various provisions of the resolution.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 12, 2013, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the second quarter of 2013 pursuant to Public Law 95-384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2013

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jaime Herrera Beutler	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	United Arab Emirates		485.48						485.48
Misc. Delegation Expenses									212.91		212.91
Commercial Airfare							11,905.10				11,905.10
Part Military Air							(³)				
Return of Unused Per Diem					-74.18						-74.18
Hon. Chaka Fattah	5/27	5/30	Ireland		2,082.32						2,082.32