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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REED).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 11, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TOM REED to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MOMENT OF SILENCE COMMEMORATING THE 9/11 ATTACKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will now observe a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

Will all present please rise for a moment of silence.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes each, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

WHERE ARE THE BENGHAZI KILLERS 1 YEAR LATER?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker:

In Libya, al Qaeda cousins, as I call them, the Ansar al-Sharia, claims responsibility for the murder of our U.S. Ambassador and three others. It's no coincidence that these two attacks occurred nearly at the same time, and they both occurred on September 11.

In the past, the United States has always held and went after those that were responsible for this type of conduct. In 1998, when the Kenyan Embassy was attacked and Americans were killed, we responded. Of course, we responded on September 11. We responded after the first World Trade Center bombing. Then, in 1996, when 19 American soldiers were murdered in Saudi Arabia, we responded.

Madam Speaker, the United States must always respond to terrorists, and we must let them be reminded again and again we will respond in an appropriate manner, as we did on September 11. We must respond today, and we must respond tomorrow. I am encouraged that the President will soon address the Nation on what our response will be.

We must hold those responsible personally accountable because we must let people understand that they need to leave us alone. That is what the message needs to be. We must have justice in these terrorist attacks by these individuals against Americans because, Madam Speaker, justice is what we do.

Mr. Speaker, that was the speech I gave on this House floor 1 year ago. September 12, 2013, was when it was given. But it has been 1 year since the attack in Benghazi, Libya; and we still have no answers.

Today, as we remember those who were murdered 12 years ago on September 11, 2001, in New York, Pennsylvania, and at the Pentagon, young and old, from countries all over the world, we should also remember those four Americans murdered 1 year ago in Benghazi, Libya. We went after those first 9/11 killers—as we should. America had resolve, as it usually has had in our history. But the Benghazi killers run free today.

Mr. Speaker, it is ironic that the greatest power that has ever existed, with all our vast resources of military, CIA intelligence, the NSA intelligence, the FBI, we can't capture some killers who killed Americans in Benghazi, Libya. When the media can go and talk to them and have them on television, we can't even find them, capture them, and bring them back to justice. It's been a year. What does that tell the families, what does it tell Americans, when we haven't been able to accomplish this capture of terrorists? We know that Ansar al-Sharia was involved. I said that the day after this murder occurred last year on this House floor.

So today, I filed the Ansar al-Sharia Terrorist Designation Act of 2013. It says, ''Ansar al-Sharia is a terrorist organization, and we must use all resources available to go after these killers.'' We must label them as terrorists and deal with them appropriately.

We're not sure about United States policy today in the Middle East. We don't know what the current U.S. policy is about Americans killed overseas. All we get is a lot of words. Even the White House Press Secretary said, ''Well, Benghazi was a long time ago.'' It seems like more is said than done in the Benghazi episode.

Our enemies continue to test us because they no longer fear us, Mr. Speaker. The world no longer knows where America stands when we are attacked, either at home or abroad, not our allies, not our enemies, and not American citizens.

The President is concerned about Syrians being killed by Syrians. I wish he was just as concerned about Americans being murdered by terrorists in Benghazi, Libya. The administration needs to go after these terrorists by any means necessary and bring them to justice and restore our credibility with the American people, because justice is what we do in this country.

And that's just the way it is.

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

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

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MO BROOKS OF ALABAMA VOTING ''NO'' ON ATTACKING SYRIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOYCE). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, President Obama, without consulting Congress or the American people, intervened in Libya's civil war, resulting in the murder of four Americans, including our Ambassador in Benghazi, while creating yet another fertile terrorist recruiting ground. Repeating its Libya mistake, in September 2012, the Obama administration declared that America will intervene in Syria's civil war and work ''to support a Syrian opposition to hasten the day when Assad falls.''

Shortly thereafter, I stood on this floor, stated my opposition to America's intervening in yet another civil war and argued that ''America must stop spending our treasury and risking American lives for those who neither appreciate our sacrifices, nor believe in basic liberties like freedom of religion and freedom of speech.''

I have participated in classified hearings with Secretary of State John Kerry, National Security Adviser Susan Rice, and many others. I have listened to President Obama. The arguments for attacking Syria are unpersuasive.

Absent substantially different circumstances, and consistent with my 2012 opposition to intervening in Syria's civil war, I will vote against attacking Syria, if and when Congress has that vote. I reject the President's argument that the best way to keep Syrians from killing Syrians is for Americans to kill Syrians. America has peaceful options. We should pursue them more vigorously.

There is not the required public support to attack Syria. Americans oppose attacking Syria by a two-to-one ratio. In Alabama's Fifth Congressional District, 1,272 citizens have contacted my office about Syria, and 1,267 citizens oppose attacking Syria. A scant five citizens out of 1,272 support attacking Syria.

The President last night told America that there is no evidence that Syria is a security threat to America that supports preemptive military action. Yet an attack makes Syria and its allies a security threat. President Obama erred when he made Syria's chemical weapons a red line. But a President's verbal gaffes don't justify war. A Syrian war costs money America does not have. Every dollar spent attacking Syria worsens America's deficit and debt, weakens our economy, undermines our ability to pay for national security, and increases the risk of even more defense layoffs and furloughs.

An American attack on Syria aids and abets Syrian rebels. Syrian rebels have beheaded Christians solely because they are Christians. One rebel leader killed a Syrian soldier, cut open his chest, took out his heart, ate it, and then bragged about. Another rebel leader personally executed helpless prisoners of war. I question the wisdom of helping rebels who may be even more evil and barbaric than Syrian President Assad. Yet that is exactly what President Obama proposes.

The White House Syrian strategy is conflicting and amorphous. The President claims he does not seek regime change. Yet in 2012, his administration said the exact opposite. President Obama claims attacks will deter Syria's chemical weapons use, yet his Secretary of State insists that attacks will be ''unbelievably small.''

I have reservations about this administration's ability to handle a delicate foreign policy matter. This administration bungled its Fast and Furious gunrunning program, killing hundreds of innocent Mexicans and an American Border Patrol agent. This administration botched Benghazi and threw in a coverup for good measure. This administration illegally uses the Internal Revenue Service to attack political adversaries. The list goes on and on.

President Obama has cultivated cheerleaders but not players on the field whose militaries will help America attack Syria. America cannot perpetually be the world's only policeman.

In sum, I believe attacking Syria unilaterally makes matters worse, not better. Absent a major international effort to punish Syrian President Assad for his inhumane and criminal use of chemical weapons, I cannot and will not in good conscience vote on the House floor or in the Foreign Affairs or Armed Services Committees to attack Syria.

WAR, PEACE, AND THE CONSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, amidst the international humiliation and farce that we've suffered with our abortive war with Syria, there are two good things the President has done, and they need to be noted. Last night, he stepped back from an international crisis that could have had catastrophic consequences by deferring to the Russian diplomatic initiative. Thank God. And last week, he stepped back from a constitutional crisis by deferring to Congress the decision over whether to go to war—as the Constitution requires.

I've been deeply troubled by suggestions from many otherwise responsible officials and commentators—from both parties—that the President has independent authority as Commander in Chief to order an attack on other countries when he deems it necessary. This cuts right to the core of our Constitution's design, and it evinces an alarming deterioration of the popular understanding of the separation of powers that keeps us free. There is nothing more clear in the American Constitution than that Congress has the sole authority to decide the question of war or peace. Only after Congress has made that decision does the President, as Commander in Chief, have the authority to execute that decision.

For centuries, European monarchs had plunged their nations into bloody and debilitating wars on whim, and the Constitution's Framers wanted to protect the American Republic from that fate. They understood that a President, for example, might someday paint himself into a rhetorical corner and feel compelled to save face by exercising force. That is precisely why they entrusted that fateful decision to the Congress.

James Madison, the Father of the American Constitution, said that its single most important feature was the provision that gave the Congress, and not the President, the authority to go to war.

□ 1015

Here's what he wrote in 1793:

> In no part of the Constitution is more wisdom to be found than in the clause which confides the question of war or peace to the legislature, and not to the executive department. The trust and the temptation would be too great for any one man.
>
> War is in fact the true nurse of executive aggrandizement. In war, a physical force is to be created and it is the executive will which is to direct it. In war, the public treasures are to be unlocked, and it is the executive hand which is to dispense them. Those who are to conduct a war cannot, in the nature of things, be proper or safe judges of whether a war ought to be commenced, continued, or concluded.

In Federalist 69, Alexander Hamilton wrote that one of the most important differences between the British King and the American President is that the King can plunge his nation into war on his command, but that the American President has no such authority.

The Constitutional Convention gave careful consideration to the clause that provides that ''Congress shall declare war.'' They chose that word carefully to make sure that the only independent war-making power of the President is to repel an attack.

The War Powers Act makes this explicit, that absent congressional authority the President can only order our Armed Forces into hostility in response to ''a national emergency created by an attack upon the United States, its Armed Forces, or its territories or possessions.'' Anything else requires prior congressional action.

The United Nations Participation Act, by which we entered the U.N., requires Congress to act before American forces are ordered into hostilities in U.N. actions. The War Powers Act specifically forbids inferring from any treaty the power to order American forces into hostilities without specific congressional authorization.

Now, some have used the past violation of this constitutional stricture—for example, in Kosova or most recently in Libya—as justification for its

violation now. That is precisely the point. If any violation of this fundamental constitutional provision can be used as justification for its outright nullification, well then any such violation must be vigorously resisted lest we lose for all time the most important check on the most momentous decision that a government can make: to go to war.

War is destruction on a massive scale. To unlawfully initiate such a thing is the highest crime that a public official could possibly commit. Indeed, if the power of impeachment were not intended for such an act as that, I cannot imagine what it would be for. The President was absolutely right not to cross that line.

ACCUWEATHER'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 50 years of talented work and ingenuity by a company that is headquartered in State College, Pennsylvania, in Centre Country, an area of central Pennsylvania that I proudly represent. AccuWeather, a content and media company that provides weather forecasting services worldwide, this year celebrates its 50th anniversary.

In November of 1962, Joel Myers, while serving as a one-man consulting firm initially forecasting the weather for just one gas utility company in Pennsylvania, laid the groundwork for AccuWeather. In 1971, AccuWeather began to serve television and radio clients, and later expanded to newspapers. Now home to the most professional meteorologists at any one location anywhere in the world, AccuWeather employs hundreds of individuals, many of whom are graduates of nearby Penn State University, at its global headquarters in State College, Pennsylvania.

Today, Mr. Myers and his team provide services to hundreds of outlets across the planet, including top-ranked newspaper publications, television networks, and thousands of other global locations.

Happy 50th anniversary, AccuWeather.

ECONOMY/UNEMPLOYMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, the latest jobs report released last week was a sad reminder of just how bad things have been in the Obama economy.

When the President's stimulus was passed in 2009, the administration predicted that our unemployment rate would have fallen to just 5 percent by now. But it hasn't. It remains stuck over 7 percent and would be closer to 10 percent if millions of Americans had not given up looking for work altogether.

In fact, this latest jobs report highlighted a deeply disturbing statistic: the percentage of Americans working or looking for work has dropped to its lowest level since the middle of the Carter administration.

What makes this situation even sadder for Americans across the country is that this does not have to be the case. The President could work with Congress to implement policies that would help our economy grow and help our Americans get back to work. The President could work with us to delay ObamaCare, which is devastating the hiring and employment practices of companies across this country and creating a Nation of part-time workers. The President could join a bipartisan consensus here in Congress and approve the Keystone pipeline that would immediately create 20,000 jobs. The President could drop his continued insistence on tax increases and work with this Congress to pass a comprehensive, revenue-neutral tax reform package that promotes economic growth.

The President has a Congress willing to work with him to help struggling Americans across this country. Whether he chooses to work with us is his decision.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MICHIGAN STATE POLICE TROOPER PAUL BUTTERFIELD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BENISHEK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BENISHEK. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to honor the life of Michigan State Police Trooper Paul Butterfield, who was tragically killed in the line of duty on September 9, 2013. Trooper Butterfield was an Army veteran who bravely served his community as a State police officer since 1999. He served at the Michigan State Police post in Manistee and in Hart.

Like all of our law enforcement officers, Paul risked everything to ensure our communities and neighborhoods were safe. He gave his life to protect us. His service and sacrifice will never be forgotten. Sadly, northern Michigan has lost a true hero.

To Trooper Butterfield's family, I am aware no words will ever match your deep sorrow. A loss this great can only be eased by the grace that is beyond all worldly powers. But I am hopeful that you will be embraced by the angels of Heaven and comforted by the knowledge that Paul is safely in the hands of God.

On behalf of the citizens of Michigan's First District, I thank Trooper Butterfield for his service and tremendous sacrifice to Michigan and our Nation.

I yield to my friend and colleague from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. Thank you, Dr. BENISHEK.

As was said, Mr. Speaker, earlier this week, Michigan lost a true hero. Trooper Paul Butterfield died from a gunshot wound that he sustained while conducting a ''routine'' traffic stop in Mason County on September 9.

This senseless act of violence will no doubt shake communities throughout northwest Michigan as we wonder why this heartbreaking event ever took place, how it happened in Mason County, and how we make sure it never happens again. Trooper Butterfield's response to the situation has been described by the Michigan State Police as ''perfect'' and that he ''did everything right.''

This tragic loss of life serves as an ever-present reminder that there is no such thing as a routine traffic stop for police officers. And on this special day, September 11, we want to thank all of our first responders for the work that they do.

We must never forget or take for granted the work of the men and women who put their lives on the line for us every day as they protect our kids, our communities, and our country.

Paul, you will not be forgotten by me, the people of the Second District, or throughout Michigan. Again, my heart goes out to Trooper Butterfield's family, his fiancee, his friends, and his colleagues from the State police post in Hart as well as the State police post in Manistee.

Natalie and I and our family will keep you all in our prayers during this time of extraordinary need. And we just want to say to you: Paul, rest well, our friend. Rest well.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ATTACK ON AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mark the 12th anniversary of the attack on America of September 11, 2001.

In lieu of formal remarks, I would like to read ''The Names,'' a poem written by then-poet laureate Billy Collins, which was read before a joint session of Congress in lower Manhattan just after the attacks.

''The Names,'' by Billy Collins:

Yesterday, I lay awake in the palm of the night.
A soft rain stole in, unhelped by any breeze,
And when I saw the silver glaze on the windows,
I started with A, with Ackerman, as it happened,
Then Baxter and Calabro,
Davis and Eberling, names falling into place
As droplets fell through the dark.
Names printed on the ceiling of the night.
Names slipping around a watery bend.
Twenty-six willows on the banks of a stream.
In the morning, I walked out barefoot
Among thousands of flowers
Heavy with dew like the eyes of tears,
And each had a name—

Fiori inscribed on a yellow petal
Then Gonzalez and Han, Ishikawa and Jenkins.
Names written in the air
And stitched into the cloth of the day.
A name under a photograph taped to a mailbox.
Monogram on a torn shirt,
I see you spelled out on storefront windows
And on the bright unfurled awnings of this city.
I say the syllables as I turn a corner—
Kelly and Lee,
Medina, Nardella, and O'Connor.
When I peer into the woods,
I see a thick tangle where letters are hidden
As in a puzzle concocted for children.
Parker and Quigley in the twigs of an ash,
Rizzo, Schubert, Torres, and Upton,
Secrets in the boughs of an ancient maple.
Names written in the pale sky.
Names rising in the updraft amid buildings.
Names silent in stone
Or cried out behind a door.
Names blown over the earth and out to sea.
In the evening—weakening light, the last swallows.
A boy on a lake lift his oars.
A woman by a window puts a match to a candle,
And the names are outlined on the rose clouds—
Vanacore and Wallace.
(let X stand, if it can, for the ones unfound)
Then Young and Ziminsky, the final jolt of Z.
Names etched on the head of a pin.
One name spanning a bridge, another undergoing a tunnel.
A blue name needled into the skin.
Names of citizens, workers, mothers and fathers,
The bright-eyed daughter, the quick son.
Alphabet of names in a green field.
Names in the small tracks of birds.
Names lifted from a hat
Or balanced on the tip of the tongue.
Names wheeled into the dim warehouse of memory.
So many names, there is barely room on the walls of the heart.

9/11

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO) for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, today, on September 11, I want to take a moment to reflect on that fateful event on the day of 2001 at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, the fields of Pennsylvania, and again in Benghazi in 2012, and ask that we always remember the resilience and strength of the greatest Nation on Earth.

Mr. Speaker, there are moments in time when we cease to be Republicans and Democrats; politics and punditry melt away, divisions close and differences fade. We come together as Americans, regardless of race, creed, or religion. September 11, 2001, and again in 2012 were and will always be such occasions.

On those days, our Nation came together. That is what makes our Nation great and unique. Not only do we come together to celebrate in triumph, but we stand together in tragedy.

□ 1030

It is in the face of adversity when our resilience is truly tested, and as Americans, time and time again, throughout history, we have passed that test.

Throughout the course of those days heroes ran into buildings and stormed a cockpit, went into burning embassies. They donated blood when it was needed and the clothes off their back.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the true America. Not partisan gridlock, not tension-building punditry, not games of ''gotcha'' or smoke-and-mirrors legislation.

The rallying cry of that day was simple in phrase but monumental in meaning: ''U-S-A.''

Country was first. Everything else was second.

As we tackle the monumental challenges that lie ahead, I ask my colleagues to remember the spirit of that day; to do what is right for America, not for one party over another.

The heroes of that day did what they did not because of any political party but because it was simply the right thing to do. It was the American thing to do.

Americans, regardless of who they voted for, feel the consequences of our decisions each and every day. Today, of all days, let us all remember to put our country first and act as true representatives for the will of all the people.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

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

Loving and gracious God, we give You thanks for giving us another day and for a safe return to Washington.

Bless the Members of this assembly as they set upon the important work that faces them. Help them to make wise decisions in a good manner and to carry their responsibilities steadily with high hopes for a better future for our great Nation.

May they be empowered by what they have heard during their home district visits to work together.

On this day, which has become a day of national mourning, help us to remember as well the renewed sense of national courage and resolve that we need to work toward a better future. May we all be inspired by the heroism of so many 12 years ago to be the best that we can be this day.

May all that is done today in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

WAR FROM TERROR IS FAR FROM OVER

(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, 12 years ago, our Nation was attacked by jihadists who sought to destroy our freedoms. Today, we remember the nearly 3,000 innocent Americans who lost their lives in New York, Washington, and Shanksville. We also pay tribute to those who have successfully fought in Afghanistan and Iraq to keep us safe by defeating terrorists overseas.

Last year, terrorists murdered Ambassador Chris Stevens along with three additional brave Americans at our consulate at Benghazi, Libya. Their efforts to promote democracy will never be forgotten.

We should recognize the war on terrorism is far from over. Conflict continues across the world.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the

11th, 2001, and September the 11th, 2012, at Benghazi in the global war on terrorism.

Todd Beamer was correct: ''Let's roll.''

9/11

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, on this very somber anniversary, we remember the lives of 2,977 innocent men, women, and children who were killed 12 years ago today.

The horrific and brutal attacks that we witnessed the morning of September 11, 2001, forever changed our country and the world. But even during these difficult hours, we also saw inspiring examples of the very best that America has to offer.

We saw first responders who worked day and night searching for survivors at the World Trade Center. We saw thousands of men and women in uniform bravely answer the call to serve our Nation in a new kind of war—a war against terrorism. And we saw Americans all across this great Nation come together united in the certainty that we would recover from this tragedy, hold the perpetrators accountable, and do everything we could to protect our Nation.

As we face a new set of challenges today, let us recall the inspiring examples that we saw 12 years ago and remember that we are all Americans united by a shared set of values and ideals. But most of all, let us honor the lives that were lost and continue to pray for the comfort and peace of all those who still mourn today.

JUSTICE FOR BENGHAZI

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

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 12 years, September 11 has been a day of solemn remembrance in America. And 1 year ago, it was a day of violence in Benghazi that ended with four dead Americans during a planned terrorist track.

Mr. Speaker, as a former United States Ambassador, I rise today in honor of Ambassador Chris Stevens, Information Officer Sean Smith, and Navy SEALs Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods. Their families and the American people deserve answers; they deserve the truth and, more importantly, justice.

One year later, there are still so many unanswered questions: Why did we not answer the cries for greater security at the U.S. consulate? Why in the days and weeks after Benghazi did the administration lie about the terrorist attack? And who gave the standdown order?

It is shameful that the Obama administration has refused to track and punish those who attacked and murdered these four Americans. The American people deserve answers.

The Congress should convene a select committee to investigate the terrorist attack in Benghazi. The victims' families deserve the truth. The American people deserve a Commander in Chief that stands for strength, liberty, and justice.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SIROUS SADAGHIANI

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

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of Sirous Sadaghiani, a wonderful 9-year-old boy from Dublin in my congressional district who lost his courageous battle with brain cancer this past weekend.

When he was diagnosed 1 year ago, he was given just 6 months to live. But although Sirous had been fighting for his life during the past year, he never gave up and never let his illness get in the way of his curiosity or his kindness for others. I had the privilege of meeting Sirous and his family. He was a smart, passionate boy who lit up a room.

I was so proud to see the entire Dublin community rally behind Sirous and his family with a meal train and fundraisers during this difficult time in their lives.

This month is Childhood Cancer Awareness Month, and I am committed to continuing the fight for funding for cancer research so no family has to ever experience losing a child to cancer.

Despite his short life, Sirous' story will continue to inspire others. My condolences go out to his entire family—his dad, Reza; mom, Marlene; twin sister, Sima; and brother, Zachary, who were always by Sirous' side as he fought for his life.

We miss you, Sirous.

AMERICA WILL NOT FORGET

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

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I remember the morning of September 11, 2001, like it was just yesterday. The horror affected everyone in different ways, and each of us remember where we were and whom we were with on that fateful day.

I remember trying to get home from work. I remember turning on the TV. I remember the second plane hitting the second tower. And I remember my rage.

While America has begun to heal from the wounds of those cowardly and terrifying acts over the last decade, the scars remain. With each passing year, this anniversary serves as a moment for reflection and a time to remember the brave and selfless acts of our first responders and the ordinary citizens who committed extraordinary acts of heroism. Most importantly, we will never forget the thousands of innocent people who died in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

So today, I join my fellow Americans in prayer in remembrance of those who lost their lives on that fateful day. I also will pause to remember the selfless men and women at home and abroad defending our freedoms and liberties to prevent such a horrific day ever again from occurring.

Today—and always—Americans will not forget.

SEQUESTER

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

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remind my colleagues that we are still operating this Nation under the ridiculous sequester budget. It has been months since these across-the-board cuts were enacted, devastating so many important programs that Americans rely on.

The purpose of the sequestration was to create a scheme of cuts so odious that Congress would do anything possible to avoid them. They went into effect, and we need to work together now to find a compromise to fully reverse these automatic, indiscriminate spending cuts. Leaving them in place will continue to hurt our economy. In fact, sequestration will cost about 750,000 jobs by the end of this year, according to the CBO.

Remember, budgets are statements of priorities; and we should not be asked to place a higher value on airline delays in lieu of Head Start, SNAP, Meals on Wheels, FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund, and public safety, to name only a few.

WE REMEMBER SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

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

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, today we pause to remember and reflect upon the heartbreaking attacks our Nation suffered on the morning of September 11, 2001.

We remember the lives lost at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon, and the passengers on hijacked planes.

We remember the bravery of all the first responders who charged towards the flames and smoke to help their fellow Americans reach safety.

We remember the courageous service of the brave men and women in our Armed Forces and their families as they rose to the moment, responding with force to the cowardly attacks suffered by our great Nation.

We remember a proud and strong United States of America, torn apart

by terror attacks, but united by unyielding and unbending resolve.

Today we honor the determination of our Nation, which rose from the rubble to rebuild not just buildings, but our American spirit.

Mr. Speaker, on today's anniversary, we remember to honor the legacies of those we lost that day. We remember the best of the American patriotism and unity in the moments and days immediately after. And we remember to always keep our servicemen and -women in our best thoughts and prayers.

God bless the United States of America.

9/11

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I was in this very building on 9/11. I was here when Members of Congress engaged in a meeting, and obviously not paying attention to the crisis around us until the instruction was given to flee. As we came out of offices and meeting rooms, we saw those who were fleeing and those who were trying to protect leadership, and others of us who were told to flee and hit the ground.

But in actuality, what we began to think of is our loved ones in our district. We thought of America. And then after the fact, we thought of the brave souls that actually were saving lives in the Pentagon as we saw the billowing smoke. We heard the rumors of the White House, the State Department. We thought of those whom we had originally seen in New York. And, as well, we thought of those very, very heroic souls in Pennsylvania.

Having gone to Ground Zero in the early stages when they were still in the recovery stage, I saw first responders still going, still pushing to be able to recognize and to find souls for their loved ones.

So today, I hope that we will honor those who lost their lives from terrorist acts. And, Mr. Speaker, if I might say that we adhere to Isaiah 40:31, no matter what our faith:

> But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint.

I hope America's future is in peace for those lost souls that we lost.

REMEMBERING CAL WORTHINGTON

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of a great Californian, a man who was known all up and down the State as ''Go See Cal''—Cal Worthington. If you're a Californian, you have probably seen his ads starting back in the fifties of Cal and his dog Spot. He was also a great hero as a World War II airman and pilot.

We know him in northern California for his ranch he has in the Orland area, the ''Big W Ranch.'' In most recent years—he never quit giving—he helped out at the Glen Medical Center with an annual event we called ''Splendor in the Valley'' that he hosted at his ranch, which was a huge success for the hospital and just goes to show Cal's big heart.

We miss him already in northern California, as does all the State, because he's just a one-of-a-kind man that you will never replace his character, his humor, and what he does to keep giving to the community.

We lost Cal the other day at the age of 92, and we will always remember him. And Splendor in the Valley will go on with its 10th anniversary this year in his honor.

I ask this place to adjourn in his memory today.

□ 1215

SYRIA

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

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased with the recent diplomatic proposal to address this terrible crisis in Syria. Peace takes courage, and I am proud we have a President who is willing to embrace this diplomatic option.

The proposals by Russia and Syria have raised the possibility of a real diplomatic solution to the crisis—with Syria possibly agreeing to accept international control of its chemical weapons stockpile.

I hope that this proposal bears fruit, and that the President will do everything he can to make it a reality. But we cannot pretend that military action is a good alternative.

Violence must not be mistaken for strength, and our limited strike risks igniting a dangerously unlimited conflict.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., knew what he was talking about when he said:

> Returning violence for violence only multiplies violence, adding deeper darkness to a night already devoid of stars.

Let us give peace a chance to solve the problems that military strikes could not begin to address.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

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

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, peace is a fragile thing. It means more than just the absence of war. The standard for American peace is in our foundational documents: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Those values are universal. They serve as a beacon of hope in times of war and an example to a world filled with oppressors, dictators, and terrorists.

With the creation of the Bill of Rights, our Founding Fathers knew that, in this place, the world's people would come together and live in peace.

In this place, anyone with a good idea can succeed and thrive. In this place, if you can dream it you can do it.

The openness of our society serves as our Nation's greatest strength. The enemies of peace and freedom do not care what we look like, they do not care who we vote for, and they do not care in what part of town you live.

On that fateful September day they attacked us as a whole. We responded by helping our neighbors in their distress and turned lonely strangers into heartfelt friends as our Nation grieved together.

Today, in solemn remembrance of those who lost their lives working to follow their American Dream, we must also remember what we truly represent.

Out of many, one: the last, best hope of mankind.

SEQUESTER

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

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight some of the negative effects the sequester has had on the residents in my district and across the country.

Just yesterday, I met with a young cancer survivor who would not be here today without the help of critical research conducted by our Federal science and health agencies. Arbitrary, mindless cuts to the operating budgets of these agencies jeopardize lives and unfairly target many vulnerable populations.

The sequester affects more than just research. It also affects domestic jobs and puts our public safety at risk. Right in my district's backyard there is a fire raging in Mount Diablo State Park. This fire has decimated thousands of acres of land and threatens local residents. Our resources are stretched too thin, with fire crews being split between several fires around the State, including the Rim fire in Yosemite National Park. It's critical that budgets do not limit the ability of our first responders to react to these disasters.

On this 12th anniversary of 9/11, I urge my colleagues to work together to develop a rational, meaningful budget that moves America forward.

REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF SEPTEMBER 11

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

Mr. FARENTHOLD. Mr. Speaker, I come here today about an hour and 20 minutes after we stood on the Capitol steps remembering the victims of the heinous attacks on September 11.

Everybody remembers, if they're of age, where they were at that time. I was sitting in my office at One Shoreline Plaza in Corpus Christi. When that second plane hit the Twin Towers, I got a feeling in the pit of my stomach that I remember from when I was told my father died when I was a child. It was a devastating moment.

But we cannot let our fear guide us. We've got to be strong, we've got to be vigilant, and we cannot let the terrorists win.

Let's take a moment right now until I'm gaveled out of time to remember and pray for those victims and their families and go forward with our life and reflect how we can do what we need to do so the terrorists don't win.

CR EXTENSION

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, this is, indeed, a sober day of reflection on the events of 9/11. Twelve years ago today, I was on the floor of the House when we got word of the first attacks.

It unleashed a series of horrific events, but those events continue to this day. There is another tragedy that is occurring in Iraq and Afghanistan—the thousands of Iraqi and Afghan nationals whose lives are at risk because they helped Americans as guides, drivers, and interpreters.

That is why we developed a special immigrant visa program—to help these people trapped in the country against those with long memories who seek revenge. But this program is seriously broken.

There are thousands of men and women on this waiting list, some who have died while they wait to have the paperwork processed. The State Department won't even tell us how many are on the waiting list. It is seriously broken. Congress can't fix it. But at least we can put in the CR an extension so that the program doesn't expire at the end of the month and their lives lost.

VOW NEVER TO FORGET 9/11

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

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 12th anniversary of the September 11 attacks on our great Nation. Though on that day cowardly terrorists hijacked the Islamic religion and used it to justify their murderous acts, what we will remember most is America's strength and resolve.

In the aftermath, Americans of all backgrounds and faiths united as one. Servicemembers and first responders ran toward—not away from—the wreckage. Our Nation continues to set an example to the world as a land of opportunity, tolerance, and independence, and in keeping with our founding document, the promise still of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. Speaker, as we witness the construction of One World Trade Center, we see more than a building rise up through the New York City skyline. It is truly representative of the resilience of the American people, which remains unbroken despite these hardships, challenges, and unthinkable acts.

So today, and every day, we stand tall as Americans as we vow never to forget.

THE 12TH ANNIVERSARY OF 9/11

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today we mark the 12th anniversary of 9/11, a day that changed America forever.

We remember those who died. We lost close to 3,000 people on 9/11, but many thousands more lost their health and many are suffering from cancer. This body passed the 9/11 health and compensation bill to help them, and I thank my colleagues.

Since that day, much has changed and much has been restored. Ten million people have visited Memorial Plaza that opened in 2011. The 9/11 museum opens next spring. The 104-story Freedom Tower opens next year.

But there are still men and women who suffer—or will suffer—from the effects of that massive toxic stew that enveloped Lower Manhattan for months.

So, on this special day, I would like to remind everyone that the final deadline to register for the benefits under the 9/11 Victims Compensation Fund is October 3. Please let everyone who is eligible know—registering will cost you nothing and may help you and your family tremendously.

THANKING THE FIRST RESPONDERS

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, today is 9/11. We've all talked about it.

When I think about 9/11 I mostly think about—I think about the victims, obviously, but the first responders who were also victims—firemen and policemen in New York City and that area who rushed into harm's way and lost their lives trying to protect others.

We appreciate it and thank those heroic fire people and police people. But sometimes I don't think we keep them in our minds like we should. They're public employees, they're middle class Americans. They're having a tough time, and we need to always appreciate the sacrifices they make to people that keep our liberty here in this country and keep us safe from crime and from horrific circumstances.

I thank the first responders. I appreciate what they did on 9/11 and what they do every day.

REMEMBERING 9/11

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, we all have extremely vivid memories of this day 12 years ago.

Personally, I remember seeing the clouds of smoke from the Pentagon through my office window and the panicked feeling I had as I searched all day for my children who live in New York City but couldn't reach.

I recently saw the emptiness that we all felt captured at Memorial Plaza. We can honor those we lost by remembering that, after the immense tragedy of that day, we rose as a Nation, united in the belief that there was no obstacle we could not overcome together.

Have we lost that spirit?

Many would say that this Congress has been stalled on the best way to lead this Nation, focusing too much on what divides us, losing sight of what brings us together.

It is my hope that we will put aside our differences and come together for the American people. Let us use the sad, traumatic reminder of today and remember that we are all Americans and we all want what is best for our families, our communities, and our country.

SEQUESTRATION

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

Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise asking my colleagues to join together to end the sequester.

Many constituents and many business owners have expressed this question over the last 6 months: ''What is Congress going to do about ending the sequester cuts?''

My district has military and Federal contractors that are impacted by these cuts. Head Start programs are serving fewer children, while nutrition programs that serve seniors such as Meals on Wheels are also being cut. Sequester affects our economy and the most vulnerable of our Nation.

That is why we need a balanced approach to repeal sequestration. We need to reach a compromise on a real plan and work out the differences between the House and Senate budgets to end sequester cuts.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF DERRICK LIONEL MARTIN

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

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Derrick Lionel Martin. Derrick was a son of Hawaii, born and raised on the island of Oahu. At an early age, Derrick displayed the intelligence, integrity, and vision needed to be an exemplary American.

In 1978, he enlisted in the United States Army before becoming a member of the Hawaii Army National Guard in 1983. He served honorably until 2001, when he chose to continue his commitment to the United States as a member of the Hawaii Air National Guard. He also served as an officer in the Honolulu Police Department for 25 years.

As a veteran of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, Derrick truly understood what it meant to sacrifice for others. A true patriot, he was a man of compassion, understanding, and unwavering resolve. His wife, JoAnn, and two sons, Michael and John, are his greatest legacy and will continue to share Derrick's aloha.

On behalf of the First Congressional District of Hawaii, and the entire State of Hawaii, I would like to bid a fond aloha to Derrick and thank him for his selfless contributions to the defense of our country. As we say in Hawaii, ''a hui hou,'' Derrick—until we meet again.

□ 1230

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE BOULDER WEEKLY

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

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Boulder Weekly—an alternative newspaper based in my hometown of Boulder, Colorado—on 20 years of publication, a challenging feat for any newspaper, even more so for a newspaper that's freely available to readers both in Boulder County, where print editions are freely distributed, as well as nationally over the Internet.

They've had a number of in-depth, incisive reports that have uncovered human rights abuses within our own prison system in Colorado. They've given detailed coverage on the impact of organic farming practices and GMOs and fracking.

It's very difficult these days to find a trusted investigative news source. The Boulder County community is very fortunate to have one in the Boulder Weekly, and I rise to congratulate them on their 20th anniversary.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2775, NO SUBSIDIES WITHOUT VERIFICATION ACT

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 339 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 339

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2775) to condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 339 provides for the consideration of H.R. 2775, the No Subsidies Without Verification Act of 2013. This is a critical bill as the Obama administration begins to implement and sign up people for the insurance exchanges in literally less than 3 weeks' time.

I am a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, Mr. Speaker. I can tell you that the Secretary of Health and Human Services appears ill prepared to verify that the people qualifying for the numerous government handouts and subsidies included in the Affordable Care Act actually meet the income requirements for those subsidies. Because fraud and abuse have been rampant in just about every program that is administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, including Medicare and Medicaid, a certified verification system being in place prior to the implementation of the Affordable Care Act is critical. This bill addresses this extreme deficiency in the inappropriately named Affordable Care Act.

The rule before us today provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided between the majority and the minority. Further, the rule makes a correction to the underlying bill, clarifying that the Inspector General for Health and Human Services, rather than the Secretary, which is a partisan position, is better equipped to oversee the verification process for the eligibility of subsidies. Finally, the minority is afforded the customary motion to recommit, allowing for yet another opportunity to amend the legislation.

H.R. 2775, the No Subsidies Without Verification Act, introduced by Mrs. BLACK from Tennessee, is an important piece of legislation to protect taxpayer dollars from inappropriate expenditure. With less than 3 weeks until enrollment in the health insurance exchanges and they go live, the Obama administration continues to tinker and twist the dials on the Affordable Care Act, exposing the executive branch's lack of readiness for such a massive and fundamental change of the way health care is delivered and administered in this country. In an effort to save their misguided health care takeover, the administration has significantly scaled back the original scope of the Affordable Care Act—cutting corners and delaying any piece of the legislation which becomes inconvenient or, perhaps, embarrassing to the President.

The President has chosen to delay the employer mandate included in the Affordable Care Act; yet has not given that same reprieve to everyday Americans. Why? Why should that be? Because enforcing the employer mandate was inconvenient. The President announced that he could not implement the CLASS Act portion of the Affordable Care Act. Why? Because it was inconvenient. Now the President simply will not enforce the verification requirements to prevent the fraudulent acceptance of subsidies. Why? Because, again, it is inconvenient.

Just 3 months before the exchanges are supposed to go live, on January 1, Health and Human Services decided that on July 5 of this year it would simply accept an applicant's attestation of household income without any certifiable verification. The President's strategy on the health care law is now ''trust; don't verify.''

The Secretary of Health and Human Services has made the opening of the exchanges on October 1 her central priority. However, in facing tight deadlines and daunting workloads, the administration has instead drastically lowered their standards. It's clear from the final rule issued late in the day on July 5, 2013, that the administration will allow any type of flexibility necessary to ensure that their law appears that it is being implemented as planned. Regardless of what you may believe, the administration has been very clear.

The rule states explicitly:

> The exchange may accept the attestation of projected annual household income without further verification for the purposes of the exchange's eligibility determination.

> The administration is more than comfortable with letting over $1 trillion go out the door without verifying that it's going to the correct individuals.

They even state in the final rule:

It is an ideal approach to provide flexibility in the case of many verifications.

Since it's apparently too much work to verify everyone's income, the administration has determined that it is okay with spending over $1 trillion just based on what individuals think they may make in the next year. Instead of admitting that they won't be ready on time, the administration decided that it will just spend the money anyway.

While the constant delaying and changing of the law is worrisome, what should concern all of us the most is what this new change in regulation will do. By eliminating the verification requirement, the only way the government will determine who gets Federal subsidies now is by whoever claims that they, themselves, need the subsidies. Quite frankly, with premiums rising at the rate they are across the country—and they're set to rise even more for calendar year 2015—it seems like everyone will be telling the Department of Health and Human Services that they need subsidies because, quite frankly, no one will be able to afford the President's health insurance. Maybe then it will be good that no one in the administration is checking to see who might be lying about their household income.

While the constant delaying and changing of the law is worrisome, another concern is what this new change in regulation will do. By eliminating the verification requirement, the only way the government will determine who gets Federal subsidies now is by who says they need them. This will open the exchanges to a staggering amount of potential fraud. It's also blatantly political. By doing this, the Obama administration has made it clear they want as many people to sign up for the exchanges as possible no matter their eligibility status. Taxpayers, unfortunately, will be charged with over $1 trillion over the next decade to pay for the exchange subsidies. With over $1 trillion going out the door, shouldn't the American people have the assurance that the government is sending the money to the people who actually need it?

All of this is so the President can reap the public relations benefit of talking about the popularity of exchanges, and so he can salvage his failed signature policy initiative.

I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the rule and ''yes'' on the underlying bill. Stand up to this health insurance subsidy fraud.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. I thank the gentleman for yielding me the customary 30 minutes. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule and the underlying bill. This bill is redundant, and it's a waste of time. The Department of Health and Human Services already has a plan in place to review individual information submitted to health care exchanges and to ensure that no one is able to get health insurance tax credits that they aren't eligible for. So, instead of considering these redundant bills, let me talk about what we're not considering here today which would actually solve a problem the American people are demanding that this institution address.

The time to pass comprehensive immigration reform is now. We can do it now. Instead of debating something that's redundant here today, there is a bill that has received more than two-thirds support in the United States Senate. If this body can act on it and can send it to President Obama's desk, finally we will be able to do something to create jobs and increase our competitiveness in the global economy, lower our deficit, ensure our security, and reflect our values as Americans and prevent the undermining of the rule of law that occurs every day, for we have over 10 million people in this country who are undocumented and lack documentation. They're violating our laws. This institution can fix that now. The Senate has acted. Let the House act.

As economists across the political spectrum have found, the economic benefits of immigration reform are tremendous. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation, if we act now to pass the Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill, we would reduce the deficit by over $135 billion and, in the following decade, by over $600 billion. Why aren't we spending our time discussing that and passing that here on the floor of the House today? Further, the Senate bill is estimated to boost the output of the U.S. economy by 3.3 percent. It is a 3.3 percent increase to GDP and a reduction in the deficit. That's $700 billion in additional gross domestic product by 2023.

As a June Wall Street Journal article citing Stephen Goss, Social Security's chief actuary, pointed out:

The future fiscal immigration windfall is likely to exceed $4 trillion.

We can shore up Social Security and protect our seniors, and we can prevent any cuts to Social Security by passing immigration reform now. That's what the country wants us to do. Why does it shore up Social Security? Because immigration occurs at a young age. Immigration reform ensures that there are people paying into Social Security—young, healthy workers—particularly as baby boomers retire. As for immigrants, we're talking about people who are already here. Let's make sure they pay their taxes. By not taking this bill up, we are preventing people from paying into Social Security like they should and from paying their taxes like they should. They live in this country. They should pay taxes. According to The Wall Street Journal, immigration reform will result in an extra $600 billion into the Social Security trust fund and will result in over $4 trillion over 75 years.

Another urgent reason that this body should be taking up immigration reform instead of redundant measures around health care reform is our national security. We currently have a porous border; and while progress has been made—in fact, in 2011, the number of illegal border crossings was the lowest since 1972—it was still 327,000. There were 327,000 people who illegally crossed our border. What does that say about our security as a country and about our ability to enforce our immigration laws when over 300,000 people have illegally crossed the border?

There is a solution. It's ready to pass. Let's talk about it, not about redundant bills that don't do anything and aren't going anywhere. The Senate comprehensive immigration bill, while, of course, not perfect, includes unprecedented border and interior enforcement measures.

The bill includes increasing the number of full-time Border Patrol agents from 21,000 to 38,405; mandating an electronic exit system at all ports where Customs and Border Protection agents are deployed; constructing at least 350 additional miles of fencing, bringing the miles of high-tech border fencing to 700; constructing additional Border Control stations and operating bases; mandating 24-hour surveillance of the border region; using mobile, video, portable systems as well as unmanned aircraft; and deploying 1,000 distress beacon stations in areas where migrant deaths occur.

□ 1245

Look, it takes getting serious to secure the border, and this costs money. We can do it in the context of reducing the deficit by over $100 billion, such as the windfall from immigration reform that we effectively get to secure our southern border for free and reduce the deficit by $100 billion and improve the Social Security trust fund to the tune of $4 trillion, giving American seniors the security that they need in their retirement. That's what we can do by bringing the Senate immigration reform bill to the floor of the House right now.

The Senate immigration reform bill also increases American competitiveness. Immigration is the economic engine that's grown our economy for generations. Unfortunately, under our current immigration system, it's not designed to foster job creation. All too often, it undermines American workers, takes jobs away from American workers, leads companies to offshore jobs, to outsource jobs overseas.

I represent a district that has two excellent universities: Colorado State University and the University of Colorado at Boulder. They have great graduate programs in math, engineering, and the sciences. We graduate students with advanced degrees from countries all over the world such as India, Mexico, and China that have the skills that we need to keep America competitive and create jobs. Yet, the day after they

graduate, without any access to a green card, many of these talented young Ph.D.s and master's degree students have to return to their home country. Guess what? The jobs follow them back home in the information economy. The employers don't care whether they're here or there, as long as they contribute to bits and bytes. We want those jobs here in America. We want that income here in America. The bipartisan Senate bill addresses that, as well.

Another component that we have for job creation in America is a start-up visa. This is a way that entrepreneurs with ideas can come to America to start their companies here and employ Americans. For goodness' sake, do we want the great companies of tomorrow employing tens of thousands of people to be overseas just because we don't let the founders come here to start their companies? That's common sense. It creates jobs for Americans. Let's do it.

We also have improvements to the EB–5 program to facilitate in foreign investment and raising capital for American companies to grow jobs here in America.

This body should take up the comprehensive immigration reform bill now—not tomorrow and not in 5 minutes. Now. Let's do it so that we can finally move forward on creating jobs, improving border security, reducing our deficit, and shoring up Social Security.

Another reason that we urgently need to bring up immigration reform now is because the current system is simply out of sync with our values as Americans, our faith values as Jews, Christians, Muslims, every other faith in our country, as well as our American values, the values of our Founding Fathers.

Faith leaders from across the spectrum have been among the most vocal supporters of the Senate comprehensive immigration bill. Over the August recess, the Evangelical Immigration Table, a coalition of faith groups, continued the drumbeat for a vote on the Senate bill and called for an end to the ''cruelty'' perpetuated by the current immigration deportation system. It's completely arbitrary.

Young American children—American citizens, kids, 8, 10, 12 years old in my State and across the country—to our great shame, come home from school to find that their parents are in detention, their parents are not there, their parents are facing deportation proceedings. Why? Perhaps a taillight was out on their car. This is all at a cost to taxpayers of tens of thousands of dollars. They now wait in line for a costly deportation while their American child returns to a home with no parent. How does that reflect our values? As Americans, what is the solution? Pass the Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill now.

The Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill will halt more than 400,000 costly deportations, each one costing taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars, tearing families apart. The bill removes the limitations to the number of visas that legal permanent residents can request for their minor children, for their spouses, ensuring that families aren't separated for years, for generations, while awaiting legal status. It creates a process to clear the estimated 4.4 million person backlog in the family- and employment-based visa system within a decade. It replaces our broken immigration system with one that works, one that reflects our values, and one that respects the rule of law in this country.

The Senate-passed bill would help people like Gabriela, a 20-year-old woman in Colorado, undocumented, recently graduated from high school. Gabriela and her younger sister were brought to the U.S. as young children by their mother. They didn't have a say in the matter. They were brought here. Their mother was deported several years ago, leaving her two children behind. Gabriela is now homeless but has, nevertheless, taken on the responsibility for caring for her younger sister. The Senate bipartisan bill would ensure that families like Gabriela's won't be torn apart. That's not American. That doesn't reflect our values as a country, as a people.

The Senate bill would also assist the young, courageous DREAMers, individuals who were brought to this country as children, completed high school, some college, even military service, grew up in this country, know no other country, and have no pathway to legal status, young people like Javier in my district that I represent who graduated from high school in Summit County. He was the president of the student body. Javier grew up in this country, was brought here when he was young, doesn't have documentation. Javier is an Eagle Scout. Javier is the first in his family to get into a good college, a 4-year university, but his lack of status has made it difficult not only to pursue his dreams of a higher education, but to figure out how he can live his life in a way that contributes to his country, the United States of America. If only we allow him to fully contribute, he will. Young DREAMers across this country will contribute great things to our Nation and make us proud if only we let them.

It's time to stop talking about these redundant, senseless bills and bring up comprehensive immigration reform now. It's a big part of the solution to our fiscal problems: reducing the deficit, shoring up Social Security, and finally getting serious about enforcing our border and enforcing employment verification to prevent companies from hiring people illegally. It improves American competitiveness, creates jobs, and ensures that the great companies of tomorrow will be here in this country instead of overseas; that the people we need to make our economy grow, create jobs for Americans, are here and doing it legally; and to respect the rule of law in this country, rather than undermine the rule of law every day as our current travesty and broken immigration system does.

Finally, we know, Mr. Speaker, that as a people we are better than this. We need an immigration system that reflects our values, our faith values, our American values, our founding principles as a Nation of immigrants and a Nation of laws.

Mr. Speaker, today's debate is really not about the Affordable Care Act or even health care in general. It's politics. It's redundant. I would ask my friends on the other side of the aisle: Why are we not focused on fixing our broken immigration system when we have a bipartisan bill that two-thirds of the Senate has supported, that 75 percent of the American people support, that the President has expressed a willingness to sign? Let's bring that bill up, debate that bill, pass that bill, and solve a problem that the American people are crying out for a solution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The Senate-passed bill, in my understanding from recent discussion with the House Parliamentarian, has not arrived in the House. The reason it has not arrived in the House is because it has an origination problem. The Senate, in its haste to rush a bill through, didn't get it right. As a consequence, that bill cannot come in the House.

We're here today to debate the rule for H.R. 2775. One of the things that I do feel obligated to point out—whether it's comprehensive immigration reform, whether it's any of the other things that people talk about—if you have an executive branch that only selectively enforces parts of laws that it wants to, why wouldn't the American people fear what might come out of the selective enforcement of a comprehensive immigration law?

Let me quote to you from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act signed into law by President Obama on March 21, 2010. This is section 1513, section (d). This is a section that deals with the employer mandate. Section (d):

> Effective date—The amendments made by this section shall apply to months beginning after December 31, 2013.

That doesn't sound ambiguous. That doesn't sound difficult to comprehend, yet we are told that selectively the President has decided he doesn't want to enforce this, that it is inconvenient for him to enforce this, it runs counter to what some of his friends in some of the largest corporations in this country are telling him that they want—not what the American people want, but what they want—and the President simply suspends this part of the law in a blog post on July 2 of this year.

This is a fear that people have in my district: How do we trust that this President is going to enforce the laws that, under the Constitution, he is told that he must enforce? How do we trust

the Attorney General, who has sort of selectively decided what laws suit his purpose and what laws don't and selectively enforces those laws?

Why we are here today is because of the administration's selective enforcement of their law. I wasn't in favor of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. I voted against it. I voted against it in committee. I voted against it in the House version. I voted against it after it came back from the Senate. I'll vote against it every chance I get.

The fact of the matter is the President signed it into law and then decided it's inconvenient. So when the effective date reads, ''The amendments made by this section shall apply to months beginning after December 31, 2013,'' the President decides that's inconvenient and he doesn't want to do that anymore. He just suspends it, even though the law is the law. We never took a vote on that. We never said, Mr. President, we're with you or against you on this. He simply decided.

That's not the way this country is to run. That's not our constitutional Republic that our Founders envisioned for us. This is unilateral government by a ruler, which, by definition, is not allowed under our Constitution.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the rule, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the underlying bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Are we serious about border security? Is the border going to secure itself? There were 300,000 illegal crossings last year. That's almost 1,000 a day. That's 1,000 tomorrow. While Congress is sitting around discussing this stuff, that's 1,000 the next day. It's 1,000 the next day. Every day there will be 1,000 people illegally entering this country. Who knows who they are. Who knows if they represent a security risk.

There's a solution. Let's get serious. Let's increase the number of Border Patrol agents. Let's implement high-tech measures at the border. It's not rocket science.

Guess what? Our friends in the Senate have figured it out. They passed an immigration reform bill that includes provisions that get serious about enforcing our southern border that will substantially reduce—not eliminate—illegal crossings. It won't happen by itself. We have to pass it. We have to bring up that bill and pass it, rather than redundant measures that don't do anything.

Mr. Speaker, the Coalition of Evangelicals have put together an excellent statement of principles on immigration reform. The evangelical Christian leaders have called for a bipartisan solution that respects the God-given dignity of every person, protects the unity of the immediate family, and respects the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker, I submit this policy statement to the RECORD.

EVANGELICAL STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR IMMIGRATION REFORM

Our national immigration laws have created a moral, economic and political crisis in America. Initiatives to remedy this crisis have led to polarization and name calling in which opponents have misrepresented each other's positions as open borders and amnesty versus deportations of millions. This false choice has led to an unacceptable political stalemate at the federal level at a tragic human cost.

As evangelical Christian leaders, we call for a bipartisan solution on immigration that:

Respects the God-given dignity of every person

Protects the unity of the immediate family

Respects the rule of law

Guarantees secure national borders

Ensures fairness to taxpayers

Establishes a path toward legal status and/or citizenship for those who qualify and who wish to become permanent residents

We urge our nation's leaders to work together with the American people to pass immigration reform that embodies these key principles and that will make our nation proud.

For signatories, go to evangelicalimmigrationtable.com.

It's not only people of faith. It's every American who, as we stare in the mirror at night, a vast majority of whom know that our grandparents, our great-grandparents, perhaps great-great-great-grandparents from the Mayflower, somewhere along the line, Mr. Speaker, our predecessors, our parents and our grandparents, came to these shores seeking opportunity, hope, and freedom, just as so many immigrants do today.

□ 1300

We can create a pathway to citizenship for people who are already here and who already contribute to our country to ensure that they do so legally instead of extralegally. Of course, getting behind those who are already in line in our current legal system. There is no citizenship that becomes anybody's right through this Senate immigration reform bill. It simply creates a line, a line behind those who are already in line, but a light at the end of the tunnel to show that some day those who aspire to give back to this country, to make this country wealthier and more prosperous, those who aspire to pay taxes, those who aspire to contribute to Social Security, those who aspire to live within the rule of law, are able to do so someday.

That families are reunited now, not in 10 years, not in 20 years, and we don't have to ever again tell a young girl coming home from school, sorry, your parents have been removed over a taillight or because they were in the wrong place at the wrong time or because their workplace was raided because of an unscrupulous employer.

We can and we must do better. The urgency is now. Not only are families torn apart every day, not only are there close to a thousand people a day crossing that border illegally, which will continue until we act, but we're costing Americans jobs and opportunities every day as well. Entrepreneurs and founders and folks that are looking at where to start their great next company that will employ thousands or tens of thousands of people are turning away from our shores. We're turning them away from our shores.

Mr. Speaker, I call upon my colleagues to take up comprehensive immigration reform and pass the Senate bill now.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, let me just remind my colleagues here on the floor of the House that we are considering House Resolution 339 that provides for consideration of H.R. 2775, the No Subsidies Without Verification Act of 2013. And despite all of the tactics to distract from that debate, that is what the debate centers on today.

I would like to point out to my colleagues an opinion piece in The Wall Street Journal from today called ''Stopping ObamaCare Fraud.'' I'm going to read a little bit of the opinion piece:

Every politician claims to hate fraud in government, and the House of Representatives will have a chance to prove it Wednesday when it votes to close a gigantic hole for potential abuse in the Affordable Care Act. The Health and Human Services Department announced in July that it won't verify individual eligibility for the tens of billion in insurance subsidies that the law will dole out. Americans are supposed to receive those subsidies based on income and only if their employer doesn't provide federally approved health benefits. But until 2015 the rule will be: come on in, the subsidy is fine.

Health and Human Services will let applicants ''self attest'' that they are legally eligible. No further questions asked. The new ObamaCare exchanges will also be taking the applicant's word on their projected household income. It seems that what it calls ''operational barriers'' continue to prevent Health and Human Services from checking applications against Internal Revenue Service income data.

The administration argues that the fear of later HHS audits will keep applicants honest, though the threat of such checks has hardly prevented other fraud. The Treasury Inspector General estimates that 21 to 25 percent of earned income tax credits go to people who aren't eligible. An equivalent rate of fraud in the Affordable Care Act could mean $250 billion in bad payments in a decade. And does Health and Human Services really plan to claw back overpayments from individual exchange participants?

House Republicans by contrast will offer a vote that matters on Tennessee Representative DIANE BLACK's bill to require the administration to have a verification system in place before it hands out subsidies. Democrats have been unusually quiet in their opposition, perhaps because it is hard to justify voting in effect to give Americans subsidies to which they have no legal entitlement. Savings for taxpayers aside, the political merit of the House bill is that it puts a spotlight on a major ObamaCare failure and makes Democrats vote either to fix it or to simply go along with the failure. It also highlights another case in which with the Obama administration is refusing to enforce black-letter law. Republicans are asking that a vast new entitlement be held to the most basic due diligence, or be prudently delayed until it can. If Democrats can't support that vote, voters should know.

Again, that was from today's Wall Street Journal Review & Outlook.

Mr. Speaker, it's pretty apparent that the administration is only enforcing those parts of the law that it finds in its own best interest, and if something is inconvenient or embarrassing, it suspends the enforcement.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague says we are discussing some bill related to the Affordable Care Act or health care. It's simply not true that this House is working on health care. The Affordable Care Act is being implemented. It wasn't repealed. I know there was a candidate that ran for President against Mr. Obama that wanted to repeal it. Had he been elected, it still would have had to pass these Chambers. It didn't happen. Elections happened. The health care reforms are being implemented. I just met with some of the folks in the exchanges from my State of Colorado in my office earlier this morning. I realize the House of Representatives has voted 40 times—41 times—to repeal ObamaCare. It's just talk.

The shopping period in the exchanges begins on October 1. Coloradans, like many across the country, are rolling up their sleeves, going to work and figuring out what the Affordable Care Act means. We even had bipartisan support in my State for our law that created the exchange as well. When Connect for Colorado goes online next month, more than 817,000 Coloradans will have access to choosing a health care insurance product through the exchange, more than 80,000 people in my district.

Again, these things are just happening. I mean, this is information that I'm sharing here with the public. This has nothing to do with these bills that we're talking about, 40 repeals of ObamaCare, this redundant bill here today, where they like or don't like what the President is doing, they want to do it themselves they like what President Obama is doing so much.

I mean, these things are nothing. These things aren't going to the Senate. These things aren't being signed. They are absolutely symbolic and a complete waste of time, while this body hasn't spent 1 minute on the floor in consideration of an immigration reform bill; not 1 minute, which is why I'm taking this time, instead of talking about nothing—nothing, nothing, nothing—41 repeals of Affordable Care Act when it ain't going to happen because elections matter and have consequences—nothing—not 1 minute on something, something big: securing our border, restoring the rule of law, reducing our deficit, shoring up Social Security, improving our national security, making sure that our system is aligned with our values.

These are big deals. Not 1 minute. Not 1 minute. A lot of time on nothing, nothing, nothing, nothing. That's what we're doing today; it's what we did yesterday. I sure hope it's not what we're doing tomorrow, but, sadly, I'm not optimistic.

We need to act, Mr. Speaker, on so many pressing national issues. Surely we can spare 1 minute or 10 minutes or 15 minutes to discuss and pass the Senate immigration reform bill instead of this nothing. This nothing going nowhere, just like yesterday, just like tomorrow.

We can do better, Mr. Speaker. This Nation deserves an institution in the House of Representatives that serves the people of this country, serves the people in addressing real issues that they face; people that are tired of the undermining of our law by people working illegally, people that are tired of families being torn apart, and people that are tired of a thousand people a day illegally crossing our southern border today, and yes, tomorrow because of the refusal of this body to allow even 1 minute to discuss or debate a bill on immigration reform.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I would remind everyone in the House Chamber that seven times the House has voted to restrict, delay, defund a portion of the Affordable Care Act; seven times those have passed into law and been signed by the President.

This is an important effort. This was a massive overtaking of the country's health care system that was passed in not a bipartisan fashion but a single-party vote in March of 2010. The President has decided now even with his own law, he got everything he wanted in the law, he's going to selectively enforce. If we're going to talk about the rule of law, let's talk about the rule of law.

The bill rule before us today is a good rule. It ensures that those taxpayer subsidies are going to individuals who are deserving of those subsidies. And for crying out loud, let's stop the crooks.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POLIS. I would inquire if the gentleman has any remaining speakers?

Mr. BURGESS. The gentleman from Texas has unlimited speakers in himself; but beyond me, no.

Mr. POLIS. Okay. The hordes of people coming to speak on this bill were not apparent to me here, but I'm prepared to close, Mr. Speaker, seeing no speakers, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, despite spending hours and days of debate here on the Affordable Care Act, repealing it, defunding it, it's being implemented. That's happening. Elections have consequences. As the Speaker of this esteemed body himself has said, to paraphrase, it is unlikely we'll repeal ObamaCare with a fellow named Obama in the White House. That's simply a truism. Yet here we are today discussing something that will go nowhere and does nothing, instead of something that goes somewhere and does something.

This bill before us fails to replace our broken immigration system with one that works. If this bill before us today passes, I guarantee you that a thousand people will continue to cross illegally into the country tomorrow, the next day, and the next day. This bill does not secure our border at all. This bill does not reduce our deficit by over $100 billion. This bill does not reflect our values in our immigration system. This bill does not allow us to look in the mirror at night knowing that we are a Nation of immigrants and a Nation of laws, and we must reconcile those two.

The Senate passed a bipartisan comprehensive immigration bill last June, a bill that holds true to these principles, these principles of fiscal responsibility, reducing our deficit, shoring up Social Security, the principle of national security, of finally getting serious about securing our southern border, implementing mandatory workplace authentication to ensure that employers are following the law, the principle of job creation and competitiveness, ensuring that the great companies of tomorrow are based here and that we have access to the talent we need to be great and grow our economy as a country. The Senate comprehensive immigration reform bill would grow our GDP by over 3.3 percent. This bill will not. This bill will not.

And finally, this bill does nothing to address the concerns that have been raised by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, by the Evangelical Immigration Table, by faith-based groups in a broad coalition across this country, and by those who value our traditions and our values as Americans.

This bill does nothing to reconcile our immigration system with our values; and the Senate immigration bill does. We can take it up now. We can pass it now. The President has expressed a willingness to sign it now. I encourage my colleagues to vote ''no'' and defeat the previous question, to vote ''no'' on this restrictive rule and unnecessary bill so that finally we can bring forward the Senate immigration reform bill, pass it, and send it to the President of the United States to get serious about addressing problems the American people by an overwhelming majority actually want us to solve.

□ 1315

The Senate bipartisan bill would bring people like Javier out of the shadows, reunite Gabriella and her sister with her parents, and provide them with an accelerated 5-year path to earn permanent residence so that they can contribute to making our country even greater.

Mr. Speaker, today's debate isn't really about the Affordable Care Act, or even health care in general. What's happening is happening. Some people like it; some people don't. It's happening.

This debate is purely politics. I ask my friends on the other side of the aisle, Why are we not focused on replacing our broken immigration system with one that works?

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle, join me in voting ''no,'' defeating this rule, and defeating the previous question. Perhaps we can finally get to work on the people's business here in the House of Representatives and finally fix our broken immigration system and replace it with one that works for our prosperity, our security, and for job creation for Americans.

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

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

Again, let me remind you why we are here today. We are here today because the President, who signed the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act into law in March of 2010, on July 2 of this year decided he was not going to enforce a portion of the law. Unilaterally, the President made the decision, didn't consult with Congress, put it out in a blog post on one of their White House Web sites on July 2.

Then 3 days later, on the Friday before the Fourth of July weekend, they came out with a raft of regulations; and buried within that raft of regulations was the fact that, oh, by the way, we're not checking anybody who comes in. We'll rely on self-attestation.

They were required to do that because, by not enforcing the employer mandate that was in their law that they signed, by not enforcing the employer mandate, the data would not be collected and, in fact, there was no way to enforce that data.

So we simply don't need the data. We'll trust; people are going to be honest. If they come in and say they need a subsidy, of course they need a subsidy. We'll give it to them. And, yeah, at some point, it might even be checked against their IRS records.

How are you going to call that back from someone who doesn't have the money anymore because, after all, the dollars and the subsidy don't go to the individual; they go to the insurance company. It's not like that individual went and deposited that in a bank account. It went to their insurance company to buy their health insurance.

The money's been spent, the policy has been utilized or not, but that water is under the bridge.

I didn't ask for this debate. I didn't ask for the President to sign the health care bill into law, but he did. But then I sure didn't ask him to just delay parts of it.

If anything is inconvenient to you, Mr. President, just kind of put it away, put it to the side.

All kinds of things have fallen off the Affordable Care Act as it's bucked and burped down the road towards implementation. You may remember the debate about preexisting conditions. What about the Federal preexisting condition program?

Anyone who showed up after February 1 of this year to be covered under the Federal preexisting condition program was told, sorry, the window is closed; we're not signing up any more individuals because we're out of money. So they had to wait 11 months until the Elysian Fields of the Affordable Care Act spread out before them.

But what are they to do for that 11 months if they've got a diagnosis which is incompatible with life unless they get treatment?

But the administration didn't care about that. They simply suspended enrollment to the preexisting condition program.

Well, what about the caps on out-of-pocket expenses that an individual could incur during a year?

Under the Affordable Care Act there were caps signed in law by the President. Well, the caps were excluded because it's kind of inconvenient, and we don't want to do that anymore.

The small business health exchanges are delayed for a year. What else is going to fall off this thing as it lurches towards implementation on January 1?

I don't know. But I do know this: we have an opportunity today to vote on a rule that allows the bill to come to the floor that will require that the Department of Health and Human Services, the Inspector General, ensure that those individuals who come and say, hey, I'm eligible for a subsidy, to ensure that they are, in fact, eligible for that subsidy.

We fight all the time in committee with money going out the door at the Department of Health and Human Services, the pay-and-chase model. It clearly doesn't work.

Medicare and Medicaid, inappropriate payments, inefficient expenditures happen all the time. Let's not make that worse. Let's stop paying the crooks. We have an opportunity today to stop paying the crooks.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule provides for the consideration of a critical bill to protect taxpayer dollars from the rampant fraud inevitable in an undertaking as massive as the health insurance overhaul that is known as ObamaCare.

I congratulate my colleague from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACK) for her thoughtful piece of legislation. And for that reason, I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the rule and ''yes'' on the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1410

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. YODER) at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on H. Res. 339; adoption of H. Res. 339, if ordered; and agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2775, NO SUBSIDIES WITHOUT VERIFICATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 339) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2775) to condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 196, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 456]

YEAS—227

Aderholt	Carter	Fleischmann
Alexander	Cassidy	Fleming
Amash	Chabot	Flores
Amodei	Chaffetz	Forbes
Bachmann	Coble	Fortenberry
Bachus	Coffman	Foxx
Barletta	Cole	Franks (AZ)
Barr	Collins (GA)	Frelinghuysen
Barton	Collins (NY)	Gardner
Benishek	Conaway	Garrett
Bentivolio	Cook	Gerlach
Bilirakis	Cotton	Gibbs
Bishop (UT)	Cramer	Gibson
Black	Crawford	Gingrey (GA)
Blackburn	Crenshaw	Gohmert
Boustany	Culberson	Goodlatte
Brady (TX)	Daines	Gosar
Bridenstine	Davis, Rodney	Gowdy
Brooks (AL)	Dent	Granger
Brooks (IN)	DeSantis	Graves (GA)
Broun (GA)	DesJarlais	Graves (MO)
Buchanan	Diaz-Balart	Griffin (AR)
Bucshon	Duffy	Griffith (VA)
Burgess	Duncan (SC)	Guthrie
Calvert	Duncan (TN)	Hall
Camp	Ellmers	Hanna
Campbell	Farenthold	Harper
Cantor	Fincher	Harris
Capito	Fitzpatrick	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 (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
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)

NAYS—196

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)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
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
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
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—9

Cartwright
Denham
Grimm
Herrera Beutler
McCarthy (NY)
Nadler
Olson
Payne
Young (FL)

□ 1437

Messrs. SIRES, McDERMOTT, GEORGE MILLER of California, CARSON of Indiana, and NEAL changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 195, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 457]

YEAS—228

Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
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)
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 (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Radel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
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)

NAYS—195

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
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
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
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
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	Waxman	Wilson (FL)
Watt	Welch	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—9

Grimm	Nadler	Rigell
Herrera Beutler	Olson	Ruppersberger
McCarthy (NY)	Payne	Young (FL)

□ 1446

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2918

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent my name be removed as cosponsor on H.R. 2918.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1077

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 1077.

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

There was no objection.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of an extraordinary public servant, beloved colleague, gifted statesman, and fellow Floridian, Congressman E. Clay Shaw, Jr.

Clay passed away peacefully last night, surrounded by his loving and supportive family, after struggling with lung cancer for many years. Clay was born and reared in south Florida and developed into a hardworking, remarkable man, a strong voice for his district, as well as for the entire Sunshine State.

Mayor of Fort Lauderdale at an early age, Clay quickly earned the respect of our community and cultivated the skills necessary to be elected to the House of Representatives in 1980, serving here honorably for 26 years. Clay set the bar high for a true gentleman, and all who knew him can recall his charming, old-school approach to life. He worked in a bipartisan manner, similar to Congressmen Dante Fascell and Bill Lehman, who also recently passed away.

I am honored to have served with such a remarkable man as E. Clay Shaw. He'll be remembered as a man of sterling character and high ideals, a pillar of our community and a man of this institution.

Clay is survived by his wife of 53 years, Emilie, who was always at his side. I ask for all of us here in this Chamber to take a moment of silence in recognition of the great contributions and sacrifice of a truly dedicated public servant.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a moment of silence.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF DR. CLARENCE BROOKS

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

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Dr. Clarence Brooks, a man dedicated to his family, community, and friends. Dr. Clarence Brooks was a generous man who committed his life to serving the community. His legacy spans 61 years and two generations.

Dr. Clarence Brooks graduated from Howard University Medical School in 1975 at the age of 24. And as the youngest member of his class, he was recognized as the number one medical student in family practice. Dr. Clarence Brooks immediately returned to his hometown of Fort Worth and joined his family practice, Brooks Clinic, which was founded by his father and his uncle. Dr. Brooks served an average of 60 patients a day, acted as medical director of two nursing homes, delivered babies, and worked hospital rotations at two local hospitals.

In 1976, Dr. Brooks was named president of the Texas Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation and traveled the State educating communities on the disease and the benefits of being tested. He believed in giving back to the community. Dr. Clarence Brooks supported many young people in realizing their passions in medicine, music, and art. Additionally, he provided low-cost athletic physicals to high school students so they could join athletic teams. I benefited from those low-cost athletic physicals he provided.

He dedicated his medical degree and life as a resource to the benefit of the community. For over 30 years, Dr. Clarence Brooks continued the Brooks' open-door policy to treat everyone regardless of whether or not they had the ability to pay, so they could have medical treatment.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, please join me in honor and remembrance of Dr. Clarence Brooks, whose kind spirit and dedicated service touched the lives of so many in Fort Worth at his clinic on Evans Avenue. He will be sorely missed.

I offer my condolences to his wife, Sonya; his two daughters, Leigh Butler and Codie Brooks; two grandsons, Caleb and Gavin Butler; his brother, Roy, and his wife, Jennifer; three sisters, Marion Bryant, Carol Brooks, and Marie Ann Washington; and many nieces, nephews, and friends.

May he rest in peace, Mr. Speaker.

CONGRATULATING JACKSON ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION

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

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Jackson Electric Membership Corporation on its 75th anniversary. This year, Jackson EMC will mark 75 years of providing reliable, affordable energy to homes and businesses throughout 10 Georgia counties.

The Jackson EMC has the distinction of being the largest electric cooperative in the State of Georgia and the second-largest in the United States. While Jackson EMC has grown exponentially since its founding in 1938, it continues to offer its original membership fee of only $5. Today, Jackson EMC serves more than 210,000 meters and benefits its members with rates substantially below the State and national average.

While I am sorry to miss the 75th anniversary celebration, I want to extend my congratulations and best wishes to all Jackson employees and members, which include myself. May the next 75 years bring even more innovation and continued success in providing affordable energy needed to fuel Georgia's economy.

□ 1500

THE SYRIAN CRISIS

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking member on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I want to associate myself with the remarks of President Obama last night in his speech to the Nation.

I, like everyone else, hope that a diplomatic solution can be found and that

somehow, between Russia, Syria and the United States, we can find common ground where Assad will not have his weapons of mass destruction and will be put under international control.

But if this is possible, I believe it was only possible because there is a credible threat of U.S. military might, and that causes the equation of both the Russians and the Syrians to think about the United States.

And that's why I believe so strongly that if this falls apart, we need to strike in Syria to let Assad know that it is unacceptable to gas the civilian population. It is indeed a war crime.

Many of us today watched pictures of children foaming at the mouth and dying and shaking, and it's just something that will live with me for the rest of my life.

So I think what the President's proposing is balanced; it's moderate. I will vote ''yes,'' and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DEMAND JUSTICE

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

Mr. DESANTIS. Mr. Speaker, the attacks of September 11, 2001, caused many Americans to appreciate the danger posed by Islamic-inspired terrorism. Following September 11, 2001, Americans from all walks of life resolved that we would bring swift and harsh justice to America's enemies.

The routing of al Qaeda and the Taliban following 9/11 showed that terrorists and those who harbor them would pay a steep price for their barbarism. Even when some targets, such as Osama bin Laden, remained illusive, America continued to press forward patiently until we finally exacted justice.

On September 11, 2012, 1 year ago today, four of our fellow citizens, including our Ambassador to Libya, were massacred by Islamic terrorists in Benghazi. The targeting of a diplomat breached recognized standards of civilized behavior that stretch back centuries.

And yet, one year later, justice has not been brought to our enemies in Benghazi. Have we lost our resolve?

Our enemies hide in plain sight, speaking with journalists and boasting of their crimes. The victims of the Benghazi attack deserve justice. The American people demand justice.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS TEAM

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

Mr. YOHO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my alma mater, the great University of Florida, and our incredible women's gymnastic team, who earned their first NCAA Super Six National Championship.

I'm very proud of our Lady Gators, as they proved that hard work, tireless dedication and passion lead to great things. I know that, under the direction of Coach Faehn, many of these young ladies will represent not just the Gator Nation, but our Nation, the United States of America, in the next Olympics.

Ladies, I commend you for your exceptional work ethic, your talent and drive in achieving this title. Congratulations, ladies.

And as we like to say back home in Gainesville, it's great to be a Florida Gator and part of the Gator Nation.

TODAY IS A DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, this is a day of remembrance. It is a solemn day. It is a day that brings back tragic memories for all of us. And then, in some ways, it brings great hope.

We all remember where we were on 9/11/2001. And I know there are some that say, I just can't take seeing what happened that day; I don't want to see any more video. And I would only submit, it is important not to forget.

To fly planes into buildings, use them as bombs, is an act of war, just as dropping bombs in Pearl Harbor was an act of war. Even though there were no boots on the ground at Pearl Harbor, even though there were no boots on the ground in New York City or Washington, D.C., using bombs, whether planes or missiles are personally set, they're acts of war.

I wasn't aware until this past weekend that there's only been one time when article 5 of our NATO alliance has been triggered. That article of the NATO alliance is a mandatory requirement, and it requires that when any signatory to NATO, any member of NATO is attacked in an act of war, then all other members of NATO must take it as if they've been attacked in an act of war and go to war against whoever attacked one of the NATO members.

The only time that's been triggered was 9/11 of 2001 when the United States was attacked. Because of the treaty, it's not a voluntary act on behalf of the member states of NATO. It doesn't require the request of the attacked country.

But it had gone without my notice, but the countries that were part of NATO immediately, that day, 9/11/2001, were instantly at war with whatever country attacked us. The problem was we didn't know who attacked us; and, as a result, it did end up eventually causing other countries to go with us into Afghanistan and Iraq.

Actually, within about 4 months of going into Afghanistan, with less than 500 special ops and intelligence individuals, the Taliban was defeated. And then came our mistake, where we added tens of thousands of American troops and allied troops and we became occupiers instead of those that defeated the Taliban, and left the country back in the hands of those who should have had it.

But 9/11 should truly evoke the emotions that we had that day, as people were trapped 1,000 feet or so above the street surface and had to make a decision, do I want to burn up in a horrible burning death, or do I jump to my death?

I think most all of us resolved that day, including those of us who were not in Congress, that it should be our job, as a Nation, to ensure that Americans were never put to a choice like that again, ever.

Actions we knew had to be taken, and authorization of use of military force was passed. In the haste to get it passed to give the President authority to go forward, it had far too much flexibility. So we have been able successfully to rein some of that in in the past months. More work has to be done.

But in the Middle East, the question is coming up in the last few days from leaders over there who did not wish to be identified publicly, but the questions were asked:

Do the people in your government not understand that on 9/11 you had radical Islamists, Muslim Brotherhood people, al Qaeda, trained by the Taliban, but Muslim Brotherhood at the core, that attacked you?

And you went to war, you said, against al Qaeda, the Taliban, and that the Muslim Brotherhood supports them. And you're at war with them.

And then do you not remember that that's who you've been at war with?

And this administration, the Obama administration, has said they're not engaged in a war on terror. They're only at war with al Qaeda. And they mistakenly thought al Qaeda was on the run. Well, if they were on the run, it was a run toward killing more people.

And these leaders in the Middle East have asked: If you could remember that, then why did you come into Egypt and demand the ouster of your ally, with whom you had agreements, with whom you were working, with whom you were making sure, as best that you could, and the Egyptian leader Mubarak could, that he would try to maintain as much peace with Israel as possible?

So you had all these agreements with him, just like you do with us.

And then Qadhafi was a bad man. But after 2003, when you invaded Iraq, it scared him so badly that he became your ally. You had many agreements with him, he and family members, particularly family members. I remember meeting his son here, who said he was

meeting with people in the administration, was going around Capitol Hill meeting. I didn't have a meeting with him, other than just meeting him, someone introducing him. But this was Qadhafi's family here because after 2003, he had become our ally.

And as some in the Middle East have pointed out, he was doing everything he could to provide you information with who the terrorists were. He was your partner. You had agreements with him. You had signed agreements, verbal agreements. He was your partner, and you turned on him.

And even Assad, as bad a guy as most people knew he was and is, you had Secretary Clinton out there saying, oh, Assad's a reformer. He's going to be okay.

But we have watched you, with the Northern Alliance, with Mubarak, with Qadhafi, with all of these people who were your friends, your allies with whom you had agreements, and you tossed them aside and ran them out of office, only to give control to the Muslim Brotherhood.

We do not understand what you're doing; and privately we ask among ourselves here in the Middle East, Which one of us, your allies, will you turn against next?

Which one of us will you decide is a throwaway, you don't need us anymore?

We're concerned, but we don't want to tell people because we don't want them to take that as a sign they need to be coming after us and us be the ones they discard next.

That's no way to have an international policy. It's no way to be the greatest peacemaker in the world, when your allies worry because they've seen you completely disregard signed agreements, verbal agreements, pats on the back.

I mean, you know, when you see the videos of our great Secretary of State Kerry sitting with Assad, having lavish meals and meetings and then all of a sudden he's such a horrendous ogre that you've got to hurt him somehow.

And this stuff about America is the only one that can effectively hit Syria, so we have to be the ones. Why wouldn't it be someone who is in harm's way who actually could perhaps put boots on the ground, go in and destroy chemical weapons?

□ 1515

For heaven's sake, to see Vladimir Putin end up playing the high card, being the diplomat was incredible. It should have been the U.S. administration that said that we're going to do, actually, what George W. Bush did before the Iraq war. He tried every diplomatic approach he could. He went to the U.N. repeatedly. They got resolutions passed ordering Iraq to open up their weapons systems, ordering Iraq to do the right things, which they refused to do. The first reaction of the much-maligned George W. Bush administration was to go to the U.N., get agreements, get resolutions passed, and then enforce those resolutions.

So we've come to a sad day, now 12 years after 9/11 of 2001, where we're not the ones who proposed diplomacy before we come in and act like a bully in a country in which there was no national security interest, just as our Secretary of Defense Bob Gates said before the administration bombed Qadhafi, destroyed his air force, and made it possible for the rebels, including all the al Qaeda that were immersed within them, to take over Libya; and that ultimately led to a year ago, when our Ambassador, Sean Smith, Ty Woods, and Glen Doherty were killed and others wounded.

Bad decisions have consequences. Most everyone is familiar with the old adage that those who refuse to learn from history are destined to repeat it. The trouble is you cannot learn from history until you learn what the history was. So when some may be tempted to ask what difference it makes with what happened at Benghazi a year ago, it makes a difference in avoiding repeating history because we could not learn from history because the administration was hiding the truth.

I have come to meet and know surviving family members of those we lost in Benghazi. They feel like the blood of their loved ones should be enough to require truth. They would like to think if there was anything accomplished by the loss of their loved one, it could be that we could learn our lessons to be sure it didn't happen again.

Unfortunately, after two U.S. Embassies were attacked and people died in the late 1990s during the Clinton administration, the truth was not effectively and completely learned, and we didn't learn properly from those lessons. So we have to learn another lesson at Benghazi, which was a year ago today. But we can't learn a lesson when we don't know what the truth is.

And it scares our allies. They don't know if they can trust us. Members of Congress can be a big help in letting allies know that, hey, we appreciate the peace you're trying to bring. We appreciate what you're trying to do. Let us know if there's something we need to take up, hearings we need to have in Congress, an appropriation we need to get rid of because it's doing more harm than good. Let us know. It's a wonderful thing to have working relationships with people on the other side of the world that are in the hotspots.

I continue to communicate with Ty Woods' widow. Ty and Dorothy have a young son. She said he's got so much of Ty in him that he's more than a handful. Because that's an American hero. Ty and Glen were two men who heard that our people were under attack; and rather than go on planning for a campaign trip the next day or sitting down and having meals with others, casually going through conversations, whatever is done, that's not what these two former SEALs did. We knew there were two former Navy SEALs, but it's outrageous that when the names were released, this administration used the words ''they were killed while seeking cover.'' I didn't know Ty Woods and I didn't know Glen Doherty. I had never met them personally. I certainly have come to know them vicariously since. But I know enough SEALs, former and present, to know that those two former Navy SEALs did not die seeking cover. I knew it instantly when I read that. What an outrage.

When I was in the Army at Fort Benning, we were not at war. We should have gone to war with Iran over the attack, the act of war in 1979 against our Embassy. And I think if we had demanded their return within 48 hours or it would be the entire hell that America could bring to bear would come down on Iran if one hostage was harmed, and I always felt during those first few days when they kept saying the students had these hostages, that if we had had a backbone and made a demand and been willing to back it up, they would have released them. And if they had not and we had shown them we were not a paper tiger or a toothless tiger, that we would not have lost the thousands and thousands of Americans we have since. And it would not have been able to be used as a recruiting tool to recruit radical Islamists by telling them, look at what they did in Tehran. They fled Vietnam. The next incident is 1979. They did nothing. They were totally helpless, begging us to let their people go. That's all they would do.

There was a failed rescue attempt, which I would submit failed because of the leadership at the White House and the restraints that were put on them from the beginning. But there is a price when proper decisions are not made. And that weighs heavy on any President. I know it weighs heavy on President Obama. But, for heaven's sake, we have got to learn. It's been 12 years. A year ago, when it was just 11 years, our lessons had not been learned. And so more Americans die in Libya.

I know that people in this administration mean that they have love and respect and admiration for those who were killed in Benghazi; but I would humbly submit that love, respect, and admiration that leads to lies and cover-ups are not actually love, respect, and admiration. It is the lowest form of contempt. These heroes deserve better.

One of the greatest speeches I ever heard was by a man named Barack Obama. I heard the speech. It touched me deeply. We shouldn't be a red State or a blue State. We shouldn't be black or white. We should be Americans. And I want so desperately for this country to come together in that way, and I know it can happen, because I saw it happen on September 12, 2001.

I was a judge at the time, and I watched as hundreds of people came into our town square, as they did all over the country. America came together. There was no red America, blue America. There was not a single hyphenated America in this country on 9/

12. We all held hands, embraced, touched in some way, as we sang ''God Bless America'' and ''Amazing Grace'' and prayed together. And I looked around and my heart soared as I saw Americans—skin color didn't matter, creed didn't matter, national origin didn't matter, age didn't matter. We were Americans standing together. But you can't have trust, you can't stand together when you know someone next to you is not being truthful. They are being deceptive. They are covering up.

So it's heartbreaking that this article today from CBS Interactive, Inc., says:

One year after the September 11, 2012, terrorist attacks on Americans in Benghazi, Libya, no arrests have been reported but the Justice Department says investigators have made very significant process.

On down, it says:

Last month, government officials confirmed that sealed criminal charges have been filed against suspects. They're said to include Ahmed Khattala, who gave interviews in Benghazi with several news organizations, admitting he was at the scene of the attacks but insisting he was not the ringleader. Khattala also said nobody from the U.S. Government had attempted to question him.

On further, it says:

The Obama administration continues to keep a great deal of information under wraps, citing an ongoing investigation, national security, and other reasons. The secrecy is an ongoing point of contention with Republicans in Congress.

The article goes on to say:

Tuesday, the House Oversight Committee sent a letter to Secretary of State John Kerry, demanding the Benghazi survivors be made available for interviews with Congress or else they may be subpoenaed. According to the letter, the State Department told Congress on August 23 that it was not prepared to support the request for transcribed interviews. If that doesn't change within 2 weeks, Committee Chairman Darrell Issa, Republican of California, said, I will have no alternative but to consider the use of compulsory process.

The FBI, CIA, Director of National Intelligence, Defense Department, State Department, National Security Agency, have all rejected or failed to answer multiple Freedom of Information requests made by CBS News, as well as appeals of the denials. The agency cites exemptions related to ongoing investigations of national security.

There's an article today by John Sexton from Breitbart, saying:

It's been nearly a year since the attack which killed four Americans in Benghazi. During that time, various minute-by-minute accounts of the attack have been published. In addition, the administration's decisions to refuse additional security requests and to revise its talking points after the attack have been examined in detail.

Further down, it says:

The general outlines of the CIA effort have been reported. One fact which has not been highlighted is that the U.N. arms embargo of Libya, which the United States helped pass in 2011, makes shipping weapons in or out of the country of Libya a violation of international law. Indeed, the way the U.N. resolution is written, even knowingly allowing such shipments to take place may be a violation of the agreement.

□ 1530

Yet we keep hearing that guns were being shipped from Libya, perhaps to Turkey, perhaps making their way to al Qaeda rebels. Because the rumor that keeps surfacing is that the Turks that we got weapons to are the ones that decided where the weapons would go. And those did not go to people who had any abiding love or even patience with Christians, as we have seen as Christians have been decapitated, killed, maimed in horrendous ways in Syria by those this administration would have been supporting had we bombed Assad. This is all tragic. We need to learn from history, but we've got to know the truth to do that.

I love DARRELL ISSA, but the quote should not be that if the information is not forthcoming, as he says, ''I will have no alternative but to consider the use of compulsory process.'' In the name of Chris Stevens, Sean Smith, Ty Woods, and Glen Doherty, it should not be considered; it should be done. There should be a select committee to get to the truth. We should use all compulsory methods at our fingertips, including cutting off funding to any Federal agency that refuses to comply with proper oversight by Congress, because a Constitution that can be nullified by one of the three branches is a worthless Constitution. And if Congress cannot do meaningful oversight and examine what the money we are appropriating is going for, then that money should not continue to be appropriated to anyone who will not allow knowledge of how it's being spent and if it is being misused.

This has to stop. On 9/12/01, as a district judge in Texas, I was so heartened that on 9/12 we came together. On the congressional delegation trip last week in the Middle East, two Democrats I don't agree much with politically, but I got to know them a lot better, and I care deeply about them. They are very, very good people. We have the same desire for this country's freedom, liberty, peace, longevity of life—different ideas of how to get there.

I've been encouraged over the last week because of the way we can talk honestly, without impugning anyone's motives, and try to work toward answers. That's what I saw on 9/12, people wanting to work together. But I keep coming back to this fact that people in this administration need to understand, and our own Republican leadership needs to understand: we have got to get to the bottom of these matters; we have got to get the truth.

Jesus said, ''You will know the truth, and the truth shall set you free.'' He was talking about a particular truth. But sometimes the truth comes out and it hurts the person that was seeking the truth or the people who were seeking the truth. And I would humbly submit, here it doesn't matter. We just need the truth.

One of the things that people around the world, as I've talked to people around the world, even going back to my summer in '73 of being an exchange student in the Soviet Union, people have admired the way the United States would expose the truth no matter how ugly it made it appear. People admired that.

Even in the Soviet Union, when they were not getting truth, privately—they couldn't say it publicly, but privately there were college students that pointed this out, We really do admire the way you bring out truth. And your own government's embarrassed, but somehow you manage to keep going on because you deal with truth.

One, in particular, said, I am concerned about my country because we don't get the truth.

Standing and looking at an exhibit in Moscow with a couple of Russian college students, I was amazed. One of them pointed to Gagarin. And I said, wow, Gagarin, the world's first man in space. There was an account that he had been killed during test piloting a jet in the Soviet Union. I was surprised that the two Russian college students would say, Yeah, we know that didn't happen.

I said, You don't believe what your government is telling you?

And he said, No, our government frequently does not tell us the truth.

Well, I didn't know if Gagarin was killed testing a jet plane or not, but I was struck by the fact that these Soviets, college students, knew that their government lied to them routinely. And they said, You seem to get to the truth in your country—it has taken a while with Watergate, but you seem to keep working toward the truth, and we don't do that here. We just have to accept what we're told.

I believe the expression was ''there's nothing to be done.''

Well, in America, there is something to be done. We have got to get to the truth. We owe it to the heroes that have given their last full measure of devotion for this country. We owe it to those who have put their lives on the line.

That means getting to the bottom of the rule of engagement for our military as well so that we don't have situations as we just read about this summer, a lieutenant—obviously very young—in charge of a roadblock at a security checkpoint. From the account—and I do want to do further investigation to get to the bottom of it—when waving, trying to get the attention of three people on motorcycles to slow down, to stop for the security—they were going fast, with no indication of slowing down—the lieutenant ordered shots be fired above their head. They didn't slow down. Knowing there had been people killed, Americans killed by so many green-on-blue attacks, knowing that his men were at risk if they had a bomb, he finally ordered his men to fire on the motorcycle riders; two died, one lived. That lieutenant is now reported to be doing 20 years in Leavenworth. That's just wrong. That's just wrong.

I've been in Afghanistan and talked to our soldiers there—soldiers, sailors, marines—and they tell me privately, Look, we have a hard time deciding, do I want to risk just letting someone kill me or going to prison when I get home? I kind of think I'd rather die as a hero and have an NAS burial than to be an embarrassment to my family by going to Leavenworth when I get back to the U.S.

We owe the 9/11 victims, the 9/11 survivors, the Benghazi victims, the Afghanistan soldiers, sailors, and marines that we have lost, we owe those who died in Afghanistan and Iraq, we owe them the truth. We owe them good rules of engagement so their lives are not needlessly put in jeopardy because of political gamesmanship.

We are owed the truth. And when Ambassador Chris Stevens' last words to his State Department colleague and friend, Greg Hicks, were, ''Greg, we're under attack,'' everything should have stopped. The personal, hand-picked representative of the United States President was under attack. Everything should have stopped. I really think if it had and this administration had done everything they could to get help to these people, this President would have won in a huge landslide because he stood up for people, our Americans who were in harm's way.

A year later, we don't even know what he was doing. We don't know what the Secretary of State was doing. We can't talk to the CIA agents, and they keep getting polygraphed every 30 days to make sure nobody's leaking any information to Congress because apparently that would be embarrassing.

I mentioned to some people earlier today about the doctrine of spoliation. It's a legal doctrine that applies in courts of law. And whether in a court of law or in the court of public opinion, credibility always matters.

We have seen, this week, a briefing by people who may well have gotten their talking points from the same person or persons who altered the talking points a year ago, falsified them, and handed them to what I believe was an innocent Susan Rice and sent her out to unknowingly be a dupe to spread things that weren't true about a video when it wasn't true at all. How do we know what we get in a classified briefing if we don't know who it was that made true intelligence into lying intelligence a year ago? We need to know so we know we can have more faith in what Susan Rice, John Kerry, Secretary Hagel, General Dempsey, in the things they're saying. Where did your information come from? Is it somebody that created some of the lies we got in the past or is this a totally truthful source? It matters. It matters.

It matters when we have Christian Navy SEALs killed in Afghanistan and American flag-draped coffins are mixed with Afghan flag-draped coffins. And an American chaplain is not even allowed to pray in Jesus' name, even though a chaplain may be a Christian and be taught that Jesus said, ''If you ask for it in my name, it will be given.'' Being prevented—as the First Amendment said the Federal Government should never do—from freely exercising his religious beliefs, and then compounding the problem by bringing an imam in Afghanistan to stand and give a Muslim prayer over our SEALs that includes basically the words that, in the name of Allah, the merciful forgiver, the companions of hell, where the sinners and infidels are fodder for hellfire, are not equal with the companions of Heaven. The Muslim companions of Heaven are always the winners. We let an imam speak in his language, say words that, when examined, appear to be gloating over the dead Navy SEALs that should have never been allowed to take off in that chopper, that should never have been allowed to stay on after the Afghans pulled out the Afghan soldiers on the manifest and put other Afghan soldiers on that apparently were disposable to them. It should have stopped there.

There were so many places it should have stopped. But we can't get all the answers about that, how it came about, why our best and brightest were put in harm's way. We can't really get to the truth as to why a good man—I've spoken with him personally, privately; I like him very much—Leon Panetta, why he would tell people who did not have security clearances that it was SEAL Team Six that took out Osama bin Laden; why JOE BIDEN, as Vice President, I know he meant no harm to our SEAL Team Six, but when he outs a SEAL team as the one that took out Osama bin Laden. And as one SEAL called his mother and said, Mom, you've got to get my name off all of our family stuff online; we've been outed. One parent said his daughter-in-law looked out the window right after Vice President BIDEN outed his SEAL team took out Osama bin Laden, the Marines had provided her a guard because they knew what it meant. It meant this administration had exposed our valiant fighting forces, our SEALs, to danger they should never have been in.

This is a day of remembrance, but if it is not used to get to the bottom of what happened a year ago and what has happened in the 12 intervening years since then, find out where we've made our mistakes so that we can correct them so that we do not have more Boston bombings or attempts like we had in Times Square—thank God for local police and people paying attention there. And thank goodness for a sweaty rear end of a bomber that was prepared to take out a plane and was attempting to do so on Christmas.

The Divine Providence, as our Founders and George Washington so often referred to as God's overseeing, will not protect us forever when we will not protect ourselves. God is good all the time. All the time God is good. But it's time to be better friends to our friends. It's time to stand up and be better enemies to our enemies. It's time that the blood of those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice was honored with the truth.

I hope and pray in the days ahead we will have the resolve, as Members of Congress across the aisle, to stand firm and say, Give us the truth. We don't care who is made to look bad, Republican or Democrat, let the chips fall where they may. The blood of our devoted, life-giving patriots cries out for truth. Let's finally get to it.

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

□ 1545

LOW-WAGE WORKERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Progressive Caucus, I am here to present a conversation that we would like to share with the American public, which is the plight of low-wage workers.

The Progressive Caucus here in Congress has worked on this issue for many years. This last month, when Members went home and worked in the district for the month, we joined many of these low-wage workers in a day of strike as a way to present their case to the American people.

Too many people are paid too little for the work they do. That harms families in this country; that depresses the economy in this country; and that makes more people have to go to government assistance because they're simply not paid enough for the work that they're doing.

We all know that economy has had a lot of tough times in the last several years, but things are getting better. The problem is they are only getting better for some.

We know that corporate profits have continued to break records, while Americans are working harder and getting paid less. We know that the stock markets are close to all time highs and corporate profits are booming. The $200 billion-a-year fast food industry is doing extremely well in this country, and our workers are more than pulling their weight to help in these successes.

Over the past 30 years, the productivity of the American worker has increased 85 percent, however, the salaries that they get paid simply haven't kept up in pace.

Mr. Speaker, why is the economy stuck? Why aren't these people making more money? Why is it that while so many who are in the top 1 percent, the top 10 percent, are doing extremely well, somehow those financial returns haven't trickled down to the rest of the economy?

We know the incomes of the top 1 percent have grown by more than 31

percent since 2009, just in the last several years—a 31 percent increase—yet incomes for the bottom 99 percent have moved less than 1 percent. That inequality is what is causing the real problem that we have.

In order to have the economy truly prosper and truly recover, we have to make sure that all people are benefiting and that all people see an additional wage. Wages have been stagnant for a generation, as the minimum wage right now in real terms is $1 less than it was in 1980. But yet the fastest-growing jobs in the economy are also those same jobs—they're the lowest paid. Fast food, retail, home health, child care, and security jobs are growing, but they don't pay enough to cover the basic necessities like food, clothing, and rent.

So how much is enough? Many of these people are working across the country at $7.25 an hour. Now, if you take that times 2,080, which is the number of full-time equivalent hours in a year, that's about $15,080 a year for a full-time worker on minimum wage. For a couple both earning that, that's a little over $30,000. If you have a family, a couple of children, you're not even close to the median income of $51,144 in this country.

But what makes this number even tougher is when you look at the actual cost of living. The Economic Policy Institute has said that the cost per year of maintaining a modest standard of living for a typical family of four—they figured that out across the country, including in my home city of Madison, Wisconsin, home of Bucky Badger—and these numbers are written in stone—this is what the costs are on average:

If you live in Madison, Wisconsin, your average costs are likely over $75,000 a year for a family of four. That's a breakdown of housing is about $10,668; food another $9,048; child care for that family $18,312; transportation $7,284; other necessities a little over $5,000; and their taxes are about $6,900.

Now, that's for Madison, Wisconsin, the middle of America. But what about other places? Well, Milwaukee, a bigger city, but still in my State, $74,000 is that expense. In New York City, it's over $94,000 for that same low-wage worker, that same minimum-wage worker. And one of the best deals for a major city across the country, Atlanta, it's still almost $62,000 a year, almost double what an average couple could make on minimum wage.

Now, I know some of the myths that are out there. People say a minimum-wage worker is someone who's living at home, probably going to school, under 18, just for pocket change, right? That's the myth. We've heard that more than enough.

Well, here's the reality. According to the Economic Policy Institute, what is that minimum-age worker actually? What's their demographic? What's the profile? Well, first of all, 88 percent are over 20 years of age—88 percent. So really it's a small token percent that is that average high school student making minimum wage. A third of them are over 40 years old. So a full third of the lowest-paid workers are over 40 years old. The average age, 35 years old. Twenty-eight percent of those lowest-paid workers have children. So when we talk about that family of four, we are talking about it because the statistics are there. Twenty-eight percent have children. Fifty-five percent of them are full-time workers. So this isn't something on the side for some extra pocket change. This is the full-time job that they have at that minimum wage. On average, over half of them earn half of their family income based on that minimum wage job. Over 43 percent of them have some kind of college education.

So that's the reality. When you look at that worker, that's the real demographic. This isn't that high school kid staying with their parents making some extra money so they can go buy another CD or some new toy. This in reality is the living sustenance for many of these workers across the country.

Yet, if you look at just one of the fast food companies, their CEO makes 580 times what that low-income worker is making at that very same company. Now, if you just raise that wage to $10.10, you would literally lift 6 million of these people out of poverty—6 million people, you could literally have a significant change in their lives.

Now, let's look at the economy and what this means. We know that while wages have been stagnant, the price of housing in the United States has doubled since the early '80s. Safe, adequate housing has become less and less affordable to someone who makes minimum wage.

But let's look at some of the consequences of that person making $7.25 an hour. First of all, it's bad for families. If you can't support your family and your children on that wage, like we just talked about—rent, food, medicine, housing—the most basic costs that you have are more than they could possibly make on that.

Second, it's bad for the deficit. Low-wage workers often qualify for food stamps and other public assistance while big profitable corporations are forcing taxpayers to subsidize their low wages and burden our economy.

In Wisconsin alone, there is one employer that has a majority of folks who are on our low-income assistance health program. A majority of folks who should be getting that support from their job instead are on our public assistance program for health insurance.

Now, thankfully, the Affordable Care Act is going to make sure that more and more people in this country have access to health care. But the reality is we are subsidizing those people right now, each and every one of us, because those big corporations that are having record profits and CEOs making hundreds of times what that low-wage worker makes are doing well and yet we are paying for it.

Also, it's bad for the economy. That means in the local economy if you don't have people spending money in this current economy, that's what's holding us back. I truly believe a rising tide lifts all boats. If we increase that wage, whether it be $9 that the President proposed, $10.10, $15, whatever wage we ultimately have a debate about, you raise that, that money that that low-wage worker has is not going to be invested, it's not going to be held in savings. It's very likely going to be spent in the economy just to get by on the day-to-day expenses. But that builds the entire economy. If they are able to occasionally go to a movie or maybe go to a restaurant, not the fast food one they work at, and have a dinner, that's going to help stimulate the economy for everyone. So, again, we hold back our economy by those low-wage workers not making more.

Finally, I think what this country really is about is opportunity. This takes away that opportunity to grow the middle class from the middle out and from the bottom up. How do we help those people get that chance, that opportunity for their family that many of us have, but they're not able to because they're stuck at that job at $7.25 an hour, yet they have the expenses we all have?

Now, at the same time, during this, CEO pay has skyrocketed. We know that the average CEO between 1978 and 2012, their compensation grew, according to an article in The Huffington Post, 876 percent. Now, during the same period, worker compensation grew 5.4 percent.

Income inequality is a huge problem in this country. If we don't address it at some point, these stagnant wages that haven't kept up with the cost of living, haven't kept up with the cost of housing, we are going to have real and serious problems for our economy for each and every person.

In fact, the average CEO right now makes 354 times what that low-wage worker makes—354 times. That fast food worker, their CEO made 580 times. But we have to make sure that everyone prospers in this country, and everyone prospers in this economy.

□ 1600

We have to make sure that families can cover their basic needs, that we can lessen the need for public assistance and help reduce our deficit. We can put more money in the pockets of workers instead of corporate CEOs and, thus, more money in the pockets of our small businesses, which are going to benefit when they're spending that additional money. We can lift up our local economies and, by doing that, lift up our local communities—having safer, better, healthier communities by people having more money.

That's why the members of the Progressive Caucus stood with those low-

wage workers in this last month, in August, when they took a day of strike. They didn't go to work for part of the day or for the whole day in order to illustrate the problems that they're facing, and we across the country stood with them to support a fair wage for a full day's work. In more than 50 cities across the country, members of the Progressive Caucus and other Democrats joined with these low-paid workers to make sure we talked about their stories. I'd just like to read a couple of quotes from people who participated in this.

One was a gentleman from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who was 45 years old, a low-paid worker, and this is what he said:

> I'm a maintenance man at McDonald's. When my grandbabies come over on the weekend, I spend on them, making sure that they eat and are comfortable. I eat McDonald's the last 2 weeks of the month because I have no food left.

Is that the America that, I think, we value; the land of opportunity so that every family can prosper?

Let me read another one. This is from a worker in New York City, and she said:

> On some days, I've been up for 48 hours straight, and McDonald's makes billions of dollars every year.

Now, think about that. That person, who very likely may have children—28 percent of those people who are making minimum wage do—was up for 48 hours straight. How do you do that? How do you make that work?

So we have tried to stand up on behalf of the low-paid workers and say it's time we address this issue. The President said we need to raise the minimum wage. Democrats have said we need to raise the minimum wage. People across the country—business owners and others—have said that it's time to increase the minimum wage. I served 14 years in the Wisconsin legislature before I was here. Every single time that we increased the minimum wage in Wisconsin we had more people enter the workforce.

As the statistics from the Economic Policy Institute said, this isn't about high school kids earning a little extra pocket change while living at home, which is 12 percent of that population. This is about getting real people into the workforce, earning money, putting it back into the economy, supporting their families, and doing exactly what we need to do with the economy.

When we did this across the country, we were very, very fortunate to have someone who has been a real role model for many of us who are progressives across the country in elected office, someone from the city of Chicago or outside the city of Chicago, but a real leader in the progressive movement in Congress and, again, someone who has been a real leader for many of us for the many years that we've been in government.

I would like to yield, Mr. Speaker, to Representative JAN SCHAKOWSKY from the Chicago area.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Thank you, Representative POCAN, for leading us in this Special Order that really talks about so many Americans who are paid poverty wages, people who simply cannot afford to support themselves or their families on the kinds of wages that they are paid, and the role of the Progressive Caucus in helping them to highlight that.

So, on August 29, I was proud at 7 in the morning to arrive at the Rock-n-Roll McDonald's in downtown Chicago. It's one of the most profitable McDonald's, certainly, in our area. I saw a growing crowd of people wearing T-shirts, saying, Strike for 15, and signs that said, We are worth more. In Illinois, the minimum wage is $8.25, so some of them were chanting, We can't survive on $8.25, and they were engaged in this 1-day strike, the demand being $15 an hour and the right to join a union, to form a union.

$15 an hour to work at McDonald's?

If you were to work at McDonald's for 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year—and of course the average employee there works about 24 hours a week—you would at minimum wage make the lavish salary of $31,000 a year, which starts heading you toward the middle class, but it's certainly not a huge salary. Compare that with the CEO of McDonald's, a man named Donald Thompson, whose pay package last year in 2012 was $13.7 million for the year. If you divide that out, he makes an hourly wage of $6,611, and he earns more in the first 2 hours of work on the first day of the year than the workers I was standing with make all year long. Now, these weren't kids. I was out there with some people who have worked at McDonald's for 10 years, 15 years. One gentleman was still making $8.50 an hour. He had climbed up from the minimum wage to $8.50 an hour.

Unless you think that McDonald's isn't thinking about its workers, they actually put out a book, a little book, in conjunction with Visa, called ''Practical Money Skills,'' which is going to help their workers figure out how to budget. They have a budget that lists income from a worker's first job and his second job, admitting that you certainly can't plan to work at McDonald's and live on that, so you have to have a second job—so the first job and second job—all totaling $2,060 for the month.

Then they have recommended monthly expenses to help their workers budget, including $600 a month for housing. Now, I don't know about Madison, Wisconsin, or anywhere else, but in Chicago, unless you live with somebody—or with maybe a couple of somebodies—$600 a month for two jobs and budgeting that way is not going to get you a decent place to live. Remarkably, they budget $20 per month for health insurance, and that exists only in some sort of fantasy world.

These are workers who often turn to government assistance just to make ends meet. These are the people who have often been demonized by our colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle for going for SNAP programs, maybe for housing assistance, for Medicaid. Lots of wealthy Americans and even some of our colleagues suggest we ought to test them for drug use or accuse them of being lazy; but I posit today that the real welfare kings are those fast-food giants and all those poverty-wage employers who refuse to pay a livable wage, a living wage. We, the taxpayers—all the rest of the taxpayers—subsidize them because they don't pay a living wage, so their employees, who are often working their tails off, often have to come to the government for help. I would argue that it's the Walmarts and the McDonald's that really depend on these welfare programs and that, if you want to divide the world into takers and makers, those companies and those CEOs are the real takers.

If I have time, I want to give a couple more facts.

This hasn't always been true in America, these poverty wages. Between 1948 and 1973, the productivity of U.S. workers rose 96.8 percent, and wages rose 93.7 percent. They went up together. Workers benefited from increases in productivity, and that's true of the wages of the managers and bosses and CEOs as well. Wages went up. Between 1973 and 2011, productivity rose 80.1 percent, but wages rose only 4.2 percent. So you saw that, even though productivity went up, wages stayed essentially flat. Median household income today, adjusted for inflation, is at 1989 levels, and it's not coincidental that during that same time union membership dropped from about one-third of the private sector workforce to about 6.5 percent today; nor is it coincidental that almost all the growth in income—and, yes, we are richer today per capita than ever before. We are at the richest point in our country, but that growth in income has gone, really, especially to the top .1 percent, to the very richest Americans. All of that growth in income has gone to the top.

So I think this is not just bad for the workers that we were out with this summer. This is really bad for our economy. If we want to have a robust middle class, where people can go out and buy things and create demand and, thus, create jobs, they would be the real makers. They would be the people who could revive our economy. I think that the essentials here are a living wage and the rights of workers to be able to collectively bargain so that they can defend themselves together, represent themselves together and get a decent middle class life in this richest country in the world, which is at its very richest stage right now.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative SCHAKOWSKY.

In fact, when you talked about that, according to the Economic Policy Institute, the average family expense for a typical family in Chicago is $73,055.

That $600 allotment for rent is hardly enough. That $20 for health care will get you a bottle of orange juice and maybe some Band-Aids, but I don't know if I'd call that health care.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. It's like flossing and praying, and that's about it.

Mr. POCAN. You're not going to get much.

I really appreciate what you said about the fact that a business owner can benefit. I've been a small business owner for 25 years. When I opened my small business, I had hair—it's been a long time—and I can tell you that, when you treat your employees well, everyone benefits. When they make more money, that helps as they're invested in the company, and they're able to support their families. If they have health insurance, they're able to make sure that everyone is healthy in their families. If their families are good, they're good. There are many benefits. Yet when you get to the factor of almost what we'd call greed—when you get to 580 times the salary of that low-paid worker, like the CEO of McDonald's makes—that's a problem across the country.

So I really appreciate what you've brought up and specifically your example from Chicago because, in Madison, we've actually got it slightly higher, about $75,000 a year. When they broke out those expenses, they were talking housing of about $10,668, transportation $7,200, food $9,000, taxes $6,900. When you go through that, it's absolutely impossible to live on that minimum wage. Yet, as you said, you were with a bunch of people who were adults who were working at these places. Again, according to the Economic Policy Institute, 88 percent of the people are over 20 years old. The average age of a minimum-wage worker is 35 years old. So the myth that's out there about that low-income worker is simply not true.

Representative SCHAKOWSKY, I wonder if you might be able to just share a little bit more, based on the years you've been here, about exactly what some of the costs are to the local government and to the State government and to the Federal Government that come out of these workers having to come for subsidies, because, as you know, there are various programs that so often get attacked, sometimes by the people on the other side of the aisle. Like you said, there is the SNAP program that they're trying to provide an almost $40 billion cut to in the next budget if they have their way. There would be even less available for those people who need the subsidy thanks to those companies. I wonder if you could just share a little more about that.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I'll tell you that I have three times now done the SNAP challenge, or the food stamp challenge. The average SNAP benefit is now $4.50 a day. Almost everyone on the SNAP program is on there for less than a year. It has been described to me by a former SNAP recipient as a trampoline. Nobody wants to do it, and they certainly don't want to line up at a food pantry, and those cupboards are really having a problem being filled.

□ 1615

It is hard to do. You can get the calories, but getting the nutrition and the health that you need from the food, that is really hard to do.

People are reluctant to apply for these benefits. I wish they weren't, but there's still some stigma attached to that. I want to encourage people, by the way, that if they are eligible, they should get that for the sake of their children and their own health.

States are struggling right now to meet their Medicaid budgets because there are so many people who are not getting health care through their employer or can't afford it on their own, so they are turning to State and local governments. We're finding that those governments are having to decide about fixing the roads, hiring teachers, or being able to provide these kinds of benefits.

The same kinds of decisions that individual poor people are having to make, governments are having to make right now. But if only they were paid a decent wage for all the hours that they're willing to put in to get up early and get on that bus.

Let me just tell you that I went into McDonald's with some of the workers. They had six things that they were asking for. Listen to the modest requests:

Stop requiring employees to pay out of pocket if their cash registers are short;

Two, show respect to your employees—less shouting and insulting language;

Three, air-conditioning in the kitchen;

Four, permit employees to drink water when the kitchen gets too hot. That one threw me for a big loop. They, said, ''No, they're saying, 'Get back to work. You can't have a drink of water.' '' They put it on paper. It's not made up;

Five, give raises and provide living wages;

Listen to this one: stop requiring employees to pay out of pocket for food that is returned by customers.

The whole event was very peaceful. No one at McDonald's was there to accept it, so they left these demands on the counter.

There is one other little point I want to make. This was during the week that we were commemorating the 50th anniversary of the march for jobs and freedom, the March on Washington. The march sought to ''give all Americans a decent standard of living,'' and called for a minimum wage of $2 an hour. If you adjust that $2-an-hour request from 1963, that would equal $15.26 an hour, which is just about what the workers are asking for right now.

The least that we could do here in this Congress is raise the minimum wage in this country, which hasn't been raised for a long time. You probably have that number. I don't remember how long it's been. A $7.25-an-hour minimum wage in this country just doesn't make it.

I also believe we need to do more to guarantee workers the right to organize. I believe that organized labor helped to deliver us the middle class, and I think that workers organized will be able to rejuvenate our middle class and make these just and reasonable demands a reality.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Representative SCHAKOWSKY, for your many years of advocacy on behalf of the low-wage worker.

When you talked about businessowners, one of the things I think about as someone who's been in business my entire adult life is just the fact that you always call us ''job creators.'' I like to think of the consumer as the job creator. When I have someone buying from my business, that allows me to be able to hire someone. If we help people have more money in their pocket, they're the job creators. Each and every one of those people are the job creators we're talking about.

Again, thank you so much.

We've been joined by another strong progressive, Representative RICK NOLAN from Minnesota. I know that he also has been an outspoken advocate when it comes to the plight of the low-wage workers, and I would like to yield to Representative RICK NOLAN from northern Minnesota.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to begin by commending and complimenting the gentleman from Wisconsin, Congressman POCAN, for the work that you're doing here in highlighting this important issue. There's so much to be said that one is not sure where to begin. You've provided a lot of the facts and a lot of the information, as have some of the other Members here.

I'd like to just speak to the issue in a more general sense. To be sure, what's happening in this country has to be reversed. The rich are getting richer, the poor are getting poorer, and the middle class is getting crushed. Corporations and banks are sitting on trillions of dollars.

I'm a business guy. If there's a business opportunity out there, you invest in it; but if the middle class is broke, can't buy the goods and services, you're just going to sit on your cash and you're not going to invest it if there aren't customers there for your product. This is not only good for middle America and for poor people, raising the minimum wage is going to be so important for our whole economy.

When I started my entry into the employment market, the ratio of executive compensation to that of the worker was 25 to 1. I just read recently today that the ratio is 273 to 1. To my point, the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. We've just seen some numbers on the percentage

of income that's earned by the upper 1 percent and by the upper 10 percent, and they're earning all the revenue.

I would like to suggest that everybody, if they haven't done it yet, take a look at the Bill Moyers' film that was done in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, following the lives of two families. It was quite remarkable. Hats off to Bill Moyers for his vision in understanding how valuable a film like this could be because he followed two good, hard-working families playing by all of the rules, doing everything right, going to church on Sunday, not living extravagantly, no speedboats in their driveway, living in modest housing in wonderful modest communities.

He followed them as they were entering into the employment market 22 years ago. They had good-paying manufacturing jobs in the $25 to $30 range. They had benefits and retirement. Both families, all the mothers and fathers, ended up losing their jobs, not through the failure to show up to work, but because tax and trade policies had shifted those manufacturing jobs overseas to another country. Through no fault of their own, they found themselves unemployed.

Well, they struggled, and over a period of months they managed to find other jobs. Now they were back down in the $12 to $16 range, and in many cases they had lost benefits, but they were content. They just took an extra job here and there and wherever they could. Wouldn't you know, those jobs ended up being moved overseas because of our tax and our trade policies, and this time they had an even harder time finding employment. You could see all the stresses that—because Moyers was going back and visiting these people every year or two and recording what was happening in their lives, you could see the stress that was being created.

In one of the families—oh, gosh, to see these two young kids in love in their youth and to see the young man go into a tailspin of depression at not being able to provide for his family and the conflict that ended up in divorce. He was hanging out with buddies at the end trying to pick up odd jobs here and there, and his wife is living in a spare bedroom in an apartment with a friend. The other couple, the guy is out picking up garbage. Then he showed what happened. They all lost their homes. It also showed what happened to the entire community. All the homes were boarded up. The neighborhood was in shambles because they had all been foreclosed. It was just a classic example of how we have failed these people.

In my judgment, here's what we did:

In our parents' time, at least my age group and maybe your grandparents, the average life expectancy in this country was 47; today, it's pushing 80. That is remarkable progress, especially for the two oldest guys here in the freshman class. Then we did a whole bunch of things. We looked, and the rivers and lakes were catching on fire; acid rain was destroying the forest and the lakes. I had people in my district whose lives were over. When they were 25 and 30 working in boat factories and for want of ventilation, their lungs were full of fiberglass, and so they couldn't breathe.

Anyway, we did all these things. We set up some good rules for environmental protection. We set up some good rules for health and safety. We insisted on Medicare for our elderly and workers' comp and unemployment comp and Social Security. We put a tremendous amount of burden for all of that on our business community, our manufacturing sector. I know about that. I spent the last 32 years of my life in business, manufacturing.

Then we said to all the manufacturers, Oh, by the way, now you're going to have to go compete with people in countries where they don't have to do any of that. It wasn't fair. It couldn't work. I'm not necessarily faulting corporations for moving overseas, but I am faulting the people responsible for the public policies that allowed that to happen.

The first thing that we have to do here, in my judgment, is to raise the minimum wage. It's not a cure-all, but it's a good beginning to put some money back in the hands of low-income and middle America. There are also so many other things that we need to do.

I just learned in one of our committees they were going to spend $89 billion in Afghanistan this year on infrastructure projects. I read in the Times one project was $299 million. Fifty brave young American men and women lost their lives securing the area for this hydroelectric project. And for every one that is killed, there is another six or seven that are maimed and harmed for life. Well, this project has now been abandoned because the locals kept blowing it up as fast as we could secure the area and build it.

We need to start reinvesting in our own infrastructure, our bridges, our roads, our communities, our educational system, investing in our people. We're going bankrupt here on these wars of choice, in this nation-building abroad. We're destroying what made America a great country, a middle class, a place where there was opportunity for everybody. If you showed up and you wanted to work hard, there was a job for you. I submit, in my generation, if you wanted to be a failure, hell, you had to have a plan. There were just so many jobs and so many good-paying jobs and so many opportunities. And that's what we're losing, and that's what we have to get back to in this country. I think we can start by raising the minimum wage.

I am so thrilled to be able to join you and my colleagues in urging the leadership here to bring this measure before the Congress. Let us have the debate. Let us have a vote on it. Let us see if we can't move this country forward. Let us see if we can't do something for the middle class here, and then let's follow that up with a good, healthy debate on what kind of a trade policy we are going to have. Is it going to be totally free, or is it going to be fair trade that recognizes the accomplishments that we've made here with a determination to keep moving that progress forward?

Also, let's have a good look at the tax policies, too. The fact is anyone who has examined it knows that clearly the richest and most powerful people in this country pay a much lower percentage of their income in taxes than the average person. They just did an analysis in Minnesota here a while back. The average person making between $30,000 and $50,000 pays 31 percent of their income in a variety of taxes—Social Security, income, real estate, gas taxes, the whole works.

□ 1630

The average millionaire is only paying 13 percent. Well, that's not fair. Nobody's suggesting here that we should penalize the rich for their success. On the contrary, we want everybody to be successful in this country, but we also want everybody to pay their fair share. So there's no one easy, simple solution to what we're looking at here, but we can start with raising the minimum wage, and then let's go after the tax policy and let's go after the trade policy. Let's institute some fairness in this country. Let's rebuild the middle class, let's restore the American Dream where there's opportunity for everyone—everyone who's willing to go to work, play by the rules, work hard, and go to work every day. That's the America we grew up with. That's the America that we want to leave behind when we pass on to the big country. Thank you.

Mr. POCAN. Thank you, Congressman NOLAN. Again, thank you for your many years of devotion to helping raise the economy for every single person so they can really have access to that opportunity you talk about. We have a lot to do in Congress. I think we will have a chance to talk about trade and other policies later this year. But you're right, the first and most fair thing that we could possibly do, that we have control in this room to do, is to raise the minimum wage. The President has asked for it. The Democrats have asked for it. It's time we have a vote so we ensure that you don't live in poverty working that job or working two jobs or three jobs trying to get by, because that's exactly what happens.

I would like to yield to another colleague who has spoken out in his district and across his home State of California not only on behalf of low-wage workers but also someone who is a strong environmentalist.

I yield to Representative ALAN LOWENTHAL.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. First, I want to say that I stand with you, and I'm so glad that you've raised this issue about the crisis that is occurring to working families in America, and, as was just pointed out, the tremendous crash and

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 byproduct 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 CO_2 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

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

[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
Current Level	+23,031	+23,031	0	0	0	0
Difference	+29,001	+31,242	+22,567	+21,667	+1,298,202	+1,291,946

TABLE 3—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013—COMPARISON OF CURRENT STATUS WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUB ALLOCATIONS AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2013

[Figures in millions] [1]

	302(b) allocations (H. Rept. 112–465)		302(b) for GWOT		Current status as of August 1, 2013		Current status GWOT		Current status less 302(b)		Current status GWOT less 302(b)	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	19,405	22,759	0	0	20,531	22,910	0	0	+1,126	+151	0	0
Commerce, Justice, Science	51,129	62,853	0	0	50,210	62,708	0	0	−919	−145	0	0
Defense	519,220	573,770	88,480	48,420	517,632	572,413	87,226	48,044	−1,588	−1,357	−1,254	−376
Energy and Water Development	32,098	40,682	0	0	36,744	41,350	0	0	+4,646	+668	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	21,150	23,939	0	0	21,453	24,370	0	0	+303	+431	0	0
Homeland Security	44,598	45,194	0	0	51,385	46,785	254	203	+6,787	+1,591	+254	+203
Interior, Environment	28,000	31,058	0	0	29,827	31,583	0	0	+1,827	+525	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	150,002	162,699	0	0	157,355	167,544	0	0	+7,353	+4,845	0	0
Legislative Branch	4,289	4,381	0	0	4,284	4,315	0	0	−5	−66	0	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs	71,747	79,069	0	2	71,930	79,400	0	2	+183	+331	0	0
State, Foreign Operations	40,132	48,569	8,245	2,454	42,093	49,660	11,203	3,510	+1,961	+1,091	+2,958	+1,056
Transportation, HUD	51,606	115,161	0	0	51,817	115,117	0	0	+211	−44	0	0
Full Committee Allowance	2	0	0	249	0	0	0	0	−2	0	0	−249
Total	1,033,377	1,210,134	96,725	51,125	1,055,261	1,218,155	98,683	51,759	+21,883	+8,021	+1,958	+634

Comparison 302(a) and Total Appropriations [1]	BA	OT	BA	OT
302(a) Allocation	1,033,377	1,210,134	96,725	51,125
Total Appropriations	1,055,261	1,218,155	98,683	51,759
302(a) Allocation vs. Total Appropriations	+21,884	+8,021	+1,958	+634

Memorandum	Amounts Assumed in 302(b)		Emergency Requirements		Disaster Funding		Program Integrity	
Spending in Excess of Base Budget Control Act Caps for Sec. 251(b) Designated Categories	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	0	0	224	72	0	0	0	0
Commerce, Justice, Science	0	0	363	97	0	0	0	0
Defense	0	0	88	42	0	0	0	0
Energy and Water Development	0	0	1,889	327	0	0	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0	811	430	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security	5,481	274	6,693	283	11,779	1,453	0	0
Interior, Environment	0	0	1,443	153	0	0	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	0	0	827	108	0	0	483	430
Legislative Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs	0	0	261	24	0	0	0	0
State, Foreign Operations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation, HUD	0	0	29,070	588	0	0	0	0
Totals	5,481	274	41,669	2,124	11,779	1,453	483	430

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

TABLE 3—DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014—COMPARISON OF CURRENT STATUS WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUB ALLOCATIONS AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2013

[Figures in millions] [1]

	302(b) allocations (H. Rept. 112–465)		302(b) for GWOT		Current status as of August 1, 2013		Current status GWOT		Current status less 302(b)		Current status GWOT less 302(b)	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	19,450	21,300	0	0	19,450	21,294	0	0	0	−6	0	0
Commerce, Justice, Science	47,396	58,700	0	0	47,396	58,700	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defense	512,522	543,685	85,769	42,994	512,510	543,674	79,741	41,051	−12	−11	−6,028	−1,943
Energy and Water Development	30,426	38,363	0	0	30,414	38,369	0	0	−12	+6	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	16,966	19,711	0	0	16,966	19,707	0	0	0	−4	0	0
Homeland Security	44,617	45,961	0	0	44,617	45,961	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interior, Environment	24,278	25,207	0	0	0	12,537	0	0	−24,278	−12,670	0	0
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education	121,797	133,809	0	0	24,642	104,421	0	0	−97,155	−29,388	0	0
Legislative Branch	4,124	4,085	0	0	3,233	3,385	0	0	−891	−700	0	0
Military Construction and Veterans Affairs	73,320	76,204	0	0	73,320	76,204	0	0	0	0	0	0
State, Foreign Operations	34,103	36,308	6,520	5,016	34,103	41,824	6,520	2,182	0	+5,516	0	−2,834
Transportation, HUD	44.100	114,931	0	0	44,100	114,928	0	0	0	−3	0	0
Full Committee, Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	973,099	1,118,264	92,289	48,010	850,751	1,081,004	86,261	43,233	−122,348	−37,260	−6,028	−4.777

Comparison 302(a) and Total Appropriations [1]	BA	OT	BA	OT
302(a) Allocation	973,099	1,118,264	92,289	48,010
Total Appropriations	850,751	1,081,004	862,610	43,233
302(a) Allocation vs. Total Appropriations	122,348	−37,260	−6,028	−4,777

Memorandum	Amounts Assumed in 302(b)		Emergency Requirements [1]		Disaster Funding		Program Integrity	
Spending in Excess of Base Budget Control Act Caps for Sec. 251(b) Designated Categories	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commerce, Justice, Science	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy and Water Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Services and General Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	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.

[a] Includes 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).

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

[c] Pursuant 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.

[d] 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.

[e] Periodically, 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

[f] Periodically, 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						2082.32

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

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]
Misc. Embassy Expenses									146.36		146.36
Misc. Transportation Costs							590.47				590.47
Commercial Airfare							3,467.90				3,467.90
Hon. Kay Granger	5/24	5/27	Jordan		1,141.71						1,141.71
Misc. Delegation Expenses									312.50		312.50
Commercial Airfare							8,506.40				8,506.40
Misc. Transportation Costs							229.00				229.00
Committee Total					3,691.33		24,698.87		671.77		29,061.97

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Part Military air transportation.

HON. HAROLD ROGERS, Chairman, July 30, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, 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]
Visit to United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, April 1–6, 2013:											
Hon. Mike Rogers	4/2	4/4	United Arab Emirates		732.00						732.00
	4/4	4/5	Afghanistan		17.00						17.00
Commercial Transportation							12,843.70				12,843.70
Tim Morrison	4/2	4/4	United Arab Emirates		744.32						743.32
	4/4	4/5	Afghanistan		17.00						17.00
Commercial Transportation							12,843.70				12,843.70
Leonor Tomero	4/2	4/4	United Arab Emirates		742.88						742.88
	4/4	4/5	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
Commercial Transportation							12,843.70				12,843.70
Delegation Expenses	4/2	4/4	United Arab Emirates						1,718.94		1,718.94
Visit to Mali, Niger, Nigeria, April 18–23, 2013:											
Hon. Mac Thornberry	4/18	4/20	Mali		306.18						306.18
	4/20	4/21	Niger		181.50						181.50
	4/21	4/22	Nigeria		780.64						780.64
Commercial Transportation							10,129.00				10,129.00
Peter Villano	4/18	4/20	Mali		354.18						354.18
	4/20	4/21	Niger		181.50						181.50
	4/21	4/22	Nigeria		848.64						848.64
Commercial Transportation							10,129.00				10,129.00
Paul Arcangeli	4/18	4/20	Mali		354.18						354.18
	4/20	4/21	Niger		181.50						181.50
	4/21	4/22	Nigeria		848.64						848.64
Commercial Transportation							10,129.00				10,129.00
Mark Lewis	4/18	4/20	Mali		354.18						354.18
	4/20	4/21	Niger		181.50						181.50
	4/21	4/22	Nigeria		848.64						848.64
Commercial Transportation							10,129.00				10,129.00
Visit to United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Bahrain, April 18–23, 2013:											
Hon. Rob Wittman	4/19	4/19	United Arab Emirates								
	4/19	4/21	Afghanistan		43.00						43.00
	4/21	4/22	Bahrain		124.00						124.00
Commercial Transportation							10,709.60				10,709.60
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	4/19	4/19	United Arab Emirates								
	4/19	4/21	Afghanistan		43.00						43.00
	4/21	4/22	Bahrain		124.00						124.00
Commercial Transportation							10,709.60				10,709.60
Hon. Joe Courtney	4/19	4/19	United Arab Emirates								
	4/19	4/21	Afghanistan		43.00						43.00
	4/21	4/22	Bahrain		124.00						124.00
Commercial Transportation							10,709.60				10,709.60
Hon. Jackie Walorski	4/19	4/19	United Arab Emirates								
	4/19	4/21	Afghanistan		43.00						43.00
	4/21	4/22	Bahrain		124.00						124.00
Commercial Transportation							10,709.60				10,709.60
Hon. Bill Enyart	4/19	4/19	United Arab Emirates								
	4/19	4/21	Afghanistan		10.00						10.00
	4/21	4/22	Bahrain		57.00						57.00
Commercial Transportation							10,709.60				10,709.60
Ryan Crumpler	4/19	4/19	United Arab Emirates								
	4/19	4/21	Afghanistan		43.00						43.00
	4/21	4/22	Bahrain		124.00						124.00
Commercial Transportation							10,709.60				10,709.60
Brian Garrett	4/19	4/19	United Arab Emirates								
	4/19	4/21	Afghanistan		10.00						10.00
	4/21	4/22	Bahrain		100.95						100.95
Commercial Transportation							10,709.60				10,709.60
Delegation Expenses	4/19	4/20							488.75		488.75
Visit to Jordan, Israel, Egypt, April 28–May 5, 2013 with STAFFDEL Karem:											
Roger Zakheim	4/29	4/30	Israel		522.00						522.00
	4/30	5/2	Jordan								
	5/2	5/5	Egypt								
Commercial Transportation							9,717.47				9,717.47
Michael Casey	4/28	4/30	Israel		394.00						394.00
	4/30	5/2	Jordan								
	5/2	5/5	Egypt								
Commercial Transportation							8,947.47				8,947.47
Visit to United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, May 9–14, 2013:											
Hon. Martha Roby	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	United Arab Emirates		485.48						485.48
Commercial Transportation							11,905.10				11,905.10
Hon. Susan Davis	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	United Arab Emirates		300.48						300.48
Commercial Transportation							11,905.10				11,905.10
Hon. Kristi Noem	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	United Arab Emirates		485.48						485.48

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

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]
Commercial Transportation							11,905.10				11,905.10
Hon. Niki Tsongas	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	United Arab Emirates		485.48						485.48
Commercial Transportation							11,905.10				11,905.10
Hon. Tammy Duckworth	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	United Arab Emirates		485.48						485.48
Commercial Transportation							11,905.10				11,905.10
Jaime Cheshire	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	United Arab Emirates		422.86						422.86
Commercial Transportation							11,905.10				11,905.10
Debra Wada	5/10	5/12	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/12	5/14	United Arab Emirates		422.86						422.86
Commercial Transportation							11,905.10				11,905.10
Delegation Expenses			United Arab Emirates						1,916.20		1,916.20
Visit to Kosovo, Germany, Qatar, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, May 26–June 1, 2013:											
Hon. Joe Wilson	5/26	5/27	Kosovo		147.95						147.95
	5/27	5/28	Germany		205.08						205.08
	5/28	5/29	Qatar		225.77						225.77
	5/29	5/31	Afghanistan		24.00						24.00
	5/31	6/1	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							11,826.45				11,826.45
Hon. Peter Gallego	5/26	5/27	Kosovo		194.95						194.95
	5/27	5/28	Germany		267.08						267.08
	5/28	5/29	Qatar		339.77						339.77
	5/29	5/31	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/31	6/1	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							11,826.45				11,826.45
Craig Greene	5/26	5/27	Kosovo		194.95						194.95
	5/27	5/28	Germany		267.08						267.08
	5/28	5/29	Qatar		339.77						339.77
	5/29	5/31	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/31	6/1	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							11,826.45				11,826.45
Catherine Sendak	5/26	5/27	Kosovo		194.95						194.95
	5/27	5/28	Germany		267.08						267.08
	5/28	5/29	Qatar		339.77						339.77
	5/29	5/31	Afghanistan		56.00						56.00
	5/31	6/1	United Arab Emirates								
Commercial Transportation							11,826.45				11,826.45
Delegation Expenses	5/31	6/1	United Arab Emirates						639.46		639.46
Committee total					16,542.75		303,320.74		4,763.35		324.626.84

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. HOWARD P. ''BUCK'' McKEON, Chairman, July 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, 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. George Miller	5/23	5/23	Kuwait				11,509.60				11,509.60
Delegation Expenses	5/23	5/23	Kuwait						292.18		292.18
	5/25	5/29	Bangladesh		1,160.00						1,160.00
Delegation Expenses	5/25	5/29	Bangladesh						838.04		838.04
Richard Miller	5/23	5/23	Kuwait				12,647.80				12,647.80
Delegation Expenses	5/23	5/23	Kuwait						292.18		292.18
	5/25	5/29	Bangladesh		1,160.00						1,160.00
Delegation Expenses	5/25	5/29	Bangladesh						838.04		838.04
Committee total					2,320.00		24,157.40		2,260.44		28,737.84

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN KLINE, Chairman, July 30, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, 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. Dan Kildee	4/2	4/4	United Arab Emirates		527.91						527.91
	4/4	4/5	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
	4/5	4/6	United Arab Emirates		12,257.70						12,258.70
Hon. Denny Heck	5/26	5/27	Kosovo		194.95						194.95
	5/27	5/28	Germany		231.29						231.29
	5/28	5/29	Qatar		225.77						225.77
	5/29	5/31	Afghanistan		24.00		(3)				24.00
	5/31	6/1	United Arab Emirates				11,826.45				11,826.45
Committee total					1,231.92		24,084.15				25,316.07

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. JEB HENSARLING, Chairman, July 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 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. Matt Salmon	4/28	4/29	Argentina		567.00		5,376.98				5,943.98
	4/29	5/2	Brazil		1,181.00		(4)				1,181.00
	5/2	5/5	Colombia		1,172.00		(4)				1,172.00
Hon. Trey Radel	5/2	5/5	Colombia		1,212.00		2,008.60				3,220.60
Hon. Albio Sires	4/28	4/29	Argentina		567.00		5,679.98				6,246.98
	4/29	5/2	Brazil		1,181.00		(4)				1,181.00
	5/2	5/5	Colombia		1,172.00		(4)				1,172.00
Mark Walker	4/28	4/29	Argentina		567.00		5,505.98				6,072.98
	4/29	5/2	Brazil		1,181.00		(4)				1,181.00
	5/2	5/5	Colombia		1,172.00		(4)				1,172.00
Leah Campos	4/28	4/29	Argentina		567.00		2,742.22				3,309.22
Ramon Zertuche	4/28	4/29	Argentina		567.00		5,679.98				6,246.98
	4/29	5/2	Brazil		1,181.00		(4)				1,181.00
	5/2	5/5	Colombia		1,172.00						1,172.00
Hon. Lois Frankel	5/26	5/27	Kosovo		147.95		11,826.45				11,974.40
	5/27	5/28	Germany		230.98		(4)				230.98
	5/28	5/29	Qatar		225.77		(4)				225.77
	5/29	5/31	Afghanistan		24.00		(4)				24.00
	5/31	6/1	United Arab Emirates				(5)				
Hon. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	5/24	5/27	United Arab Emirates		583.00		13,065.00		[6] 2,153.20		15,801.20
	5/24	5/26	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
Hon. Joseph Kennedy	5/24	5/27	United Arab Emirates		581.00		16,874.00				17,455.00
	5/24	5/26	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
Hon. Ami Bera	5/24	5/27	United Arab Emirates		581.00		2,203.10				2,784.10
	5/24	5/26	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
Eddy Acevedo	5/24	5/27	United Arab Emirates		683.00		13,065.10				13,748.10
	5/24	5/26	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
Golan Rodgers	5/24	5/27	United Arab Emirates		733.00		13,065.10				13,798.10
	5/24	5/26	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
Brent Woolfork	5/24	5/27	United Arab Emirates		756.00		10,087.10				10,843.10
	5/24	5/26	Afghanistan		5.00		(3)				5.00
Hon. Tulsi Gabbard	4/2	4/3	United Arab Emirates		946.00		12,142.00				13,088.00
	4/4	4/5	Afghanistan		28.00		(3)				28.00
Thomas Hill	5/28	5/31	Turkey		986.00		13,764.00				14,750.00
	5/31	6/3	Jordan		1,122.00		(4)				1,122.00
Evan McMullin	5/28	5/31	Turkey		986.00		13,273.00				14,259.00
	5/31	6/3	Jordan		1,122.00		(4)				1,122.00
Robert Marcus	5/28	5/31	Turkey		986.00		13,764.00				14,750.00
	5/31	6/3	Jordan		1,122.00		(4)				1,122.00
Leah Campos	5/26	6/1	Mexico		1,452.00		1,034.30				2,486.30
Ramon Zertuche	5/26	6/1	Mexico		1,381.69		1,431.49				2,813.18
Paul Berkowitz	4/27	5/1	Russia		2,384.00		4,344.74				6,728.74
Naz Durakoglu	4/27	5/1	Russia		2,270.00		4,379.74				6,649.74
Nilmini Rubin	4/28	4/30	Nigeria		792.00		8,814.80				9,606.80
	4/30	5/2	Ghana		602.00		(4)				602.00
	5/2	5/4	Liberia		450.00		(4)				450.00
Worku Gachou	4/28	4/30	Nigeria		758.00		8,814.80				9,572.80
	4/30	5/2	Ghana		592.00		(4)				592.00
	5/2	5/4	Liberia		530.00		(4)				530.00
Jaqueline Quinones	4/28	4/30	Nigeria		798.00		8,814.80				9,612.80
	4/30	5/2	Ghana		642.00		(4)				642.00
	5/2	5/4	Liberia		560.00		(4)				560.00
Eric Williams	4/28	4/30	Nigeria		798.00		8,814.80				9,612.80
	4/30	5/2	Ghana		642.00		(4)				642.00
	5/2	5/4	Liberia		560.00		(4)				560.00
Hon. Dana Rohrabacher	5/28	6/3	Russia		3,531.00		11,573.32		[6] 16,780.81		31,885.13
Hon. Paul Cook	5/28	6/3	Russia		3,211.00		15,555.32				18,766.32
Hon. Bill Keating	5/28	5/30	Russia		1,196.00		7,586.30				8,782.30
Paul Berkowitz	5/28	6/3	Russia		3,145.00		13,871.92				17,016.92
Naz Durakoglu	5/28	6/3	Russia		3,530.00		11,695.62				15,225.62
Hon. Steve Chabot	4/28	4/30	South Korea		655.00		11,689.60				12,344.60
	4/30	5/2	Japan		728.00		(4)		[6] 3,521.71		4,249.71
	5/2	5/3	Taiwan		306.00		(4)		[6] 1,537.31		1,843.31
Kevin Fitzpatrick	4/28	4/30	South Korea		650.00		11,689.60				12,339.60
	4/30	5/2	Japan		713.00		(4)				713.00
	5/2	5/3	Taiwan		311.00		(4)				311.00
Priscill Koepke	4/28	4/30	South Korea		595.00		11,689.60				12,284.60
	4/30	5/2	Japan		723.00		(4)				723.00
	5/2	5/3	Taiwan		335.00		(4)				335.00
Hon. Karen Bass	5/24	5/26	Ethiopia		2,962.50		7,461.52				10,424.02
Committee total					63,250.89		309,384.86		23,993.03		396,628.78

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.
[4] Commerical transportation.
[5] Not applicable.
[6] Delegation costs.

HON. EDWARD R. ROYCE, Chairman, July 31, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, 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. Peter Welch	4/28	4/30	Turkey		517.20						517.20
	4/30	5/1	Pakistan		362.85						362.85
	5/1	5/2	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	5/2	5/3	Germany		194.00						194.00
Hon. Blake Farenthold	5/24	5/25	United Arab Emirates		526.00						526.00
	5/25	5/26	Afghanistan		28.00						28.00
	5/26	5/27	United Arab Emirates		407.00						407.00
Commercial airfare							5,759.00				5,759.00
Hon. Michael R. Turner	5/24	5/26	Romania		490.65						490.65
	5/26	5/28	Turkey		495.83						495.83
	5/28	5/29	Azerbaijan		373.00						373.00
	5/29	5/30	Turkey		294.00						294.00
	5/30	6/2	Ireland		1,299.00						1,299.00
Delegation Expenditure									2,178.00		2,178.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2013—Continued

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]
Commercial airfare							3,590.40				3,590.40
John Cuaderes	5/24	5/26	Romania		490.65						490.65
	5/26	5/28	Turkey		495.83						495.83
	5/28	5/29	Azerbaijan		373.00						373.00
	5/29	5/30	Turkey		294.00						294.00
Commercial airfare							4,447.60				4,447.60
Committee total					6,669.01		13,797.00		2,178.00		22,644.01

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA, Chairman, Aug. 9, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, 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]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JEFF MILLER, Chairman, July 30, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, U.S. 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]
Darren Dick	4/1	4/3	Middle East		708.36						
	4/3	4/4	Asia		473.00						
Commercial airfare							14,786.60				15,967.96
Bryan Smith	4/1	4/3	Middle East		708.36						
	4/3	4/4	Asia		473.00						
Commercial airfare							14,786.60				15,967.96
Chelsey Campbell	4/1	4/3	Middle East		708.36						
	4/3	4/4	Asia		473.00						
Commercial airfare							14,786.60				15,967.96
Linda Cohen	4/1	4/3	Middle East		708.36						
	4/3	4/4	Asia		473.00						
Commercial airfare							14,786.60				14,599.96
Michael Baher	4/1	4/3	Middle East		708.36						
	4/3	4/4	Asia		473.00						
Commercial airfare							11,914.60				13,095.96
Hon. Mike Rogers	4/29	4/30	Middle East		317.00						
	4/30	5/1	Middle East		383.00						
	5/1	5/2	Middle East		356.00						
	5/2	5/4	Middle East		476.00						
Commercial airfare							10,807.47				12,339.65
Hon. C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger	4/29	4/30	Middle East		317.00						
	4/30	5/1	Middle East		383.00						
	5/1	5/2	Middle East		356.00						
	5/2	5/4	Middle East		476.00						
Commercial airfare							10,807.47				12,339.65
Darren Dick	4/29	4/30	Middle East		317.00						
	4/30	5/1	Middle East		383.00						
	5/1	5/2	Middle East		356.00						
	5/2	5/5	Middle East		952.00						
Commercial airfare							10,807.47				12,339.65
Heather Molino	4/29	4/30	Middle East		317.00						
	4/30	5/1	Middle East		383.00						
	5/1	5/2	Middle East		356.00						
	5/2	5/4	Middle East		476.00						
Commercial airfare							10,807.47				12,339.65
Hon. Michele Bachmann	4/24	4/24	Caribbean								
Kathryn Wheelbarger	4/24	4/24	Caribbean								
Hon. Frank LoBiondo	5/24	5/25	Europe		295.22						
	5/25	5/27	Africa		497.00						
	5/27	5/29	Africa		461.72						
	5/29	5/31	Africa		663.45						
Commercial airfare							11,125.00				13,042.39
Frank Garcia	5/24	5/25	Europe		295.22						
	5/25	5/27	Africa		497.00						
	5/27	5/29	Africa		461.72						
	5/29	5/31	Africa		663.45						
Commercial airfare							11,125.00				13,042.39
Carly Scott	5/24	5/25	Europe		295.22						
	5/25	5/27	Africa		497.00						
	5/27	5/29	Africa		461.72						
	5/29	5/31	Africa		663.45						
Commercial airfare							11,125.00				13,042.39
Hon. Michele Bachmann	5/27	6/3	Eurasia		2,392.00						
Commercial airfare							716.16				3,108.76
Chelsey Campbell	5/27	5/29	Africa		768.41						
	5/29	5/30	Africa		443.00						
	5/30	5/31	Africa		395.93						
Commercial airfare							16,876.12				18,483.46
Kathryn Wheelbarger	5/27	5/29	Africa		768.41						
	5/29	5/30	Africa		443.00						
	5/30	5/31	Africa		395.93						
Commercial airfare							16,876.12				18,483.46
Michael Bahar	5/27	5/29	Africa		768.41						
	5/29	5/30	Africa		443.00						

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2013—Continued

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]
	5/30	5/31	Africa		395.93						
Commercial airfare							16,876.12				18,483.46
Committee total											222,644.71

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MIKE ROGERS, Chairman, July 30, 2013.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, 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. Christopher H. Smith	6/9	6/11	Ukraine	Hryvnia	538.51		3,578.00				4,116.51
Hon. Steve Cohen	5/28	6/3	Russia	Rubble	3,049.00		6,536,42				9,585.42
Hon. Robert Aderhold	4/14	4/15	Denmark	Krone	419.00		4,107.70				4,526.70
Mark Milosch	6/9	6/11	Ukraine	Hryvnia	632.75		3,578.00				4,210.75
Robert Hand	4/14	4/16	Denmark	Krone	718.00		1,634.90				2,352.90
Committee total					5,357.26		19,435.02				24,792.28

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, Cochairman, Aug. 21, 2013.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2801. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of 3 officers to wear the authorized insignia of the grade of major general or brigadier general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2802. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a letter of notification to authorize a 90% guarantee on a supply chain finance facility for JPMorgan Chase & Co. of New York, New York; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2803. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Turkey pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2804. 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 of the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the Lancaster 1997 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Area [EPA-R03-OAR-2013-0058; FRL-9841-8] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2805. 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; Victoria County 1997 8-Hour Ozone Section 110(a)(1) Maintenance Plan [EPA-R06-OAR-2006-0356; FRL-9842-6] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2806. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Tennessee; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0582; FRL-9845-2] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2807. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Alaska; Fairbanks Carbon Monoxide Limited Maintenance Plan and State Implementation Plan Revision [EPA-R10-OAR-2013-0420; FRL-9844-8] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2808. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Disapproval of State Implementation Plans; State of Utah; Interstate Transport of Pollution for the 2006 PM2.5 NAAQS [EPA-R08-OAR-2012-0350; FRL-9844-9] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2809. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Disapproval of State Implementation Plan; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; Montana [EPA-R08-OAR-2010-0298; FRL-9843-2] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2810. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Reconsideration of Certain Provisions of New Source Performance Standards [EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0505; FRL-9844-4] (RIN: 2060-AR75) received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2811. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Partial Disapproval of State Implementation Plan; Arizona; Regional Haze Requirements [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0913; FRL-9843-7] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2812. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Propylene Glycol; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0901; FRL-9394-5] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2813. 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-2013-0399; FRL-9393-4] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2814. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Topramezone; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0262; FRL-9388-9] received August 6, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2815. A letter from the Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled, ''Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: Fiscal Year [FY] 2012'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5848; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2816. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report on the agencies' use of the Physicians' Comparability Allowance Program for fiscal year 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5948(j)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2817. A letter from the Human Resources Specialist, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2818. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting three reports pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2819. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2820. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2821. A letter from the Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, ''Sufficiency Certification for the Washington Convention and Sports Authority's (Trading as Events DC) Projected Revenues and Excess Reserve to Meet Projected Operating and Debt Service Expenditures and Reserve Requirements for Fiscal Year 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2822. A letter from the Director, Office of Public Affairs, American Chemical Society, transmitting the Society's Annual Report for 2012; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2823. A letter from the Clerk, Court of Appeals, transmitting an opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, C.A. No. 12-2711, U.S.A. v. Zavkibeg Ashurov (August 12, 2013); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2824. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Premerger Notification; Reporting and Waiting Period Requirements (RIN: 3084-AA91) received August 10, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2825. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report entitled, ''Geothermal Heat Pump Research, Development and Demonstration''; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2826. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Certain Transfers of Property to Regulated Investment Companies [RICs] and Real Estate Investment Trusts [REITs] [TD 9626] (RIN: 1545-BI84) received August 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2827. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Mixed Straddles; Straddle-by-Straddle Identification Under Section 1092(b)(2)(A)(i)(l) [TD 9627] (RIN: 1545-BL04) received August 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2828. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Reimbursed Entertainment Expenses [TD 9625] (RIN: 1545-BI83) received August 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2829. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report on the Medicare and Medicaid Integrity Programs for Fiscal Year 2011; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

2830. A letter from the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's 2013 annual report on the financial status of the railroad unemployment insurance system, pursuant to 45 U.S.C. 369; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Ways and Means.

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. MILLER of Florida: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 2481. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to codify and improve the election requirements for the receipt of educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance program of the Department of Veterans Affairs; with amendments (Rept. 113–207). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CONAWAY: Committee on Ethics. In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative John Tierney (Rept. 113–208). Referred to the House Calendar.

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. SHUSTER (for himself, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 3080. A bill to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Ways and Means, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 3081. A bill to amend the Missing Children's Assistance Act to better enable law enforcement to identify, locate, and recover child victims of sex trafficking; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. YOHO, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 3082. A bill to require a report on the designation of the Libyan faction of Ansar al-Sharia as a foreign terrorist organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 3083. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to the operation of longer combination vehicles on the Interstate System in Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself and Mr. JONES):

H.J. Res. 60. A joint resolution to amend the War Powers Resolution; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.J. Res. 61. A joint resolution to prevent further use of chemical weapons in Syria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. FUDGE (for herself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KIND, Mr. WATT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. BASS, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CHU, and Ms. DELAURO):

H. Res. 341. A resolution expressing support for designation of September as National Childhood Obesity Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. SHUSTER:

H.R. 3080.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause I (related to general Welfare of the United States), and Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian tribes).

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 3081.

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

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

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 3082.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 10, 11, and 15

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 3083.

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 3 (relating to the authority to regulate commerce among the several states).

By Mr. DEFAZIO:

H.J. Res. 60.

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. PASCRELL:

H.J. Res. 61.

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

Art. I, Section 8, clause 11: ''The Congress shall have Power . . . To declare War''

Art. I, Section 8, clause 18: ''The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 12: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 30: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 32: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 61: Mr. DESANTIS.

H.R. 138: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 141: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 292: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 310: Ms. JENKINS.

H.R. 318: Mr. MEEHAN.

H.R. 411: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. PETERSON.

H.R. 437: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 485: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 494: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 509: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 510: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 511: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 543: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ENYART, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 562: Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 688: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 713: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CLAY, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. RUNYAN.
H.R. 720: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 721: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.
H.R. 728: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 842: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 855: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mrs. NEGRETE MCLEOD.
H.R. 863: Ms. CLARKE and Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 898: Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 919: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 921: Mr. SCHRADER.
H.R. 938: Mr. REICHERT, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. COOK.
H.R. 949: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 961: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 981: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 1015: Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 1020: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 1041: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 1077: Mr. MULVANEY.
H.R. 1101: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1186: Mr. DUFFY, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona.
H.R. 1250: Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 1331: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 1339: Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. COOK, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 1343: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 1387: Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS.
H.R. 1395: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1505: Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 1518: Ms. JENKINS.
H.R. 1521: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1528: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1573: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 1630: Mr. CLAY and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 1661: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.
H.R. 1666: Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. COOK, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 1698: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 1731: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1732: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 1733: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.
H.R. 1748: Mr. VEASEY and Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 1780: Mr. FLEMING, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. FLORES, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, and Mr. HENSARLING.
H.R. 1787: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 1814: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 1816: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1827: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 1830: Ms. BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 1998: Mrs. CAPPS.
H.R. 2000: Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. CHU, Ms. WATERS, and Mr. LABRADOR.
H.R. 2019: Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
H.R. 2030: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 2055: Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 2059: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2090: Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 2134: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2174: Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 2189: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 2250: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 2283: Ms. BASS, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. LANCE.
H.R. 2302: Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. REICHERT.
H.R. 2305: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 2375: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. MAFFEI, and Mr. LATHAM.
H.R. 2399: Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 2415: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 2417: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 2424: Mr. POCAN, Mr. KIND, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SPEIER, and Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2452: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 2483: Ms. BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 2512: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2536: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 2607: Mr. DESJARLAIS and Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2632: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 2638: Mr. OLSON, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.
H.R. 2682: Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 2689: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 2703: Mrs. NOEM.
H.R. 2715: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 2753: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 2771: Mr. NEUGEBAUER and Mr. ROHRABACHER.
H.R. 2797: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 2800: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2805: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2870: Mr. NEAL.
H.R. 2887: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 2907: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. JONES, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. NUGENT, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.
H.R. 2947: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2994: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 3043: Mrs. NOEM.
H.R. 3065: Mr. RIBBLE and Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 3067: Mr. OLSON.
H.J. Res. 41: Mr. COFFMAN.
H.J. Res. 56: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.J. Res. 58: Mr. AMASH, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. FLORES, Mr. POSEY, Mr. YOHO, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GARRETT, and Mr. PITTS.
H. Res. 36: Mr. LOBIONDO and Mr. RUNYAN.
H. Res. 89: Mr. BACHUS.
H. Res. 101: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 281: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MATHESON, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. MOORE, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. MARINO, and Ms. DELAURO.
H. Res. 301: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. GERLACH.
H. Res. 308: Mr. KENNEDY.

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. 1077: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 2918: Mr. BUCSHON.

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2013 No. 119

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable EDWARD J. MARKEY, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, You are our rock, our fortress, and our deliverer, for we find refuge in Your sovereign leading. On this 12th anniversary of the September 11 attacks, we thank You for the wisdom You provide us in our trying times. Through the terrorist attacks, You helped us to become more aware of our vulnerability as a Nation, to better appreciate the heroes and heroines who emerge during seasons of crisis, and to discover how the worst of times can bring out the best in us.

As our Nation again confronts precarious challenges, use our lawmakers as instruments of Your peace, bringing hope where there is despair and order where there is chaos.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

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, September 11, 2013.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD J. MARKEY, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MARKEY thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

OBSERVING THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a moment of silence to pay tribute to the Americans whose lives were taken on September 11, 2001.

(Moment of Silence.)

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER FOR MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business until 2:30 p.m. this afternoon for debate only, with all other aspects of the previous order being in effect.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Republican leader and I have spoken, and we are working on a way forward based on the President's speech and what has happened over the last few days. He and I will confer shortly again, but right now we will be in a period of morning business. Senators may talk about whatever they want. It is my understanding that the time is equally divided between the two sides; is that right?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Following leader remarks, the time until 2:30 p.m. will be divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak for 10 minutes each. There will be a remembrance ceremony on the east side of the Capitol. Members will gather in the rotunda at 10:45 a.m.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I can remember events 12 years ago so clearly. I was not far from here at the time. I was in S–219, which is a meeting room. That is where Leader Daschle held his leadership meetings every Tuesday morning at 9 a.m. I was the first one in the room. Senator John Breaux from Louisiana came in and said: Flip on the TV. There is something going on in New York.

We turned on the TV, and it looked as though something happened in New York. We just thought an airplane had malfunctioned or something had gone wrong to cause the plane to hit that tower.

So the meeting started and the TVs were off. We were doing our business of the day when suddenly a group of police officers came in and grabbed Senator Daschle and took him outside. He came back very quickly and said: There is an airplane headed for the Capitol. We have to get out of here.

There was a lot of confusion, to say the least, as staff and Senators were ordered out of the buildings—plural. As we left S–219, we looked out the window toward the Pentagon, and smoke was billowing out of it. We could see it so very plainly. At that time we didn't

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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know what was happening; we just knew we had been ordered to get out of the building.

Of course, we all have memories of what took place that day. I was the assistant leader, as was Senator Nickles from Oklahoma. Senator Lott was the Republican leader, and Senator Daschle was the Democratic leader. We were taken in helicopters from the west front of the Capitol to a secure location. When I was taken to the west front of the Capitol, the scene was eerie to say the least. There were lots of people in black uniforms trying to create order out of confusion. Without going into a lot of detail, we went to a location, and the Vice President was there. He met with us and kept us informed as to what was going on with the President. We spent the day there and then came back to the west front of the Capitol, where all Members of Congress gathered. BARBARA MIKULSKI, for lack of anyone having a better suggestion, said: We should sing ''God Bless America.'' She got the song started, and that was extremely memorable.

We are going to have a ceremony in a few minutes out front, and I will talk a little bit there. The four leaders have been asked to talk out there.

We did have a moment of silence regarding the more than 3,000 people who were killed in New York, Pennsylvania, and the Pentagon. In addition to those 3,000 people who were taken from us permanently, thousands of other people were injured, some of them permanently injured. Some of them have missing legs, some are blind, and some suffer from paralysis. So we raise our voices today in celebration of America's spirit and perseverance. May we never forget 9/11.

It is also worth mentioning that on this day we also honor what took place a year ago in Libya, where one of our stellar Ambassadors was murdered along with three of his brave colleagues. They were all killed in Libya. Our country remains committed to seeking justice for them and every American victim of terrorism, and that is what the debate of Syria is all about—terrorism.

Before I began the caucus yesterday, when the President came, my introduction to the President was a film that was created by Senator FEINSTEIN and others. It is about 12 or 13 minutes long, and it shows what went on in graphic detail with the brutal chemical weapons attack in Syria where these children were left to die. Remember, these poisons get the little kids first.

Senator DURBIN has a Palestinian on his staff. We all know Reema. She does the whip count for Senator DURBIN and for me. I had her listen to the film. I watched it and she listened so she could give me some idea of what people were saying there. They were yelling. It was so sad. Mostly they were praying. It was very, very sad to see people holding little babies and saying: Breathe, breathe. They couldn't breathe. We could see the perspiration on some of them. They dumped water on them—anything to give them some relief. The video showed rows of dead people. Hundreds of them were little children. Some of them were dressed in their play clothes, little fancy, colorful T-shirts.

Even as we pay tribute to America's tradition of freedom for every citizen across the globe, an evil dictator denies its citizens not only their right to liberty but also their right to live. The Asad family is pretty good at killing people. The New York Times had an article over the last 24 hours about his dad, because of the failed assassination attempt, killing 30,000 people he thought needed to be killed—30,000. That country, Syria, denies its citizens the right to liberty, but even more significant the right to live.

Yesterday I showed the video at the caucus. No one wanted to see it. I didn't want to see it again. It was all I could do to glance up. I had already seen it. Those visions will always be in my mind. I showed my Senators a video of this: little boys and girls and grown men with their eyes crusted, frothing from the mouth. It was such unspeakable scenery. They were convulsing, writhing, spasms from the poison gas he used to murder his victims. It was hard to watch, but it confirmed all of our conviction that the United States must not let the Syrian regime go unpunished for using something that is outlawed. Those weapons are not to be used in a war, let alone used on a bunch of innocent people.

Yesterday the President spoke to two caucuses. He spoke last night and made a compelling case for military action against the Asad regime. As the President said, we have to send an explicit message not only to Syria but the rest of the world. Remember—who has more chemical weapons than Syria? Only one country—North Korea. Think about that. If they get away with this, what is North Korea going to do? Then are we going to have a marketplace for purchasing chemical weapons? The use of chemical weapons by anyone, any time, anywhere, including the battlefield, should not be tolerated.

Preventing these weapons from being used is not only in our own national interests, but it is in the interests of the world. Diplomacy should always be the first choice. That is who we are as a country. So we have been asked to temporarily suspend consideration of the Syria resolution to allow for these conversations to take place around the world.

Tomorrow our Secretary of State is meeting with the Russian Secretary of State, Mr. Lavrov, to explore in fact if this is a legitimate proposal. Talking and action are two separate things. So what the Republican leader and I have spoken about—and we will talk more about it today—is to see what we can do to give the President the time and space our country needs to pursue these international negotiations. We will report back at a later time. America must remain vigilant and ready to use force if necessary, and Congress should not take the threat of military action off the table.

I want to spend a little time talking to Senator MENENDEZ, the chair of the committee. I want to talk to other Senators who are trying to work something out on their own, and I will do that.

Leaders in Damascus and Moscow should understand that Congress will be watching these negotiations very closely. If there is any indication this is not serious—that it is a ploy to delay, to obstruct, to divert—then I think we have to again give the President the authority to hold the Asad regime accountable. So it is our determination not to let Asad's atrocities go unanswered. How we answer is a question we will continue to pursue. But it is very clear that we wouldn't be where we are today—even my friend, the junior Senator from Kentucky, today said the reason we are having the possibility of a deal is because of the President threatening force.

It is interesting. Asad has even denied, until just recent hours, ever even having had chemical weapons. So it is in Syria's power to avoid these strikes, but that will require swift and decisive action on the part of the Asad regime to relinquish these weapons. We need a diplomatic solution to succeed, but saying we want one doesn't mean it will happen. So he must quickly prove the offer to turn over Syria's chemical weapons is real and not an attempt to delay.

All eyes are on the Russian President, President Putin. We all know he was formerly head of the KGB. We all know about the KGB. He is the President of that very big country. We are also grateful that even though relations aren't perfect with Russia, they are OK—so much better than they have been prior to the breakup of that massive country, the Soviet Union.

We hope Russia is a productive partner in these negotiations. Any agreement must also assure it is possible to secure these chemical weapons in spite of the ongoing civil war, to keep those stockpiles out of the hands of terrorists.

In short, I am happy we have some conversations going to see if this can be resolved diplomatically. I certainly hope so.

I apologize to my counterpart, the Republican leader, for taking so much time.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, 12 years ago more than 100 Members of

Congress from both parties stood together on the Capitol steps to show our sympathy, solidarity, and resolve. Those of us who were there will never forget it. Later this morning Members will gather on the same steps to remember once again those who died and to recommit ourselves to our national ideals—together. Our Nation always pulls together in difficult moments; 9/11 showed us that. It is important we remember it.

I look forward to joining congressional leaders and others out on the same steps shortly, on this day that has rightly become a very solemn one throughout our country.

We remember today all those who were killed as well as the families they left behind. We remember them with renewed sorrow. We remember all who lost their lives or who have been injured in the line of duty defending our freedoms since 9/11.

Today, we remember the resolve we shared on a clear September morning 12 years ago.

In the days and months that followed the attacks of 9/11, we did not cower. We took the fight to the terrorists, while here at home we opened our doors, our wallets, and our hearts to those around us. We persevered. We maintained what was and is best about our country. And, together, we will continue to do so as long as this struggle continues.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now be in a period of morning business for debate only until 2:30 p.m. with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The assistant majority leader is recognized.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, in a few moments we will recess to gather on the steps of the Capitol. It is an annual event that commemorates 9/11. The leaders have spoken to their memories of that day, and I associate myself with their remarks and the sadness we all feel as we reflect on the lives lost, some 3,000 Americans—to this blatant act of terrorism.

We can all recall that moment. I can recall looking down the Mall toward the Washington Monument and watching the black smoke billowing across the Mall from the Pentagon because of the deadly crash there that took the lives of passengers on that plane and innocent people working in defense of America. That was a moment that will never be forgotten.

Over the weekend there was an indication of a new memorial in New York City that will commemorate 9/11 as well, and soon it will be open as a lasting tribute to not only those who fell and the families we grieve with, but also to the paramedics and first responders who did such a remarkable and courageous job that day.

SYRIA

It is in keeping with that theme that we reflect today on what the majority leader told us. We had a visit yesterday from the President of the United States who spoke directly to the Senate Democratic caucus and Republican caucus luncheons answering questions from Senators. The President came to speak to us about the situation in Syria, about the use of chemical weapons, the deadly impact it has had on innocent people, and the obvious breach of norms of civilized conduct which the world has agreed to for almost 100 years.

The President made it clear that we have a chance now, an opportunity for a diplomatic solution because of the suggestion of the Russians that the Syrians come forward, surrender their chemical weapons, submit to inspections, and have real enforcement. Nations around the world are working with the United States to craft a resolution for the United Nations to consider. I am hopeful and I pray they will be successful. If that occurs, the President will have achieved his goal without the use of military force, which is something he made clear to us yesterday that he hopes to pursue—achieving his goal without the use of military force. Over and over again yesterday he told us: I am not a President who looks forward to the use of military force. I don't want to do it unless I have to. I believe that, because I know the man. I have known him for many years and I know what is in his heart.

However, we have to acknowledge the obvious. Had the President not raised the prospect of military force, this conversation on an international level would never have occurred. It was the President's leadership, even without majority support among the American people, that precipitated this action by President Putin, and I hope it will lead to a diplomatic solution. It is where it should be—in the United Nations. It was only the threat of veto by Russia and China and the Security Council which kept President Obama from turning to the United Nations first. But we have a chance, and I pray it is successful.

We will now move forward with other items on the Senate agenda very quickly, as we should, and still the possibility that if this diplomatic effort fails, we will have to return to this critically important debate about the future of Syria.

It is important to recall, though, even after the chemical weapons are gone—and I pray that happens with diplomatic efforts soon—there will still be a civil war in that country that has claimed 100,000 lives over the last several years. The sooner that comes to an end, the better. The humanitarian crisis on the ground in Syria is terrible, but the impact on surrounding nations is awful as well.

Last year I visited a refugee camp in Turkey where Syrians, fearing for their lives, moved by the thousands into Turkey. I reflected on the generosity and compassion of the people of Turkey, accepting 10,000 people in one of these refugee camps, providing for them shelter and food and medical care and education for their children. It was an amazing humanitarian gesture on their part.

Then we go to the nation of Jordan. Jordan is overrun with refugees from the Middle East, and it has created serious economic challenges for that country and threats to political stability. The sooner this war ends in Syria, the sooner normalcy comes to the Middle East, the better for Jordan and the better for the entire region. So we pray that occurs soon.

This has been a rough few weeks as we have considered chemical weapons in Syria. As Senator REID said yesterday, the objects and visions we saw on this film and video—the victims of these chemical weapons—remind us of how horrible this is. When those who turn to weapons of mass destruction are not held accountable, there are more innocent victims.

I hope we can solve this issue on a diplomatic basis. We will stand down now in terms of any congressional effort until that effort in the United Nations has a chance to reach fruition, and I pray it will.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I rise to speak in morning business to remember 9/11, 2001, a day every American citizen and every citizen in the world remembers. They remember where they were. They remember what they thought. And they remember the tragedy we all watched on television that day.

It is appropriate that on every 9/11 of every year we pause for a moment and pray for the victims of that tragedy and their families, that we remember what happened on that day, and that we commit ourselves to see to it that it never happens again.

It is important that it not just be a memory. It needs to be a seminal moment in our lives that allows us to never forget the tragedy of what I believe is the first battle in the greatest war between good and evil. Terrorism is the ultimate enemy of freedom, liberty, and democracy, and it is something we must stand up to and never cower to.

Sometimes people ask me: What can I do? What can I do on 9/11, 2013, to remember those who died, to remember those who saved lives, and to remember what happened? I say there are three important things for us to always do.

No. 1 is to give thanks for the EMTs, the firemen, the law enforcement officers who risked their lives and, in many cases, died to save people who were victims of the Twin Towers tragedy. That is No. 1.

No. 2 is to remember we are a soldier in the army to fight terrorism. Every American should remember to be vigilant, to watch where they go. If they see something unusual, if they see something out of character, report it. We can be the second security force for our country.

Third, and most importantly, pray for our country. Pray that we have the strength to continue to confront terrorism. It is important for us to remember that terrorists win when we fear them. When we change what we do in our lives because we fear terrorism, they have won that great battle. We must stand up to, be vigilant for those signs that indicate a terrorist attack may happen, and let them know that no matter where, no matter when, or no matter what, the people of the United States of America stand ready to confront it and see to it that never does our country cower in fear because of terrorism. So on this tragic day, when almost 3,000 citizens of the world lost their lives in New York City, Shanksville, PA, and Washington, DC, it is appropriate that we pause and remember those victims, their families, and all of those who worked to save lives on 9/11, 2001. We must also remember those three things: Pray for America and those who were victims, remember to be vigilant and part of the army that keeps our eyes open and reports things that are seen, and always remember that when we cower to terrorism in fear, the terrorists have won. America must always be what America is: the strongest democracy on the face of this Earth.

May God bless our country and may God bless the souls who died on September 11, 2001.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HEITKAMP). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SYRIA

Mr. KAINE. Madam President, I rise to speak to the grave issue of the Syria resolution currently pending before the body.

It is September 11. I know many Members have expressed thoughts, and we are all thinking about that day and what it means to our country. In a few minutes I will leave and go to the Pentagon to be with Pentagon staffers and family members as they commemorate the anniversary of this horrible tragedy in American life. The shadow of that tragedy and its rippling effects even today, 12 years later, definitely are a matter on my mind and heart as I think about this issue with respect to Syria.

Also on my mind and heart as I think about this grave issue is its connection to Virginia. I believe Virginia is the most militarily connected State in our country. Our map is a map of American military history: the battle at Yorktown, the surrender at Appomattox Court House, the attack on the Pentagon on 9/11. Our map is a map of American military history. We are more connected to the military in the sense that one in nine of our citizens is a veteran. We have Active Duty at the Pentagon, training to be officers at Quantico, the largest concentration of naval power in the world at Hampton Roads. We have DOD contractors. We have DOD civilians such as Army nurses. We have ROTC cadets, Guard and Reserve members, and military families, all of whom care very deeply about the issue we are grappling with as a nation.

I am sure in the Presiding Officer's State, as in mine and across the country, there is a war weariness on this 12th anniversary of 9/11, and that affects the way we look at this question of whether the United States should potentially engage in military action.

I cast a vote last week in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to authorize limited military action, and I have spent the days since that vote talking to Virginians and hearing from them and hearing from some who aren't happy with the vote I cast.

I spent 1 day talking to ROTC cadets at Virginia State University, folks who are training to be officers who might fight in future conflicts for this country. Then I spent Friday in Hampton Roads with veterans and military families talking about the choices before us.

I heard a teenager last night say something that truly struck me. This is a teenager who doesn't have any direct connection to the military herself, no family members in service. But at an event I was attending, she stood and said: I don't know war, but all my generation and I know is war. Think about that: I don't know war, but all my generation and I know is war. During her entire life that she has been kind of a thinking person, aware of the outside world, we have been at war. That makes us tremendously war-weary, and I understand that. So trying to separate out all those feelings and do what is right is hard.

Similar to many Virginians, I have family in the military who are going to be directly affected by what we do or what we don't do. I think about those family members and all Virginians and all Americans who have loved ones in service as I contemplate this difficult issue.

I wish to say three things. First, I wish to praise the President for bringing this matter to Congress, which I believe is courageous and historic. Secondly, I wish to talk about why I believe authorizing limited military action makes sense. Third, I wish to talk about the need to exhaust all diplomatic opportunities and openings, including the ones that were reported beginning Monday of this week by Russia and Syria.

First, on the President coming to Congress. This was what was intended by the Framers of the Constitution; that prior to the initiation of significant military action—and this would be significant by all accounts—that Congress should have to weigh in. The Framers wanted that to be so. They had read history. They knew executives might be a little too prone to initiating military action, and they wanted to make sure the people's elected representatives had a vote about whether an action should be initiated. Once initiated, there is only one Commander in Chief. But at the initiation, Congress needs to be involved. That was the intent from the very beginning of this Nation from 1787. There was an understanding that in an emergency, a President might need to act immediately, but even in that case there would need to be a reckoning, a coming back to Congress and seeking approval of Presidential action.

In my view, the President, by bringing this matter to Congress, has acted in accord with law, acted in accord with the intent of the Framers of the Constitution, and actually has done so in a way that has cleared up some sloppiness about the way this institution and the President has actually done this over time.

Only five times in the history of the Nation has Congress declared war. Over 120 times Presidents have initiated military action without congressional approval—at least prior congressional approval. Presidents have overreached their power, and Congress has often made a decision to avoid being accountable for this most grave decision that we make as a nation.

I praise the President for bringing it to Congress, the people's body, because I think it is in accord with law. But I praise him for a second reason. It is not just about the constitutional allocation of responsibility. Responsibilities were allocated in the Constitution, in my view, for a very important moral reason. The moral reason is this: We cannot ask our men and women in service to put their lives on the line if there is not a consensus of the legislative and executive branches that the mission is worthwhile.

That is why it is important for Congress to weigh in on a decision to initiate military hostility because, absent that, we face the situation that would be a very real possibility in this instance that a President would make a decision that an action or a war was worth fighting but a Congress would not support it. That would put the men and women who have to face the risk

and potentially risk their lives in a very difficult situation. If we are going to ask people to risk their lives in any kind of a military action, we shouldn't be asking them to do it if the legislative and political branches haven't reached some consensus that it should be done.

That is the first point I wish to make. I wish to thank the President for cleaning up this sloppiness in the historical allocation of responsibilities between a President and Congress, for taking a historic step—as he said he would as a candidate—of bringing a question such as this to Congress.

We may be unable to act in certain cases because we are divided. But if we act and we act united, we are much stronger both militarily and in the moral example that we pose to the world. It is the right thing to do for the troops who bear the burden of battle.

Second, I wish to talk about the actual authorization. We grappled with this. The news came out about the chemical weapons attack on August 21, and 18 of us members of the Foreign Relations Committee returned last week. The Presiding Officer came and attended some of our classified meetings. We grappled with the question about whether in this circumstance a limited military authorization was appropriate, and I voted yes. I voted yes for a very simple reason. I believe there has to be a consequence for using chemical weapons against civilians.

It is pretty simple. There are a lot of nuances, a lot of subtleties, and a lot of questions about whether the plans might accomplish the particular objective we hope. Those are all legitimate questions. But at the end of the day, I feel so very strongly that if chemical weapons have been used—and in this case they were and used on a massive scale and used against civilians—there must be a consequence for that. There must be a sharp consequence for it. If there isn't, the whole world will be worse off.

I believe that if the United States acts in this way to uphold an important international norm—perhaps the most important international norm that weapons of mass destruction can't be used against civilians—if we act to uphold the norm, we will have partners. How many partners? We will see. Maybe not as many as we would wish, but we will have partners. But I am also convinced that if the United States does not act to uphold this principle, I don't think anyone will act. If we act, we will have partners; if we don't, I don't think anyone will act. That is the burden of leadership that is on this country's shoulders.

We know about the history of the chemical weapons ban, and we are so used to it that it seems normal. But just to kind of step back from it, if we think about it, it is not that normal at all.

The chemical weapons ban came out of World War I. World War I was a mechanized slaughter with over 10 million deaths, a slaughter unlike anything that had ever been seen in global history. There were all kinds of weapons used in World War I that had never been used before, including dropping bombs out of airplanes. Dropping bombs out of airplanes, new kinds of artillery, new kinds of munitions, new kinds of machine guns, chemical weapons, all kinds of mechanized and industrialized weapons were used in World War I. The American troops who served in 1917 and 1918 were gassed. They would be sleeping in a trench, trying to get a couple hours of sleep, and they would wake up coughing their lungs out or blinded—or they wouldn't wake up because some of the gases were invisible and silent. With no knowledge, you could suddenly lose your life or be disabled for life because of chemical weapons.

The number of casualties in World War I because of chemical weapons was small as a percentage of the total casualties. But it is interesting what happened. After World War I, the nations of the world that had been at each other's throats, that had battled each other, gathered a few years later. It is interesting to think what they banned and didn't ban. They didn't ban aerial bombardment. They didn't ban machine guns. They didn't ban rockets. They didn't ban shells. They didn't ban artillery. But they did decide to ban chemical weapons. They were able to all agree, as combatants, that chemical weapons were unacceptable and should neither be manufactured nor used.

It can seem maybe a little bit illogical or even absurd: Why is it worse to be killed by a chemical weapon than a machine gun or by an artillery shell? I don't know what the logic is to it. All I can assume is that the experience of that day and moment had inspired some common spark of humanity in all of these cultures and combating nations, and they all agreed the use of chemical weapons should be banned heretofore on the Earth.

Nations agreed with that ban. The Soviet Union was on board. The United States was on board. So many nations were on board. Syria ultimately signed that accord in 1968. Even in the midst of horrific wars where humans have done horrific things to each other, since 1925 and the passage of the ban, the ban has stuck. The international community has kept that ember of humanity alive that says these weapons should not be used, and only two dictators until now have used these weapons—Adolph Hitler using these weapons against millions of Jews and others and Saddam Hussein using the weapons against Kurds, his own people, and then against Iranians in the Iraq-Iran war.

When we think about it, it is pretty amazing. With all the barbarity that has happened since 1925, this has generally stuck, with the exception of Adolph Hitler and Saddam Hussein, until now. The beneficiaries of this policy have been civilians, but they have also been American service men and women. The service men and women who fought in World War I were gassed from this country, but the Americans who fought in World War II, in Europe and North Africa and the Pacific, who fought in Korea, who fought in Vietnam, who fought in Afghanistan, who fought in Iraq, who fought in other minor military involvements have never had to worry about facing chemical weapons. No matter how bad the opponent was, American troops haven't had to worry about it, and the troops of other nations haven't had to worry about it either. This is a very important principle, and it is a positive thing for humanity that we reached this accord and we have honored it.

So what happens now if there isn't a consequence for Bashar al-Assad's escalating use of chemical weapons, to include chemical weapons against civilians.

What happens if we let go of the norm and we say: Look, that may have been OK for the 20th century, but we are tougher and more cynical now. There are not any more limits now, so we don't have to abide by any norms now. What I believe the lesson is—and I think the lessons of history will demonstrate that this will apply—is that an atrocity unpunished will engender future atrocities. We will see more atrocities in Syria against civilians and others. We will see more atrocities abroad. We will see atrocities, and we will have to face the likely consequence that our servicemembers, who have not had to face chemical weapons since 1925, will now have to prepare to face them on the battlefield.

If countries can use chemical weapons and there is no serious consequence, guess what else they can do. They can manufacture chemical weapons. Guess what else. They can sell chemical weapons and proliferate chemical weapons. It is not just a matter that the use of chemical weapons would be encouraged, but the manufacture and sale of chemical weapons by individuals or companies or countries that want to make money will proliferate.

This has a devastating potential effect on allies of the United States and the neighbors around Syria such as Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, and Turkey. It would have a devastating impact on other allies, such as South Korea, that border nations that use chemical weapons. It could encourage other nations that have nonchemical weapons of mass destruction, for example, nuclear weapons, to think that the world will not stand up, there is no consequence for their use so they can violate treaties, violate norms, and no one is willing to stand and oppose it.

That was the reason I voted last week in the Foreign Relations Committee for this limited authorization of military force. I was fully aware the debate on the floor might amend or change it, and I was open to that possibility. But I thought it was important

to stand as a representative of Virginia and a representative of this country to say: The use of chemical weapons may suddenly be OK in the 21st century for Bashar al-Asad, it may suddenly be OK to Vladimir Putin and others, but it is not OK to the United States of America, and we are willing to stand and oppose them.

The limited military authorization that is on this floor, as the Presiding Officer knows, talks about action to punish, deter, and degrade the ability of the Syrian regime to use chemical weapons. The goal is to take the chemical weapons stockpile of that nation out of the battlefield equation. The civil war will continue. We don't have the power, as the United States, to dictate the outcome of that war. But chemical weapons should not be part of that war, and they should not be part of any war.

The authorization was limited. There will be no ground troops. It was limited in scope and duration, but make no mistake, the authorization was a clear statement of American resolve that there has to be a consequence for use of these weapons in violation of international norms that have been in place since 1925.

Finally, I want to talk about diplomacy and the urgent need that I know we all feel in this body, and as Americans, to pursue diplomatic alternatives—including some current alternatives on the table—that would be far preferable to military action. It is very important that we be creative. It is very important that we have direct talks with the perpetrators and enablers of these crimes, but also important to look to intermediaries and independent nations for diplomatic alternatives.

We have been trying to do so until recently and have been blocked in the United Nations. But the authorization for military force actually had that as its first caveat. The authorization said: Mr. President, if this passes, we authorize you to use military force, but before you do, you have to come back to Congress and stipulate that all diplomatic angles, options, and possibilities have been exhausted.

So on the committee, and with the wording of this authorization, we were very focused on the need to continue a diplomatic effort, and that is why it was so gratifying on Monday, on my way back to DC after a long week, to hear that Russia had come to the table with a proposal inspired by a discussion with administration figures. It is a proposal that the Syrian chemical weapons stockpile—one of the largest in the world—would be placed under international control.

Then a few hours later—and this was no coincidence—Syria, essentially Russia's client state, spoke up and said: We will very much entertain placing our chemical weapons under international control. Syria has even suggested, beyond that, they would finally sign on to the 1990s-era Chemical Weapons Convention. They are one of six nations in the world that refused to sign it. Syria would not even acknowledge they had chemical weapons until 2012—even though the world knew it.

Over the last 48 hours, we have seen diplomatic options emerge that are very serious and meaningful. In fact—and it is too early to tell—if we can have these discussions and find an accord where Syria will sign on to the convention and put these weapons under international control, we will not only have avoided a bad thing, such as military action, which none of us want unless it is necessary, but we will have accomplished a good thing for Syrians and humanity by taking this massive chemical weapons stockpile off the battlefield and submitting it to international control and eventually destruction.

The offer that is on the table, and the action that has happened since Monday is very serious, very significant, and very encouraging, and it could be a game changer in this discussion. I said it is serious, but what we still need to determine is if it is sincere. It is serious and significant, but obviously what the administration needs to do in tandem with the U.N. is to determine whether it is sincere.

I will conclude by saying I think it is very important for Americans, for citizens, and for the Members of Congress to understand—we should make no mistake about this—that the diplomatic offer that is on the table was not on the table until America demonstrated it was prepared to stand for the proposition that chemical weapons cannot be used.

I have no doubt that had we not taken the action in Congress last week in the Foreign Relations Committee to show America is resolved to do something, if no one else in the world is resolved to do something, at least we would be resolved to do something, had we not taken that action, Russia would not have suddenly changed its position—they have been blocking action after action in the Security Council—and come forward with this serious recommendation. Had we not taken that action, and had they not been frightened of what America might do, Syria—which was willing to use with impunity these weapons against civilians—would not have come forward either.

So American resolve is important. American resolve is important to show the world that we value this norm and we will enforce it, even to the point of limited military action. But even more important, American resolve is important because it encourages other nations—even the perpetrators and enablers of the use of these weapons—to come forward and shoulder the responsibilities they have, or so we pray, in the days ahead.

What I ask of my colleagues and my countrymen is that because it has been our resolve that has produced a possibility for a huge diplomatic breakthrough and win, I ask we continue to be resolved, continue to show strength, continue to hold out the option that there will be a consequence for this international crime, that America will play a leading role in making sure there is a consequence, and as long as we stand strong with this resolve, we will maximize the chance that we will be able to obtain the diplomatic result we want.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The minority whip.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, my dad was a pilot in the Army Air Corps in World War II. He served in the Eighth Air Force, the 303rd Bomb Group stationed in Molesworth, England. On his 26th bombing mission over Nazi Germany, he was shot down and captured as a prisoner of war where he served for the remainder of the war. So I learned at a very young age that when we start talking about matters of war and peace, we must take these very seriously.

I appreciate the fact that President Obama came to Capitol Hill yesterday and spoke to both the Democratic conference and the Republican conference. I further appreciate very much the fact that President Obama spoke to the American people last night. I actually wish he had done it a little earlier since the chemical weapons attacks occurred on the 21st of August. It was roughly 3 weeks after that that he finally spoke to the American people. I think it would have been better for him and better for the country if he had done it sooner and demonstrated a greater urgency, but I am glad he did it.

When a President asks the American people to support our U.S. military and the use of military force, he has a solemn obligation to communicate to the American people how it will protect America's vital interests. He has an obligation to tell the American people why going to war is absolutely essential to U.S. national security. He has an obligation to lay out clear and realistic objectives; and finally, he has an obligation to explain how military intervention fits within America's broader foreign policy strategy.

I have used the word war advisedly because sometimes I think we get caught up in political correctness around here—talking about workplace violence at Fort Hood and overseas contingency operations.

As a veteran of the U.S. Marine Corps who served 40 years told me last week when I asked for his advice on what the President was asking us to do, he said: Anytime you kill people in the name of the U.S. Government, it is an act of war.

So like others in this Chamber over the last few weeks, I have attended meetings with the President where I had the honor of being in his presence and listening to him in person on two occasions. I listened to other administration officials. Like all of us, I sat

through hours of classified briefings with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, and the State Department.

I have listened intently as Senator Kerry described in what I thought at first was an inadvertent statement made as a result of fatigue. I can only imagine what he must have been going through. He has been shuttled back and forth around the world to try to resolve this issue. But he described this strike as unbelievably small. I was further surprised when I heard the White House press secretary say: No, it wasn't a gaffe; he didn't misspeak. I mean, we all misspeak from time to time, so I expected him to say: Well, he should have used other words or might have used other words. Then Senator Kerry himself—now Secretary Kerry—said: No, I didn't misspeak.

I was encouraged to hear the President address the Nation because I believe before we take our case overseas to American allies, we should first make the case here at home to the American people.

In making their case for a brief, limited attack against Syria, administration officials have repeatedly said U.S. military intervention would not seek to topple the Asad regime even though regime change has been the policy of the U.S. Government since at least August 2011. They said their military campaign would not seek to change the momentum in Syria's civil war, even though, as I mentioned a moment ago, our government's official policy is one of regime change, that Asad must go.

My view is a U.S. attack that allowed Asad to remain in power with one of the world's largest stockpiles of chemical weapons would not promote U.S. national security interests. Indeed, it is not hard to imagine how that kind of intervention could actually backfire and end up being a propaganda disaster.

Many of us are concerned about upholding America's credibility, particularly when it comes to matters such as this, and I share their concern. But it would help if before we launch a halfhearted, ineffectual attack which gives our enemies a major propaganda victory that we come up with a more coherent plan and strategy for accomplishing our public policy goals.

Murphy's law says what can go wrong will go wrong. Well, there is a Murphy's law of war too—perhaps many of them but one of them is no plan to go to war survives the first contact intact. In other words, we can plan to shoot the first bullet, but we can't control what happens after that.

In all likelihood, such an attack would hurt our credibility and reduce U.S. public support for future interventions. This is what I mean: If we were to undertake a limited military attack against Asad in order to punish him for using chemical weapons—which is a horrific act on his part, a barbaric act on his part—but it left Asad in power, what is he going to tell the rest of the world? He is going to say: The world's greatest military force took a shot at me and I am still here. I am still in power. I won and America lost. That is how I can see this backfiring in a very serious way, undermining America's credibility—credibility we must keep intact, particularly as we look at larger, looming threats such as the Iranian aspiration for nuclear weapons.

I wish to be clear, though: I would be willing to support a military operation in Syria but only if our intervention met certain criteria. No. 1: If it directly addressed the nightmare scenario of Asad's use of chemical weapons falling into the hands of terrorists. It is not just his use of chemical weapons on his own people; it is the potential that those chemical weapons could get into the hands of Al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations and harm either Americans or American interests around the world.

No. 2: I could support a resolution if it involved the use of decisive and overwhelming force, without self-imposed limitations, and without leaking to our enemies what our tactics are and what it is we would not do, and ruining one of the greatest tools in war, which is the element of surprise. Why in the world would we tell Asad what we are going to do—and Secretary Kerry said it would be a small attack—and why would we tell Asad what we won't do, thereby eliminating both the ambiguity of our position and the potential threat of even more serious and overwhelming military force?

No. 3: I would be willing to support an authorization if it were an integral part of a larger coherent Syria policy that clearly defined the political end state. I still remember General Petraeus, the head of Central Command covering Iraq and Afghanistan, talking about our policy in those countries. He said, The most important question, perhaps, when we go to war is how does this end. We need a clearly defined political end state that we are trying to achieve by what the President requested and we need an outline of a realistic path to get there.

No. 4: I believe it is important that we have a sizable international coalition of nations, each of which is contributing to the war effort.

This is an amazing reversal for the President since the time he was a Senator and a Presidential candidate. To say we are not going to the United Nations—and I understand why; because of China and Russia, their veto of any resolution out of the Security Council, we are not going to go to NATO. Indeed, the President seemed content, or at least resigned, to going it alone. And if it is true this redline is the international community's redline, then the international community needs to contribute to the effort to hold Asad accountable.

The problem is President Obama's requested authorization for the use of military force under these circumstances fails to meet each of those criteria. He has failed to make the case that a short, limited military campaign would promote our vital interests and our national security. He has failed to lay out clear and realistic objectives that could be obtained through the use of military force. And he has failed to offer a compelling description of how his proposed intervention would advance America's broader foreign policy strategy; indeed, how it would advance his own policy of regime change. Therefore, if we were asked to vote on an authorization under these circumstances, I would vote no.

I am under no illusion—none of us are—about the utter depravity of Bashar al-Asad. Over the last 2½ years his regime has committed unspeakable acts of rape, torture, and murder. The chemical weapons attacks, by the way, as described by Secretary Kerry's own testimony in the House of Representatives, included 11 earlier uses of chemical weapons, but they were smaller. Can we imagine the difficulty of trying to impose a redline when that redline is crossed 11 times before the President finally decides to try to enforce it? But there is no question that the use of chemical weapons shows an appalling disregard for human life and a cruel desire to terrorize the Syrian population. I, as others, have consistently demanded that Russia stop arming Asad and stop defending him and blocking U.N. Security Council resolutions, and aiding and abetting his barbaric atrocities against his own people. I want to see a free democratic Syria as much as anyone else. But that does not mean I will vote to support a reckless, ill-advised military intervention that could jeopardize our most important national security interests.

There have been a lot of people who have opined on the President's request, some better informed than others. One opinion I found particularly convincing was that of retired Army MG Robert Scales who has written that the path to war chosen by the Obama administration ''violates every principle of war, including the element of surprise, achieving mass and having a clearly defined and obtainable objective.''

As I said, we know the latest chemical weapons attack occurred on August 21. Yet President Obama didn't address the Nation until 3 weeks later. The Syrians, of course, have now had weeks to prepare for any pending military intervention and no doubt have moved the chemical weapons to other locations and their military equipment to civilian population centers in order to protect them from any attack. With no element of surprise, it makes the potential for success of any military intervention much less and reveals there is no real coherent policy in this regard.

Consider what happened last Monday. Secretary of State Kerry made what he calls an off-the-cuff remark about the possibility of canceling a missile strike if Asad turned over all of his chemical weapons. In the same statement he

said he wasn't sure that would work or that he would ever be serious about it, but he did say it. Russia, of course, immediately responded by offering to broker a transfer of Syria's WMD to international monitors.

After spending weeks trying to make the case for war, President Obama has asked that the vote in this Chamber be canceled and is apparently treating the Russian-Syrian proposal as a serious diplomatic breakthrough. I would caution all of us—the American people and all of our colleagues—to be skeptical, for good reason, at this lifeline Vladimir Putin has now thrown the administration. I would remind the President and our colleagues that Russia itself is not in full compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention, nor is it even in compliance with nuclear arms control obligations that are subject to an international treaty. The litany of Russian offenses is long, but I would remind President Obama that since he launched the so-called Russian reset, Moscow has vetoed U.N. resolutions on Syria, sent advanced weaponry to the Asad regime, stolen elections, stoked anti-Americanism, made threats over our possible deployment of missile defense systems; it has expelled USAID from Russia, pulled out of the Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Program; it has banned U.S. citizens from adopting Russian children, and offered asylum to NSA leaker Edward Snowden. In short, we have very little reason to believe Moscow is a reliable diplomatic partner. The Russians are part of the problem in Syria, not part of the solution. Let me say that clearly. The Russians are part of the problem in Syria; they are not credibly part of the solution.

Moreover, I am curious to learn how international monitors would adequately confirm the disposal of chemical weapons by a terrorist-sponsoring dictatorship among a ferocious civil war. While this strike the President talked about might have been limited in his imagination, if you are Bashar al-Asad, this is total war, because he realizes the only way he will leave power is in a pine box. He knows that. This is total war. I asked the President yesterday: What happens if, in order to punish Asad, we intervene militarily and it doesn't work? In his fight for his survival and the survival of his regime, he uses them again in an act of desperation? The President said, We will hit him again. Well, clearly, what had become a limited strike could quickly spiral out of control into a full-blown engagement in Syria. I think the President's own words suggest that.

But, of course, the Asad regime is the same one that refuses to acknowledge the full extent of its chemical arsenal—and this is something we will be hearing more about. It has bioweapons capability. Bioweapons capability is actually a much greater threat to American interests than chemical weapons, which are more difficult to transport and much harder to handle. And this is the same dictatorship that was secretly working on a nuclear weapons program before the Israelis took care of it in 2007.

We have been told that however unfortunate President Obama's ''redline'' comment might have been, upholding his threat is about maintaining American credibility. And I admit, American credibility in matters of war and peace and national security are very, very important. But America's credibility on the world stage is about more than just Presidential rhetoric. It is about defining clear objectives and establishing a coherent strategy for achieving them. In the case of Syria, President Obama has not offered a clear strategy or clearly laid out his objectives.

Given all that, I am not surprised that the American people do not support the President's call for the use of limited military force in Syria. Those are the calls I got in my office. As I went back to Texas, I kept hearing people—who I would think under almost any other circumstances would say: If America's national security interests are at stake, then we are behind the President, we are behind military intervention, but they simply saw an incoherent policy and objectives that were not clearly laid out to obtain the result the President himself said is our policy.

Well, the most recent experience we have had as a country with limited war has been Libya, and I have heard the President tout that as perhaps an example about how we can get in and get out. The 2011 military operation that deposed Muammar Qadhafi was supposed to be a showcase example of a limited operation in which America led from behind and still obtained its objectives without putting U.S. boots on the ground. Unfortunately, the administration had no real plan for what happened after Qadhafi fell.

We all know it was 1 year ago today in Benghazi when terrorists linked to Al Qaeda massacred four brave Americans, including U.S. Ambassador Chris Stevens. Today Libya is spiraling into chaos and rapidly becoming a failed state. Earlier this month a leading British newspaper reported that ''Libya has almost entirely stopped producing oil as the government loses control of much of the country to militia fighters.'' All sorts of bad actors, including terrorist groups, are flooding into the security vacuum, and ''Libyans are increasingly at the mercy of militias which act outside the law.''

Before I conclude, I want to say a few words about America's Armed Forces and America's role in the world.

We all know and are extraordinarily proud of our men and women who wear the uniform of the U.S. military. No military in history has been more powerful. No military has ever been more courageous. No military has been more selfless and fought and bled and died to protect innocent people in far-flung places across the planet. No military has ever done more to promote peace and prosperity around the world. I have every confidence that if called upon to act our men and women in uniform will do just that. They will perform their duties with the utmost skill, bravery, and professionalism. But we should never send them to war tying one hand behind their back and ask them to wage limited war against a dictator for whom, as I said earlier, this is total war. This is win or die. Military force is like a hammer, and you cannot thread the needle President Obama wants to thread with a hammer.

I would like to conclude by saying that this debate—which is important and serious and one the American people expect us to have—is not about isolationism versus internationalism. Believe me, I am no isolationist, and I fully support the global security role America has played since World War II, since my dad was a POW. A world without American military dominance would be, as Ronald Reagan noted, a much more dangerous place. I believe peace comes with American strength. However, it will be harder to maintain our global military dominance if we waste precious resources, our credibility, and political capital on hasty, misguided, unbelievably small interventions.

Once again, I would be willing to support an authorization for a military strike against Syria if it met certain basic criteria I have laid out. But I cannot support an operation that is so poorly conceived, so foolishly telegraphed, and virtually guaranteed to fail.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Good afternoon, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 25 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Thank you very much, Madam President.

I rise to speak on the use of chemical weapons by the Syrian regime and the decision that is before the Senate on how to respond to such inhumanity. I also come to the floor with the hope that the use of military force will not prove necessary and that the proposal to place Syria's chemical weapons program under United Nations control will, in fact, be successful.

Last night, in my view, the President delivered a strong, straightforward speech that directly outlined the current situation in Syria. He asked that a vote by the Congress to authorize military force against the Asad regime be delayed so that a strategy could be developed with Russia and the United Nations Security Council that would eliminate Syria's deadly chemical weapons program. I believe this is the appropriate path forward, and I appreciate very much the majority leader's holding off on bringing this resolution

for a vote so that negotiations can continue. Here in the Senate, there are discussions going on about how to amend the resolution passed by the Foreign Relations Committee to provide time for diplomacy.

I would also like to take a minute to give Russia credit for bringing forward this plan for a negotiated solution to the conflict. I disagree with the Senator from Texas. As the Russian Ambassador described to me on Monday of this week, he said Russia is sincere, wants to see a United Nations resolution, and supports the Geneva II process which would accompany a negotiated settlement to Syria's civil war. Based on my conversation with Ambassador Kislyak, I believe Russia's goal is now, in fact, to eliminate these weapons, and I would point out that is also our goal.

So I very much hope that the path to settlement—although complicated, no doubt, but if well-intentioned by all participants, it can be accomplished, and I deeply believe that. If the United Nations Security Council can agree on a resolution to put this proposal into practice, it would put the world's imprimatur on an important plan to safeguard and then to destroy Syria's chemical weapons program.

Russia's responsibility to get this done is enormous, and they must move with all deliberate speed. I think Russia and Syria must understand that the only way to forestall a U.S. strike on Syria is for there to be a good-faith agreement and process underway to put all of Syria's chemical weapons—including munitions, delivery systems, and chemicals themselves—under international control for eventual demolition.

Syria's chemical weapons program is maintained and stored across Syria in more than three dozen sites. There are indications that Syria currently has chemical weapons loaded and ready for immediate use in bombs, artillery, and rockets and already loaded on planes and helicopters. All of it needs to be inventoried, collected, and then destroyed as soon as possible if the effort is to succeed. This will be a large and complicated process, and the agreement may take some time to put in place. But if it can be done, we should take the time to get it done right. At the same time, we cannot allow there to be so much delay and hesitation, as has characterized some arms control efforts in the past.

It is clear to me that the United States is moving quickly already. Tomorrow Secretary Kerry and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov will meet in Geneva to discuss the specifics of how to move forward.

I cannot stress enough the importance of this process. Not only is it a possible solution to the specter of future use of chemical weapons by the Syrian regime and a way to ensure that extremist elements of the opposition do not gain control of these weapons, but it also sets an important precedent for the United Nations to act to resolve conflict before there is large military confrontation.

But it should be clear by now that the Asad regime has repeatedly used chemical weapons. So I would like to speak as chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and lay out some of the unclassified intelligence that shows the regime was indeed behind this largest use of chemical weapons in more than two decades. The unclassified assessment is based on classified intelligence we have seen on the Intelligence Committee and it has been available to all Senators. So here is the case.

The intelligence community assesses today, with ''high confidence,'' that the Syrian regime used chemical weapons—specifically sarin—in the Damascus suburbs in the early morning of August 21. This assessment is supported by all 16 of our intelligence agencies as well as other countries, including the United Kingdom and France.

The Obama administration has publicly laid out its case at an unclassified level, and I have carefully reviewed the classified information that supports those findings.

First, there is intelligence indicating that the Asad regime—specifically its military and the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Center, which manages its chemical weapons program—has used chemical weapons roughly a dozen times over the past year.

On June 13, 2 months before this latest attack, the administration stated that it had completed a review of all available intelligence and had concluded that the intelligence community had ''high confidence'' that the Asad regime used chemical weapons, ''including the nerve agent sarin, on a small scale against the opposition multiple times.'' This followed similar assessments by France, the United Kingdom, Israel, and Turkey earlier this year. In some of these cases the regime may have been testing its delivery vehicles or various amounts of chemical agents. Some were small-scale tactical uses against the opposition. Perhaps Asad was just trying to find out how the world would react to his use of chemical weapons.

It has been more than a year since top intelligence officials learned of Syrian preparations to use sarin in large quantities. Since then, at numerous other briefings and hearings, the Intelligence Committee has followed this issue closely. On September 11, 2012—exactly a year ago—while protests against our Embassy in Cairo were underway and the attack on our diplomatic facility in Benghazi was imminent, I was again briefed on the administration's plans should Asad conduct such an attack.

So the attack on August 21 in Damascus was not a first-time use, rather it was a major escalation in the regime's willingness to employ weapons long held as anathema by almost the entire world population.

Let me lay out the intelligence case that the Asad regime used chemical weapons on August 21. Much of this is described in a four-page August 30 unclassified document entitled ''U.S. Government Assessment of the Syrian Government's Use of Chemical Weapons on August 21, 2013.''

I ask unanimous consent that the document be printed in the RECORD.

We know that 3 days before the attack of August 21, Syrian officials involved in the preparation and use of chemical weapons and associated with the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Center were ''preparing chemical munitions'' in the Damascus suburb of Adra. That is according to the intelligence community.

The intelligence specifically relates to an area in Adra that the regime has used for mixing chemical weapons, including sarin. The Syrian chemical weapons personnel were operating and present there from August 18 to the early morning of August 21, and finished their work shortly before the attack began.

Some of the intelligence collected on the preparations for the attack is highly sensitive. So the details of the Syrian actions cannot be described publicly without jeopardizing our ability to collect this kind of intelligence in the future. But in numerous classified briefings over the past 2 weeks, Members of Congress have been provided with additional detail on the names of the officials involved and the stream of human signals and geospatial intelligence that indicates that regime was preparing to use chemical weapons. So we actually have names.

It is from the specificity of this intelligence reporting that the intelligence community has drawn its high level of confidence that the regime was behind the use of chemical weapons. The strike began in the early morning hours on Wednesday, August 21. It is beyond doubt that large amounts of artillery and rockets were launched from regime-controlled territory in Damascus and rained down on the opposition-controlled areas of the Damascus suburbs. There is satellite imagery actually showing this, as well as thousands of firsthand accounts that began showing up on social media sites at around 2:30 a.m.

The barrage continued for 5 days, though the use of chemical weapons appears to have been deliberately suspended by the regime after the first few hours. Since the attack, physical samples from the area have been analyzed. The intelligence community assesses with high confidence that ''laboratory analysis of physiological samples obtained from a number of individuals revealed exposure to Sarin.''

More than 100 videos were posted online showing the effects of the chemical weapons on hundreds of men, women and, most troubling, sleeping children who were dead or showing the

signs of exposure to the nerve agent. At my request, the intelligence community compiled a representative sample of 13 videos which have been corroborated and verified. According to the intelligence community, ''At least 12 locations are portrayed in the publicly available videos, and a sampling of those videos confirmed that some were shot at general times and locations described in the footage.''

These videos clearly show the suffering and death caused by these weapons. The intelligence committee has posted these videos on our Web site, www.intelligence.senate.gov. I would urge all Americans to look at this. They are absolutely horrendous and should shock the conscience of all humanity.

The videos show the physical manifestations of a nerve agent attack: foaming mouth, pinpointed and constricted pupils, convulsions, gasping for breath, all happening as the nervous system begins to shut down.

One video shows a lifeless toddler receiving emergency respiratory assistance. Another shows a young boy struggling to breathe, gasping while his eyes are swollen shut and covered in mucous. A third heinous video shows rows and rows of bodies lined up in an improvised morgue. Another shows a man foaming at the mouth and convulsing, both indications of sarin exposure. It goes on and on.

Last night, the President urged all Americans to watch these videos to see how hideous the use of these chemicals actually is. Seeing these images firsthand makes clear why chemical weapons have been banned and why Asad must be prevented from using them again.

What truly affected me was a video I saw of a little Syrian girl with long dark hair who was wearing pajamas. The little girl looked just like my daughter at that age—same hair, same pajamas, same innocence, except the little Syrian girl was lifeless. She had died from exposure to sarin, a chemical the world has essentially outlawed. For me, watching the videos shows the abhorrence of chemical weapons. It shows why we must do something. Fired into densely populated areas such as cities, they have an indiscriminate effect, killing everyone in their path and causing suffering and eventual death to others nearby.

We have evidence that the chemical attack was premeditated and planned as part of the regime's heinous tactics against the rebels. Specifically, there is intelligence that Syrian regime personnel were prepared with gas masks for its people in the area, so it could clear these areas in the Damascus suburbs that were attacked in order to wrest control from the opposition. Additional intelligence collected following the attacks includes communications from regime officials that confirms their knowledge that chemical weapons were used.

Let me repeat that. Additional intelligence following the attack includes communications from regime officials that confirms their knowledge that chemical weapons were used. The official unclassified intelligence assessment distributed by the administration states: ''We intercepted communications involving a senior official intimately familiar with the offensive who confirmed that chemical weapons were used by the regime on August 21 and was concerned with the U.N. inspectors obtaining evidence.'' On the afternoon of August 21, we have intelligence that Syrian chemical weapons personnel were directed to ''cease operations.'' This is specific evidence.

To sum up the intelligence case, I have no doubt the regime ordered the use of chemical weapons on August 21. I also have no doubt the use of these weapons by the military and under the guidance of Syria's chemical weapons team, Branch 450, operates under the command and control of the regime, under the ultimate leadership and responsibility of President Asad.

Let me move now from the intelligence case of Syria's use of sarin on August 21 to the question before the Senate of how to respond. As I said in the beginning, it would be my strong hope that the United States and Russia can come to an agreement with other U.N. Security Council members on a way to resolve this situation peacefully.

Not only is a peaceful solution preferred to the use of force, but if Syria's chemical weapons program, including all of its precursors, chemicals, equipment, delivery systems, and loaded bombs, can be put in the custody of the United Nations for its eventual destruction, that would provide a much stronger protection against future use.

It also sets an important precedent for the future for the world to settle other disputes of this nature. I have urged the Obama administration to take all possible steps to make this proposal work. I appreciate the President's decision to ask us to delay any use-of-force resolution so diplomacy can be given a chance. However, the Senate may still face a resolution to authorize the use of force in the event that all diplomatic options fail. Many of my colleagues have noted that the threat of force has helped push forward the diplomatic option.

The Asad regime has clearly used chemical weapons to gas its own people. I believe it will most likely do so again, unless it is confronted with a major condemnation by the world. That now is beginning to happen.

The regime has escalated its attacks from small scale ones that killed 6 or 8 to 10 people with sarin to an attack that killed more than 1,000. We know the regime has munitions that could kill tens of thousands of Syrians in Aleppo or Homs. If the world does not respond now, we bear the responsibility if a larger tragedy happens later.

Of course, it is not only Syria who is looking at preparing and using weapons long banned by the international community. Iran is watching intently what the world will do in Syria and will apply the lessons it learns to its current development of nuclear weapons.

North Korea, which has refrained from using both the nuclear weapons it has and the chemical weapons stockpile that actually dwarfs that of Syria, may well use the Asad example to fire on South Korea. Remember, we have 28,000-plus troops right over the border of the DMZ, within a half hour.

More generally, countries around the world will see the United States as a paper tiger if it promises to take action but fails to do so. Former Secretary of Defense, Bob Gates, whom I have great respect for, who worked in both the Bush and Obama administrations, said exactly that when he came out in support on the resolution for use of force against Syria.

Gates said this:

> I strongly urge the Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, to approve the President's request for authorization to use force. Whatever one's views on the current United States policy towards Syria, failure by Congress to approve the request would, in my view, have profoundly negative and dangerous consequences for the United States, not just in the Middle East, but around the world both now and in the future.

I strongly believe the major powers in the world have a responsibility to take action when a country not only slaughters 100,000 of its own citizens, makes millions homeless within Syria, and makes millions into refugees in Turkey and Jordan, but especially when it is willing to use weapons against them that have been banned as an affront to all humanity because they are outlawed by a treaty joined by 189 nations representing 98 percent of the world's population.

If the United Nations does not act in such cases, I believe it becomes irrelevant. If nothing is done to stop this use of chemical weapons, they will be used in future conflicts. I am confident of that.

American servicemen in World War I were gassed with their allied partners. In our briefings over the past week, the military has made clear to us that if we allow the prohibition on chemical weapons use to erode, our men and women in uniform may again suffer from these weapons on the battlefield.

Chemical weapons are not like conventional weapons. Consider for a moment how sarin, for example, can kill so indiscriminately. The closer you are to the release, such as from a mortar or an artillery shell, the more certain you are to death. It spreads over a wide geographic area. It can shift from one neighborhood to another if the wind shifts.

During World War I, chemical weapons, primarily chlorine, phosgene, and mustard gas were used by both sides of the war. They caused an estimated 100,000 fatalities and 1.3 million injuries, 1,462 American soldiers were killed, and 72,807 were injured by chemical weapons, which represented one-

third of all U.S. casualties during World War I.

Since World War I, not a single U.S. soldier has died in battle from exposure to chemical weapons. However, according to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, ''since World War I, chemical weapons have caused more than 1 million casualties globally.''

During World War II, Nazi Germany used carbon monoxide and pesticides such as Zyklon B in gas chambers during the Holocaust, killing an estimated 3 million people.

An additional document will be printed in the RECORD that details the history and uses of chemical weapons around the world since World War I.

These past uses of chemical weapons make clear that they should never be used again and that the entire world must stand up and take action if they are.

In Syria, the intentional use of chemical weapons on civilians, on men, women, and children gassed to death during the middle of the night while they were sleeping, is a travesty that reflects hatred and increasing desperation of the Asad regime. I also believe there are other chemical weapons that have been mixed and loaded into delivery vehicles with the potential to kill thousands more.

Think about that. If Asad can slaughter 100,000 of his own people without a second thought, what is he going to do next if we do nothing to hold him accountable? What is he going to do next if the United Nations does nothing? What is he going to do next if this effort to reach consensus on the Security Council doesn't work? He will use them again. I believe they are ready to go.

Why would the Asad regime load bombs with chemical weapons and not use them?

If the United States does nothing in the face of this atrocity, it sends such a signal of weakness to the rest of the world that we are, yes, a paper tiger. That is going to be the conclusion in Iran and in North Korea.

The answer is we cannot turn our backs. The use of chemical weapons is prohibited by international law and it must now be condemned by the world with action.

Albert Einstein said in a well-known quote: ''The world is a dangerous place to live; not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who don't do anything about it.''

For more than 90 years, our country has played the leading role in the world in prohibiting the atrocities of World War I and then World War II. We are the Nation that others look upon to stop repressive dictators and massive violations of human rights. We must act in Syria. We cannot withdraw into our own borders, do nothing, and let the slaughter continue.

I hope military force will not be needed, that we will allow the time for the United Nations and the parties on the Security Council to put an agreement together, and that the threat of force will be sufficient to change President Asad's behavior.

If these diplomatic efforts at the U.N. fail, I know we are going to be back here on the floor to consider the authorization for use of military force, but I sincerely hope it won't be necessary.

When the Ambassador from Russia described Russia's intentions to me on Monday, he told me it was sincere. Now the ball is in Russia's court. Russia and the United States will need to come together, bring the other parties together, and make it possible for the United Nations to act so the United States won't have to.

I yield the floor.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENT OF THE SYRIAN GOVERNMENT'S USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS ON AUGUST 21, 2013

The United States Government assesses with high confidence that the Syrian government carried out a chemical weapons attack in the Damascus suburbs on August 21, 2013. We further assess that the regime used a nerve agent in the attack. These all-source assessments are based on human, signals, and geospatial intelligence as well as a significant body of open source reporting. Our classified assessments have been shared with the U.S. Congress and key international partners. To protect sources and methods, we cannot publicly release all available intelligence—but what follows is an unclassified summary of the U.S. Intelligence Community's analysis of what took place.

SYRIAN GOVERNMENT USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS ON AUGUST 21

A large body of independent sources indicates that a chemical weapons attack took place in the Damascus suburbs on August 21. In addition to U.S. intelligence information, there are accounts from international and Syrian medical personnel; videos; witness accounts; thousands of social media reports from at least 12 different locations in the Damascus area; journalist accounts; and reports from highly credible nongovernmental organizations.

A preliminary U.S. government assessment determined that 1,429 people were killed in the chemical weapons attack, including at least 426 children, though this assessment will certainly evolve as we obtain more information.

We assess with high confidence that the Syrian government carried out the chemical weapons attack against opposition elements in the Damascus suburbs on August 21. We assess that the scenario in which the opposition executed the attack on August 21 is highly unlikely. The body of information used to make this assessment includes intelligence pertaining to the regime's preparations for this attack and its means of delivery, multiple streams of intelligence about the attack itself and its effect, our post-attack observations, and the differences between the capabilities of the regime and the opposition. Our high confidence assessment is the strongest position that the U.S. Intelligence Community can take short of confirmation. We will continue to seek additional information to close gaps in our understanding of what took place.

BACKGROUND

The Syrian regime maintains a stockpile of numerous chemical agents, including mustard, sarin, and VX and has thousands of munitions that can be used to deliver chemical warfare agents.

Syrian President Bashar al-Asad is the ultimate decision maker for the chemical weapons program and members of the program are carefully vetted to ensure security and loyalty. The Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Center (SSRC)—which is subordinate to the Syrian Ministry of Defense—manages Syria's chemical weapons program.

We assess with high confidence that the Syrian regime has used chemical weapons on a small scale against the opposition multiple times in the last year, including in the Damascus suburbs. This assessment is based on multiple streams of information including reporting of Syrian officials planning and executing chemical weapons attacks and laboratory analysis of physiological samples obtained from a number of individuals, which revealed exposure to sarin. We assess that the opposition has not used chemical weapons.

The Syrian regime has the types of munitions that we assess were used to carry out the attack on August 21, and has the ability to strike simultaneously in multiple locations. We have seen no indication that the opposition has carried out a large-scale, coordinated rocket and artillery attack like the one that occurred on August 21.

We assess that the Syrian regime has used chemical weapons over the last year primarily to gain the upper hand or break a stalemate in areas where it has struggled to seize and hold strategically valuable territory. In this regard, we continue to judge that the Syrian regime views chemical weapons as one of many tools in its arsenal, including air power and ballistic missiles, which they indiscriminately use against the opposition.

The Syrian regime has initiated an effort to rid the Damascus suburbs of opposition forces using the area as a base to stage attacks against regime targets in the capital. The regime has failed to clear dozens of Damascus neighborhoods of opposition elements, including neighborhoods targeted on August 21, despite employing nearly all of its conventional weapons systems. We assess that the regime's frustration with its inability to secure large portions of Damascus may have contributed to its decision to use chemical weapons on August 21.

PREPARATION

We have intelligence that leads us to assess that Syrian chemical weapons personnel—including personnel assessed to be associated with the SSRC—were preparing chemical munitions prior to the attack. In the three days prior to the attack, we collected streams of human, signals and geospatial intelligence that reveal regime activities that we assess were associated with preparations for a chemical weapons attack.

Syrian chemical weapons personnel were operating in the Damascus suburb of Adra from Sunday, August 18 until early in the morning on Wednesday, August 21 near an area that the regime uses to mix chemical weapons, including sarin. On August 21, a Syrian regime element prepared for a chemical weapons attack in the Damascus area, including through the utilization of gas masks. Our intelligence sources in the Damascus area did not detect any indications in the days prior to the attack that opposition affiliates were planning to use chemical weapons.

THE ATTACK

Multiple streams of intelligence indicate that the regime executed a rocket and artillery attack against the Damascus suburbs in the early hours of August 21. Satellite detections corroborate that attacks from a regime-controlled area struck neighborhoods

where the chemical attacks reportedly occurred—including Kafr Batna, Jawbar, Ayn Tarma, Darayya, and Mu'addamiyah. This includes the detection of rocket launches from regime controlled territory early in the morning, approximately 90 minutes before the first report of a chemical attack appeared in social media. The lack of flight activity or missile launches also leads us to conclude that the regime used rockets in the attack.

Local social media reports of a chemical attack in the Damascus suburbs began at 2:30 a.m. local time on August 21. Within the next four hours there were thousands of social media reports on this attack from at least 12 different locations in the Damascus area. Multiple accounts described chemical-filled rockets impacting opposition-controlled areas.

Three hospitals in the Damascus area received approximately 3,600 patients displaying symptoms consistent with nerve agent exposure in less than three hours on the morning of August 21, according to a highly credible international humanitarian organization. The reported symptoms, and the epidemiological pattern of events—characterized by the massive influx of patients in a short period of time, the origin of the patients, and the contamination of medical and first aid workers—were consistent with mass exposure to a nerve agent. We also received reports from international and Syrian medical personnel on the ground.

We have identified one hundred videos attributed to the attack, many of which show large numbers of bodies exhibiting physical signs consistent with, but not unique to, nerve agent exposure. The reported symptoms of victims included unconsciousness, foaming from the nose and mouth, constricted pupils, rapid heartbeat, and difficulty breathing. Several of the videos show what appear to be numerous fatalities with no visible injuries, which is consistent with death from chemical weapons, and inconsistent with death from small-arms, high-explosive munitions or blister agents. At least 12 locations are portrayed in the publicly available videos, and a sampling of those videos confirmed that some were shot at the general times and locations described in the footage.

We assess the Syrian opposition does not have the capability to fabricate all of the videos, physical symptoms verified by medical personnel and NGOs, and other information associated with this chemical attack.

We have a body of information, including past Syrian practice, that leads us to conclude that regime officials were witting of and directed the attack on August 21. We intercepted communications involving a senior official intimately familiar with the offensive who confirmed that chemical weapons were used by the regime on August 21 and was concerned with the U.N. inspectors obtaining evidence. On the afternoon of August 21, we have intelligence that Syrian chemical weapons personnel were directed to cease operations. At the same time, the regime intensified the artillery barrage targeting many of the neighborhoods where chemical attacks occurred. In the 24 hour period after the attack, we detected indications of artillery and rocket fire at a rate approximately four times higher than the ten preceding days. We continued to see indications of sustained shelling in the neighborhoods up until the morning of August 26.

To conclude, there is a substantial body of information that implicates the Syrian government's responsibility in the chemical weapons attack that took place on August 21. As indicated, there is additional intelligence that remains classified because of sources and methods concerns that is being provided to Congress and international partners.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS USAGE SINCE WORLD WAR I

1,462 American soldiers were killed and 72,807 injured by chemical weapons in World War I, one-third of all U.S. casualties during the war. No Americans have died in battle from chemical weapons since World War I.

According to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, ''Since World War I, chemical weapons have caused more than one million casualties globally.''

1914–1918—During World War I, chemical weapons (primarily chlorine, phosgene, and mustard gas) were used by both sides and caused an estimated 100,000 fatalities and 1.3 million injuries.

During the war, Germany used 68,000 tons of gas, the French used 36,000 tons, and the British used 25,000.

April 1915—Germany used chlorine gas at the Battle of Ypres. This is the first significant use of chemical weapons in World War I.

September 1915—The British used chlorine gas against the Germans at the Battle of Loos.

February 1918—Germans used phosgene and chloropicrin artillery shells against American troops. This is the first major use of chemical weapons against U.S. forces.

June 1918—The United States employed a wide variety of chemical weapons against Axis forces using British and French artillery shells.

1918–1921—The Bolshevik army used chemical weapons to suppress at least three uprisings following the Bolshevik revolution.

1919—The British Air Force used Adamsite gas, a vomiting agent, against the Bolsheviks during the Russian Civil War.

1921–1927—Spanish forces used mustard gas against Berber rebels during the Third Rif War in Morocco.

1936—Italy used mustard gas during its invasion of Ethiopia. No precise estimate of chemical weapon-specific casualties, but contemporary Soviet estimates stated 15,000 Ethiopian casualties from chemical weapons.

1937–1945—Japan used chemical weapons (sulfur mustard, chlorine, chloropicrin, phosgene, and lewisite) during its invasion of China. The Japanese were the only country to use chemical weapons during World War II and did not use them against Western forces. Estimated 10,000 Chinese fatalities and 80,000 casualties as a result of chemical weapons.

1939–1945—Nazi Germany used carbon monoxide and pesticides, such as Zyklon B (hydrocyanic acid), in gas chambers during the Holocaust. Estimated 3 million killed.

1941—Mobile vans were used following the German invasion of the Soviet Union to murder an unknown number of Jews, Roma, and mental patients using exhaust from the vans to gas victims. Vans were also used at the Chelmno concentration camp in Poland.

1942—Nazi Germany began using diesel gas chambers at the Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka camps in Poland.

Zyklon B was used to kill up to 6,000 Jews per day at Auschwitz. Zyklon B was also used at Stutthoff, Mauthausen, Sachsenhausen, and Ravensbrueck concentration camps.

1963–1967—Egypt used phosgene and mustard gas against Yemeni royalist forces during the North Yemen Civil War between royalists and republicans. Egypt denied their use, but the Red Cross affirmed their use after forensic investigation.

1975–1982—Las and Vietnamese forces used chemical weapons against Hmong rebels. At least 6,504 killed.

1978–1982—Vietnamese forces used chemical weapons against Kampuchean troops and Khmer villages. At least 1,014 fatalities.

1979–1992—The United States alleged that the Soviet Union used mustard gas and other chemical weapons against mujahidin rebels in Afghanistan. At least 3,000 fatalities.

1980–1988—During the Iran-Iraq War, Iraq employed mustard gas and Tabun nerve agent. Iran retaliated with mustard, phosgene, and hydrogen cyanide gas. Estimated 1 million chemical weapons casualties.

1987—Libya allegedly used Iranian-supplied mustard gas against Chadian forces. However, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons did not find the allegations sufficiently persuasive to send investigators.

1988—Iraq used hydrogen cyanide and mustard gas against the Kurdish village of Halabja. Estimated 5,000 casualties.

1994—Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese terrorist group, released sarin gas in Matsumoto, Japan. 8 fatalities and 200 injuries.

1995—Aum Shinrikyo released sarin gas in the Tokyo subway system. 12 fatalities and 5,000 estimated casualities.

Sources: Monterey Institute of International Studies, The Nonproliferation Review, declassified CIA report, Encyclopedia Britannica, The Washington Post, Reuters, New York Times, NPR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

BENGHAZI

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, 12 years ago Al Qaeda terrorists attacked our homeland, killing nearly 3,000 people. I will never forget the heroes of that day, many of whom laid down their lives for others.

Their courage is epitomized by the words spoken by a fire department captain at the World Trade Center. He radioed in to say, ''We're still heading up.'' Indeed, these firefighters were still heading up while others were fleeing the flames and the acrid smoke. Where that kind of courage and determination comes from is hard to contemplate, but we are so grateful our first responders have that kind of dedication and courage.

Nor will I ever forget the many people who continue to live with the scars, whether they are civilians who lost a loved one that day, firefighters, police officers, or other first responders who rushed to the scene, or our brave military servicemembers who answered the call to defend our country in the years that followed. We must never lose sight of their sacrifice.

This week we have been considering the weighty issue of whether to grant the administration the authority to use military force against Syria. This day, the anniversary of those horrific attacks on our country 12 years ago, should not pass without our calling attention to another important matter of unfinished business critical to our national security and to our Nation's conscience.

A year ago today terrorists with links to Al Qaeda attacked our diplomatic facility in Benghazi, Libya. Despite a steadily escalating stream of threat reporting, and an obvious inability of Libyan security forces to protect

our diplomatic personnel and our facilities, the State Department had denied urgent requests for increased security measures. Officials kept the woefully vulnerable Benghazi compound open, setting the stage for attackers to essentially walk right into the compound and set it ablaze.

Tragically we lost four brave, dedicated diplomats and security personnel that terrible day and night: Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, Sean Smith, and Ambassador Chris Stevens. We laud their courage and we honor their memory, but we must also remedy the security failures and punish those responsible for their deaths.

Today I draw attention to the lessons that must be learned from the attacks in Benghazi and to the work that still must be done to bring the attackers to justice. First we must ensure that such wholesale failure to read the signs of escalating danger and to respond to urgent security needs never happens again.

Last year, as chairman and ranking member of the Senate Homeland Security Committee, former Senator Joe Lieberman and I conducted an investigation into the terrorist attacks at Benghazi. In our bipartisan report entitled ''Flashing Red,'' we found the State Department downplayed the terrorist threat in Benghazi despite numerous previous attacks on western targets, that they ignored repeated requests for additional security, and that they insufficiently fortified a shamefully ill-protected American compound. The Benghazi facility should either have been closed until security was strengthened or the threat abated.

We identified changes that must be made, including greater attention to security at high-risk posts around the world and better management to ensure that the recommendations of previous security reviews are fully implemented. It was discouraging to read previous accountability review board reports after the attacks in Africa, for example, back in the late 1990s and see similar patterns of requests for security being denied in Washington.

Second, Secretary of State John Kerry should hold personnel accountable for the problems identified in our committee report and by the Accountability Review Board. After our committee and the ARB identified systemic failures and leadership deficiencies that contributed to the grossly inadequate security in Benghazi, it is totally unacceptable for the State Department to hold no one responsible for the broader mismanagement that occurred prior to the attack.

Finally, a year after the attack, the terrorists who invaded the Benghazi compound still have not been brought to justice despite repeated promises and pledges by President Obama to do so.

After a long-delayed investigation, including a period of weeks when the FBI agents were not allowed to even access the Benghazi facility, Federal authorities have recently filed criminal charges against several suspects. But serious questions remain about the pace, the extent, and the effectiveness of these investigations and charges.

A major problem is the willingness—or lack thereof—of the Libyan Government to fully cooperate. I am told that the whereabouts of one of the prime suspects is known and that he is walking about fully, openly, and freely. Yet he has not been picked up. He has not been arrested. He has not been taken into captivity. Why not?

The administration must follow through on its commitment by taking the steps necessary to bring the attackers to justice, as the President promised. And the State Department, in the meantime, must implement all of the actions needed to prevent a Benghazi-like attack from taking place again. Surely, on the anniversary of the attacks on our Nation 12 years ago and the attacks 1 year ago in Benghazi, we owe it to Chris Stevens and his colleagues and to the American people.

Madam President, seeing no one seeking recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FLAKE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for up to 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. FLAKE. Madam President, today, September 11, 2013, is a day in which we remember lives cut too short in the attacks on our Nation 12 years ago. We also remember acts of bravery, selflessness, and all that took place that morning and in the days and months and the years that followed. I wish to take a moment to thank all the others who have sought to protect us from harm in the intervening years.

FISCAL 2014 SPENDING

Mr. FLAKE. I also rise today to speak about the need for continued attention to our Nation's fiscal health and to encourage my colleagues to seize the opportunity to take the necessary steps to rein in our out-of-control spending. As so often happens this time of year, talk has turned to the need for a continuing resolution for at least part of the next year, and I urge my colleagues to join me in pushing for a CR that respects the commitments we have already made.

As we all know, the President and the Congress approved the Budget Control Act in 2011, putting in place annual spending caps and establishing a deficit reduction commission to find additional savings and solutions to ensure the solvency of our entitlement programs. With the failure of that commission, a sequester that forced $1.2 trillion in automatic spending reductions was put in place. In the absence of an agreement to replace them, the caps and sequester guarantee at least $2 trillion in deficit reduction.

Seventy-four Members of the Senate believed these enforcement measures were needed to put us on the right fiscal track. The President signed the Budget Control Act into law, saying that, ''It's an important first step to ensuring that, as a Nation, we live within our means.'' Yet there are continuing conversations about passing a short-term continuing resolution that would fund the government at a level above that established by the Budget Control Act for next year.

I should have to remind no one that under the Budget Control Act, passing a continuing resolution at anything higher than the $967 billion limit would trigger another statutory, across-the-board sequester cut in January that would bring spending down to the $967 billion level for the next fiscal year of 2014.

I can see why there are those who would like to take such action. Passing a CR at a higher-than-BCA-appropriate level would create yet another fiscal cliff, with hopes, I am sure, of causing enough pressure to finally do away with the sequester. That is what some would like. However, such a scenario does little to add pressure to address the sequester, provides the pretense that the BCA levels don't mean anything if even for a short while, and it further complicates agencies implementing what are sure to be the required cuts.

Make no mistake, I understand the sequester process is a blunt instrument and not a preferred method of fiscal restraint. However, it was put in place because Congress failed to do what is needed to rein in reckless spending.

I also understand the difficult position it puts agencies in, particularly the Department of Defense. I am open to allowing reasonable flexibility and to replacing the sequester, albeit with changes to mandatory spending and entitlements, and not hikes in taxes. But that deal, much like the supercommittee's success, has been elusive, and to seek to pass a CR that doesn't reflect the reality of the post-BCA world raises itself a set of problems. However, such a scenario does little to add pressure to address the sequester, as I mentioned. It simply would make it more difficult for agencies to address their needs and to bring down their own spending.

Certainly, passing any budget bill for next year at levels in excess of those that are outlined in the Budget Control Act breaks any promise to ''live within our means.''

In addition, passing a short-term CR that will allow agencies to spend money as if the sequester isn't imminent early next year only complicates their situation. This would force agencies to squeeze all the necessary spending reductions in just over 9 months instead of an entire year. We can imagine the burdens that puts on agencies, particularly the Department of Defense, with unique procurement requirements.

A less charitable view of why anyone would seek to ignore, even for a short time, the realities of the BCA would be that they might think deficits have fallen and attention to our fiscal state is no longer needed. In fact, the President recently told an audience that, ''We don't have an urgent deficit crisis. The only crisis we have is one that is manufactured in Washington.''

I beg to differ. Our fiscal problems aren't solved. In fact, we are still on track to add $753 billion to our national debt in 2013. There is no doubt this is an improvement from past years. Yet the trillion-dollar deficits of the past 4 years are hardly appropriate benchmarks for today. Even at $753 billion, this year's deficit is larger than any of those under any previous administration.

Meanwhile, our entitlement programs are still on track to be insolvent, with Social Security Disability set to go broke by 2016, Medicare by 2026, and Social Security by 2033. This is simply not the time to backpedal, by any means, on the agreement we made in 2011.

Congress and the President agree that the Budget Control Act is the first step needed toward budget deficit reduction. We must complete the first stride to set our Nation on the right course and prove to the public we can address the even larger looming challenges we face, such as the solvency of our entitlement programs.

There is no doubt this is going to be a difficult job in the days to come, and we must address it. I urge my colleagues to keep their promise and push for appropriations bills that responsibly respect the spending limits outlined in the Budget Control Act. To that aim, I invite my colleagues to join me in sending a letter to the majority leader asking him to bring to the Senate floor a fiscal year 2014 spending bill that abides by the $967 billion discretionary limit that is required by law.

Let us continue the progress that has been made so far and keep our promise to fight for a more sound fiscal future.

Madam President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I have spoken with the White House, I have spoken with the Republican leader, and we have agreed on a way forward based on the President's speech last night.

As the President told the Nation last night, the President has asked Congress to postpone a vote to authorize the use of force in Syria and pursue instead a diplomatic path to see if that works.

Tomorrow sometime, in Geneva, Secretary Kerry is meeting with Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov. So it is right that the Senate turn from the Syria resolution while the Secretary of State pursues these important diplomatic discussions.

As I said this morning, Congress will be watching these negotiations very closely. If there is any indication that they are not serious, or that they are being used as a ploy for delay, then the Congress stands ready to return to the Syria resolution to give the President the authority to hold the Asad regime accountable for the pain, suffering, and death it caused with those chemical weapons.

In the meantime, the Republican leader and I have agreed the Senate will return to the Shaheen-Portman energy efficiency bill. Senator SHAHEEN, Senator PORTMAN, and the chairman of the committee, Senator WYDEN, have talked to me many times over a period of more than a year to move this legislation forward. So I think it is appropriate that, rather than us sit here and tread water, doing nothing, we should move forward on this legislation.

As the agreement will indicate, so as not to interfere with the diplomatic discussions going on, we have agreed that the Senate will consider no amendments on the energy efficiency bill relative to Syria or the use of force. I have talked to a number of the Republican Senators and that is certainly fine with them.

We look forward to considering amendments on issues domestic in nature and passing this important piece of legislation.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to proceed to S. 1392 be agreed to, that no amendments or motions be in order relative to Syria or the use of military force during the consideration of the legislation, and that the time until 6 p.m. tonight be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

I think it would certainly be appropriate that we have at this time statements from the chairman and the ranking member, that is, Senators WYDEN and MURKOWSKI, and Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN, the sponsors of this legislation. Then I would hope at that time—how long does the chairman need for his statement?

Mr. WYDEN. Twenty minutes.

Mr. REID. Twenty minutes. We will give Senator MURKOWSKI the same amount of time.

Mr. PORTMAN. Ten minutes for me.

Mr. REID. And 15 minutes for Senator SHAHEEN and 15 minutes for Senator PORTMAN. When that time is expired, we will see if we can have some amendments. So that would be the case. Those four Senators will be recognized for the next 70 minutes. As I have indicated, it is for debate only.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

ENERGY SAVINGS AND INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2013

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to proceed to S. 1392 is agreed to and the clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1392) to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COONS). The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, before he leaves the floor, let me thank the leader for making sure we could have this opportunity to deal with one of the crucial issues of our time. Leader REID has a long history in energy efficiency, in renewable energy. I thank him for his leadership and particularly the opportunity to be on the floor this afternoon.

Mr. President and colleagues, today the Senate has the chance to put more points on the board for the creation of good-paying jobs, a more productive economy, and greater energy security.

Before the August recess, the Congress put some initial points up by passing hydropower legislation. This legislation was called, by the New York Times: The first significant energy legislation to become law since 2009. Those hydropower bills might have been called small by some, but experts say they can generate a large amount of power.

Hydropower is 60 percent of the renewable, clean power in America. And hydropower has the potential to add 60,000 more megawatts of capacity by 2025, according to the National Hydropower Association. That is enough energy to power more than 46 million homes. Hydro helps to make our economy less dependent on fossil fuels, and it does it in a way Democrats and Republicans can come together on.

Today, as we look at another critical part of modernizing energy policy, I want to start by saying it has almost become obligatory for Members of Congress to say they are for an ''all of the

above'' energy policy. It is almost as though a U.S. Senator has to say that on energy they are for ''all of the above'' three or four times every 15, 20 minutes or else it is not a real discussion about energy policy.

But here is what is important and I think critical as we start the debate—where I see my friend from New Hampshire and my friend from Ohio—the reality is, you cannot have an ''all of the above'' energy policy in this country without energy efficiency. It is that simple. If you are serious about an ''all of the above'' energy policy—and we have essentially several Democrats and several Republicans on the floor now to demonstrate the seriousness of this issue—you cannot have an ''all of the above'' energy policy without energy efficiency.

So this legislation is on the floor today thanks to the tireless bipartisan efforts of Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN.

I am also very pleased the ranking minority member of the committee is here, Senator MURKOWSKI of Alaska. She consistently meets me halfway in terms of trying to deal with these kinds of issues. As we begin this debate—which I would also mention to colleagues is essentially the first stand-alone energy bill to be debated on the floor of the Senate since 2007—it would not be possible without the cooperation and the good counsel of the ranking minority member, Senator MURKOWSKI. I want her to know how much I appreciate our partnership. We just got through our weekly session this morning as we look at various kinds of businesses. We hope to be able to bring to the Senate helium legislation, which we know a lot of Senators care about, very quickly as well. But there is a reason we are back to energy policy in the Senate, and that is, to a great extent, because of the cooperation Senator MURKOWSKI has shown.

This bill—and one of the reasons it is bipartisan—gives us a chance to cut waste in our energy system and create jobs. This bill would take the biggest step in years toward tapping the potential for energy policy.

The legislation saves about 2.9 billion megawatt hours of electricity by 2030, according to the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy. I say to my colleagues, I thought I would start by translating that into something that becomes a little easier to put your arms around.

To generate those kinds of savings in electricity—2.9 billion megawatt hours—the United States would have to build 10 new nuclear powerplants at a cost of billions of dollars each and run them for more than 20 years.

The heart of this bill is updating voluntary building codes to make homes and businesses more efficient, and it is about installing new wires and pipes and machines and insulation. Here is what I want colleagues to know as we start this discussion: There is money to be made in those pipes and that installation. Businesses know that. That is why more than 250 companies and associations have endorsed this bill, including the Chamber of Commerce.

When you look at those who have endorsed this piece of legislation, it is not a who's who of sort of bleeding-heart environmental folks. I was particularly struck by the headline in a Forbes article last month. They say: ''The Shaheen-Portman Energy Savings Act: It's The Economy, Stupid.'' They sure got that right.

If the Congress passes this bill, it is going to immediately become a significant job creator, generating an estimated 136,000 new jobs by 2025.

It will also make a significant difference in our country's energy productivity, and that means savings for families, building fewer powerplants, reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

If we continue business as usual—people say: Oh, gee, we are not really going to pursue this now—the U.S. Energy Information Administration—that is really our statistical arm of the Energy Department—predicts that our country would use 30 percent more electricity by 2040.

But there is an alternative, and that is harnessing the potential of efficiency technologies that actually reduce electricity from today's demand and reduce the use of energy even as our economy and population grows.

The amount of new energy productivity we gain would be like doubling the number of houses in America and then powering all of them without ever adding a new powerplant to the grid.

Choosing the more efficient path we are going to advocate for on the floor of the Senate would mean adding 1.3 million jobs by the middle of the century. Families could shave off one-third of their electricity bills, an average savings of about $600 per year, according to experts in the field, a big increase in productivity.

So already we have talked about job creation, we have talked about productivity, two areas where I do not see some kind of artificial line between Democrats and Republicans here in the Senate. I see areas we all feel strongly about.

On the other hand, meeting our country's projected electricity demand with today's energy mix and 40 percent coal requires building at least 100 new coal-fired powerplants over 25 years.

We are also going to make the case during this debate that the Federal Government ought to be a leader in this. It is one thing to talk about how everybody in America ought to do something, and then say, oh, the Federal Government might get around to it someday. So we are saying, this is a chance for the Federal Government to save taxpayers money and to play a strong role, a strong leadership role, particularly by improving efficiency at the Federal data centers.

As more and more businesses move to the cloud, reducing energy use there is extremely important. Again, the experts estimate these steps on data center efficiency would save about 35 million megawatt hours of electricity by 2030. We would save the same amount of energy by powering down 60 of the NSA's newest data centers for a year, but I am going to save that one for another day.

There is obviously room for Federal agencies to do more. The government owns nearly 500,000 buildings. The Federal Government is the largest landlord in America. Agencies are directed to buy and use highly efficient equipment under two different executive orders. But according to staff at the Energy Department, less than half of commercial building equipment that agencies buy actually even complies with the government's own rules. So I am going to be offering an amendment to the bill that at least will provide some incentive to ensure that agencies actually follow the rules of the government.

This bill, as I have indicated, is bipartisan. We have been able to pass 62 bills out of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, each one with bipartisan support. This is what Senators have said they care about, this is what the other body has said they care about.

Congressman KEVIN MCCARTHY, the third ranking House Republican, said earlier this year, ''All American energy independence means taking a hard look at energy production, distribution, reliability and efficiency.'' In the House there is a bipartisan companion to this. In other words, we have the good fortune of having Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN working in a bipartisan way.

In the other body—and Senator MURKOWSKI and I have met with the House Members interested in this issue—you have Congressman PETER WELCH and Congressman CORY GARDNER actually creating a bipartisan caucus to promote new financing tools that aid energy efficiency projects. Congressman WELCH and Congressman MCKINLEY have introduced companion legislation to the one we debate today.

If anything, one of our challenges is there is a pent-up demand to debate energy issues in this Congress. If we voted for all of the amendments I hear people say they want to do, we would probably be here until New Year's Eve being fed intravenously trying to figure out how to process all of them. We may not have time to address each and every amendment, but I know of at least a dozen bipartisan amendments that colleagues plan to offer that will produce even more energy savings for businesses and consumers, produce more jobs for the U.S. economy.

Nobody is going to be able to say this is part of a dumb Federal mandate or some kind of ''run from Washington, one size fits all'' approach. These are approaches that look to productivity, the private sector for leadership and fresh ideas. For example, Senator BENNET and Senator AYOTTE have a better building amendment. It strikes me as a very sensible one.

Senator INHOFE and Senator CARPER have an amendment on thermal efficiency. Senator KLOBUCHAR and Senator HOEVEN have an amendment to help our nonprofits save energy. How can you make a logical case that we should not try to work that out? Our nonprofits are being stretched to the limit. I saw that when I was in Alaska with Senator MURKOWSKI. We talked to some of the nonprofits. We see it in Oregon as well.

We have a bipartisan amendment from Senators Hoeven and Klobuchar to try to help these nonprofits save energy. These are just a few of the good amendments, in my view, that build on the outstanding work done by Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN lo these several years. These amendments and the bill are going to help homes and businesses use less energy, save money, create jobs, without mandates, without spending new Federal money.

It got out of our committee by a 19-to-3 vote. I believe the reason it did is because people said this is a commonsense approach to cutting energy waste and showing folks across the land that there are things you can agree on in the Senate and come together.

I am pleased to be here with Senator MURKOWSKI. We have talked about this a long time, to get the Senate back in the business of a modern energy policy that creates jobs, that promotes energy security and productivity. We started that with the hydropower legislation that was signed into law right after we broke for the August recess. This is the next logical step.

I will say to colleagues, I do not see how a Senator can say they are for an ''all of the above'' energy policy in America without supporting energy efficiency. This is the time. This is the bill.

I look forward to working with our colleagues. I hope they bring us their various and sundry amendments.

I yield the floor. I know Senator MURKOWSKI has important comments to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I thank my colleague, the chairman of the Energy Committee, for his comments on not only this very important legislation but his leadership on energy issues as we have worked together on the Energy Committee, a committee that I know the Presiding Officer enjoyed his time on, recognizing that there is so much we can be doing as a Nation on a bipartisan basis to make a difference within our communities, across our regions, not only for the economy and jobs but to make a difference globally in terms of how we handle our energy and our energy resources.

We talk a lot about the ''all of the above'' strategy, and perhaps that has different interpretations depending upon what part of the country you are from. But one of the slogans that was going around a few years back was: Produce more. Use less. Well, now we are talking about the ''use less'' side of that ledger, equally important. I come from a producing State. But let me tell you when you come from a State where our energy costs are some of the highest in the Nation, if not the highest in the Nation, we are also pretty good and wise about how we use less.

I am very pleased that we are at this point today where we are finally taking up the energy efficiency bill. The chairman has mentioned it has been a long time since we have seen energy legislation debated here on the floor. I do find it troubling that we have gone so long without meaningful and sustained debate about energy policy.

Each year our committee sends dozens of bills to the floor with our signature stamp of bipartisan approval which I think is key. Yet for years we have kind of seen the bills come to the floor and that has been the end of the road for those particular efforts. While a small number of our public lands bills are able to pass through by unanimous consent, those that are related to energy, those that often need a little more work to pass this Chamber, are virtually never brought up for further consideration.

I do understand we have all kinds of pressing matters in front of us—obviously the debate over the Syria resolution clearly one of them, the continuing resolution that we will have in front of us as we work to fund the government, critically important. If we do reach agreement on how we should proceed to either of those measures, I will certainly be the first to agree they need to be brought forward for debate. But when we have finished those, I am hopeful we will return, if we have not yet concluded, to energy legislation because it has been too long neglected in this Chamber.

I came to the position as ranking member of the Energy Committee back in 2009. I was very optimistic about what we would accomplish in this area. All of those of us on the committee had worked to deliver three major energy bills during the proceeding years I had been on the committee. We had the Energy Policy Act of 2005, we had the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006, we had the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. All of them were partially or entirely written by our committee. They all received strong support in the Chamber, and they all eventually became law.

Fast forward to where we are today. Our floor debate in 2007 remains the last time, the last time the Senate truly engaged on energy policy. In the interim, about the best we have seen are some amendments here and there along the process or perhaps dueling side-by-sides that seem are inevitably voted down.

But the lack of action on energy legislation is not because we have abandoned a bipartisan approach in committee. It is not because we have perhaps run out of good ideas. It is certainly not because we are somehow unable or unwilling to report legislation to the full Senate. We reported a comprehensive bill back in 2009 that sat on the calendar untouched for 17 months. We unanimously reported a bill to help prevent another offshore spill in 2010. That too was ignored.

The reality is we have one of the most bipartisan and active committees in the Senate. But, unfortunately, we are almost regularly in a situation where we are not provided the floor time needed to complete our work.

I am not complaining here, I am just pointing out some facts. But the chairman noted there has been this pent-up demand, this frustration, about not only where we are in the process but the opportunities that are lost. When you think about the changing dynamic in this country since 2009, I think about what has changed in the energy sector during that course. The fact that we have not addressed real, fulsome energy legislation is quite telling.

But I am hopeful the Senate is now finally on the verge of reversing its unfortunate approach to energy policy. As the chairman has noted, we have already ordered more than 50 bills—50 bills—to be reported to the Senate this year alone. Today, as we begin debate on the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act—I do not even know why we are calling it that; we just call it Shaheen-Portman around here. The work the authors of this legislation have done I certainly applaud.

But we are here at this point because of the very concerted efforts of the authors of this bill, Senators PORTMAN and SHAHEEN, their great bipartisan work, months and months of negotiation, months of waiting. So to be here today, to stand in support of this bill, is wonderful.

I have spent some time on this floor talking about an energy blueprint I had crafted back at the beginning of the year, Energy 20/20. I said this is 115 pages of energy policy, but it can be summed up in one bumper sticker. It says: Energy is good. The fact we are here on the floor talking about energy efficiency is absolutely key.

When I mentioned that 20/20 blueprint, in it I make the point, I make the push that we need to strive to make our energy more abundant, more affordable, clean, diverse, and secure. While we often focus on the more obvious efforts to advance energy policy, in my case more production on Federal lands, passage of approval of the Keystone XL Pipeline, the restoration of some real balance in new regulation, and I think a much greater focus on innovation, it is also critically important that we look to the efficiency side. It must be a larger part of our energy debate. It deserves to be a larger part of our Nation's energy policy.

The reasons why are no mystery. Efficiency is good for the economy and for our environment. It enables us to waste less and to use our resources

more wisely—great conservative principles.

At the same time it can help create jobs and deliver lasting financial benefits. Study after study—and the chairman has pointed out some of those—has shown we could save billions of dollars every year through reasonable efficiency improvements, whether in small appliances, large buildings, or someplace in between. These potential savings cannot be overlooked at a time when we see so many of our families and businesses are struggling to make ends meet, when our debt is escalating and the price of energy remains well above where most of us want it to be.

As policymakers, I can't think of efficiency as an energy issue alone. It is also a bottom-line issue that affects every one of us and every one of our constituents back home.

While we can all agree on the importance of efficiency, we can also agree there is a legitimate debate over the Federal Government's role in this area. In my judgment, that role should be limited and the costs associated with it should be minimal.

The Federal Government must itself be efficient as it pursues efficiency. I think these are areas we can work to enhance. We cannot simply lavish subsidies, pass bill after bill, or impose mandate after mandate, and suggest that is somehow a pursuit of a greater good.

Instead, I think the Federal Government should strive to fulfill three pretty distinct roles. It can act as a facilitator of information that consumers and businesses need to make sound decisions. It can serve as a breaker of barriers that discourage or prevent rational efficiency improvements from being made. As the largest consumer of energy in our country, it can lead by example by taking steps to reduce its own energy usage.

Those are the criteria by which we can evaluate whether the Federal Government is on the right track on energy efficiency and also the criteria by which we can judge whether this particular bill, the Shaheen-Portman bill, would improve our current policies.

Let me move to the bill for a moment and explain why I support it. First, the scope. The scope is both limited and appropriate. It does not contain new mandates for the private sector, not for buildings, not for appliances, not for anything. The provision on building codes is a good example of what the bill does and does not do.

I would not be supporting a provision if it required the mandatory adoption of those codes, but in this bill it is voluntary, with the Federal Government stepping in to help facilitate new models that others can choose to follow.

The second point here is the cost. We are all focusing on costs nowadays. The costs of this bill are fully offset. It contains no direct spending. The only provision that received a score from the Congressional Budget Office has been dropped. A grants program that passed our committee has now been dropped as well. Some of these things we look at and say we would rather they had been in there, but we are trying to deal with the cost side.

I appreciate both Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN for working with us on that. The authorizations that remain in the bill have been fully offset by cutting a provision from the 2007 Energy bill. Any Federal dollars that are ultimately spent on this legislation will have to be secured through a future appropriations process within the context of our larger debate about the overall Federal budget.

The third point here is I support this bill because of the process that was followed to bring it to this point. Again, I wish to give the chairman credit, and clearly Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN. It was bipartisan from the beginning. The Senator from New Hampshire got together with the Senator from Ohio to lead its development.

I can remember the conversation years ago when he said: I am working on this. It was long before there was any draft. It was working through in the kind of good old-fashioned, roll up your sleeves, let's work on doing good things in energy policy when it comes to efficiency. I give him full credit.

The committee held a hearing on this bill. We had testimony from the Department of Energy and other experts. We moved through to a markup. This could be considered regular order. We improved the bill in the markup. We reported it favorably by a vote of 19 to 3. Possible amendments have been worked on by members and staff alike over these past several months. I think there are many good amendments we all assume will easily win passage.

At the same time the bill's sponsors have continued to work to refine and improve the legislation leading to the product we have before us today. On scope and substance, on cost and on process, this bill has been a good example. This has been an example of regular order, working as usual, showing how the Senate can work, showing the Senate at its best. The only trouble we have encountered is securing the floor time necessary to try to secure its passage.

It is my hope with the efforts of the sponsors of this bill, with the efforts of the chairman of the Energy Committee continuing to push to build good things—rather than trying to blow up things—we will have an opportunity to see this measure enacted into law.

As I mentioned, we don't have an opportunity here on the floor of the Senate to debate energy often or as often as I would wish. By the looks of what we have pending in front of us, we recognize there may be interruptions. It is my hope we can move quickly and take up many of these bipartisan amendments Chairman WYDEN has mentioned.

Let us make the most of the opportunity we have before us now. Let us weigh the Federal Government's proper role in efficiency. Let us make sure this bill reflects all of that. Let us start working through the amendments that have been filed and move forward with a process that will yield good policy for this country.

Again, I thank the sponsors for their yeoman's work in getting us to this point, and I look forward to the discussion and the debate we will have in the days ahead. I know Senator SHAHEEN, with all the work she has put into this, is anxious to finally discuss her bill in the Chamber.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. As my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI said, I am thrilled to be here on the floor of the Senate today after 3 years of work with Senator PORTMAN and so many other people to be talking about the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act.

I wish to begin by thanking Chairman WYDEN and Ranking Member MURKOWSKI for all of the support and great work the Energy Committee has done to help get this bill to the floor.

As they pointed out, and as I know the Presiding Officer knows, the Energy Committee in the Senate has been very bipartisan. I had the opportunity to spend my first 4 years here on the Energy Committee and I can attest to that. I know what great work they have done. The fact they have moved so many bills through the committee already speaks to the consensus they have been able to build on the committee around energy policy. Thank you both very much for all of that great work.

Thank you to my partner in this effort, Senator PORTMAN of Ohio. He is not on floor right now, but I sort of claim him in New Hampshire because he went to Dartmouth, so we figure he has some New Hampshire roots. We have worked in a partnership on this legislation. It has been a very bipartisan effort.

It reflects what I believe is an affordable approach to the use of energy efficiency technologies. It will help create private sector jobs. It will save businesses and consumers money. It will reduce pollution, and it will make our country more energy independent.

I know we are all very aware of the crisis in Syria and how that looms over this discussion. It couldn't be more timely over how we can make this country more energy independent.

This bill, which Senator PORTMAN and I have been working on for 3 years, has been the result of years of meetings and negotiations, of broad stakeholder outreach. It has been an effort to craft the most effective piece of energy legislation, efficiency legislation, with the greatest chance of passing both Chambers of Congress and of being signed into law.

The legislation will have a swift and measurable benefit to our economy and our environment. In fact, as Senator

WYDEN pointed out, we had a recent study by experts at the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, which found this legislation, if it is passed, has the potential to create 136,000 domestic jobs by 2025. They did a study in the last Congress, when we first introduced the bill, which showed in addition to that job creation, it would also save consumers $4 billion by 2020 and be the equivalent of taking 5 million cars off the road. It is a huge benefit to our environment and to job creation, which is probably at the top of our agenda right now, and also for savings to consumers.

Simply put, as my colleagues have said, we need a comprehensive national energy policy. We have been overly dependent on foreign oil. We have been reliant on an outdated energy infrastructure. This is a situation that hurts business and that also gives our overseas competitors an advantage.

We have to think about an ''all of the above'' strategy, as everybody has commented, that utilizes a wide range of energy sources: natural gas, oil, nuclear, and renewables such as wind, biomass, and solar. This will give us a stronger and more stable economy. We can't just focus on the supply side, we also need to think about how we consume the energy once we have it, the demand side.

Efficiency is the cheapest, fastest way to address our energy needs. Energy savings techniques and technologies, lower costs—they free up capital that allows business to expand and our economy to grow. I have been to so many businesses throughout New Hampshire in the last 3 years that, because of their ability to save on their energy costs, have been able to stay competitive and have been able to add jobs. This has a real benefit to our economy and to businesses.

Efficiency, as I said, is the fastest way to address our energy needs. I think a lot of times people think about energy saving and energy efficiency as turning down the thermostat, turning off the lights, putting on a sweater, but energy efficiency today is about a whole lot more than that. We can start by improving our efficiency by installing ready and proven technologies. These are off the shelf. They are already available, such as modern heating and cooling systems, smart meters, computer-controlled thermostats, and low-energy lighting. These are all available today for the benefit of people who wish to save on their energy consumption and their energy bills.

There are substantial opportunities that exist across all sectors of our economy to conserve energy and to create good-paying private sector jobs. As we have already said, I think efficiency has a great shot at passing both the House and Senate and becoming law. Energy efficiency has emerged as an excellent example of bipartisan and affordable opportunity to immediately grow our economy and improve our energy security.

In addition to being affordable, efficiency is widely supported because its benefits aren't confined to a certain fuel source or a particular region of the country. So much of the energy debate over the last few years has been about who benefits, whether it is fossil fuels, alternatives, whether it is the Northeast, the South, the West. Everybody benefits from energy efficiency. It is one of the policy areas where we can come to a real agreement.

It is no wonder that this legislation, Shaheen-Portman, enjoys such large and diverse support. It has received more than 250 endorsements from a wide range of businesses, environmental groups, think tanks, and trade associations, from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers to the National Resources Defense Council. These are the types of nontraditional alliances that have helped us get this bill to the floor.

Senator PORTMAN and I worked with diverse groups to craft this year's bill, and we maintained a transparent and open process in which we tried to make sure all stakeholders had a meaningful opportunity to comment on existing and proposed provisions and to suggest their substantive additions. So using that process of coalition building, we were able to find common ground on a number of important provisions, including commercial and residential building efficiency codes, workforce training, and language that aims to create a more robust public-private partnership between DOE's Advanced Manufacturing Office and industrial energy consumers.

To talk a little about what is actually in the legislation, this bill provides incentives and support but, as we have all said, no mandates for residential and commercial buildings in order to cut energy use. That is very important because buildings consume about 40 percent of the energy used in the United States.

The bill strengthens voluntary national model building codes to make new homes and commercial buildings more energy efficient, and it works with State and private industry to make the code-writing process more transparent.

The legislation trains the next generation of workers in energy efficient commercial building design and operation through university-based building training and research assessment centers.

Shaheen-Portman assists our industrial manufacturing sector, which consumes more energy than any other sector of the U.S. economy. The bill would direct the Department of Energy to work closely with private sector industrial partners to encourage research, development, and commercialization of innovative energy efficient technology and processes for industrial application. This is something we heard very clearly from businesses throughout the country. They really need and they want a more collaborative effort with the Department of Energy. They want to feel as though the Department of Energy is working with them. So hopefully these provisions will help make that happen.

It also helps businesses reduce energy costs and become more competitive by incentivizing the use of more energy efficient electric motors and transformers.

It also establishes a DOE voluntary program called SupplySTAR, which is modeled on something that has been a great success, the ENERGY STAR Program, to help make companies more aware of their supply chains and how to make them more efficient as well.

The legislation requires the Federal Government, which is the single largest user of energy in the country, to adopt more efficient building standards and smart metering technology. The bill would require the Federal Government to adopt energy-saving technologies and operations for computers. Our data centers are huge users of energy. It would allow Federal agencies to use existing funds to update plans for new Federal buildings using the most current building efficiency standards.

Finally, as has been said, this legislation is fully offset, so there is no new spending in this bill. We reallocate authorization from existing programs.

To conclude—and I know we are going to have a lot of amendments to this bill—we have a number of bipartisan amendments that are going to make this bill better, that will make it more substantive, and I look forward to those amendments and to the debate we are going to have. I think this is a bipartisan, affordable, and I believe widely supported first step as we begin addressing our Nation's very real energy needs, particularly not just on the supply side but on the demand side.

As I have said, a lot of people have worked very hard to get this bill to the floor, and while I am not going to walk through who all of those people are, I again thank Chairman WYDEN and Ranking Member MURKOWSKI for all of their support, and I thank Majority Leader REID and Republican Leader MCCONNELL for their support in reaching an agreement to get the bill to the floor.

I also thank three staff members whose hard work has really made this possible—first, someone who was in my office earlier but who has now moved on, Trent Bauserman, who worked very hard to get us started on the legislation; Robert Diznoff, who has now taken over in my office to work on the bill; and Steve Kittredge from the office of Senator PORTMAN. Without the three of them and without all of the other staffers both in my office and in the office of Senator PORTMAN and all of the people on the committee who have worked so hard, we would not be here to have this debate today.

So I thank all of them, and I look forward to hearing the amendments

and the robust discussion on the floor and to continuing to work with my colleague Senator PORTMAN as we try to move this bill through the process.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, we are finally here on the floor, and I would like to thank my colleague Senator SHAHEEN for her comments and for working with me over the last few years to get to this point where we can be talking about something that brings us together, I hope, as a Senate, which is this effort to ensure that we have an energy plan for America that can help bring back jobs, help fix our trade deficit, and help spark an American manufacturing renaissance, and that is the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act.

This is about energy efficiency. It is about using what we have more efficiently, and I think that makes a lot of sense for us to move forward. As Senator SHAHEEN said, it is a first step, but it is an important step.

I thank the chair and ranking member of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee—Senator WYDEN, who spoke earlier, and Senator MURKOWSKI, who is with us on the floor and who spoke earlier—for all the support they have given us over the last few years to get this through the committee process and the markup process and to add some important elements to the legislation, and we will see more as the amendment process proceeds. I also thank Leader REID for helping us bring this bipartisan legislation to the floor today, and I thank Senator MCCONNELL, who has been very supportive of us moving this process forward.

As has been said on the floor this afternoon, this is really the first substantive energy legislation we have seen on the floor in a while—maybe 6 years—and it requires help from both sides of the aisle to get to this point. It is bipartisan.

It is also supported, by the way, on both sides of the Capitol. We have people in the House, including some House Members I spoke to earlier today, who are very interested in what we are doing over here on this legislation because they have companion legislation—not identical but similar legislation—in the House they are working on on a bipartisan basis.

So this is one that I think has a good shot of getting through the Senate. I think it also has a good shot of getting through the House and going to the President for signature and helping to move America forward with a more sensible energy policy.

We are going to see a lot of amendments on the floor, and I think a number of these amendments will be bipartisan and will help improve the bill. In fact, I am looking at a list here of about a dozen bipartisan amendments. These are amendments—some of which we talked about in committee, some of which have come since the process—that involve some very thoughtful work done by our colleagues, and I am looking forward to having a debate on some of those. Actually, I have a list of 41 energy efficiency-related relevant amendments here. So this is an opportunity for us to have a broader debate on energy but also to improve the energy efficiency legislation before us.

Those of us on this side of the aisle talk about the need for an ''all of the above'' energy policy, and I certainly believe in it. I think we need to do everything we can to make ourselves more energy independent so that we are not dependent on dangerous and volatile parts of the world, including the Mideast. We have certainly seen that here in the last couple of weeks where what is happening in Syria and what is happening in Egypt affects what goes on here in this country in terms of our energy costs and certainly our economy. So this need for energy efficiency should lead us to want to be sure we are including this legislation in the mix.

We need a policy that harnesses more of our domestic resources. I believe in that. I believe we should be producing more energy in the ground here in America. I am for producing more, but I am also for making sure we don't miss the other part of the equation, which is using less. So I believe producing more and using less is a good policy.

This is part of the using-less part that maybe we don't talk about as much on this side of the aisle, but it is also very important. It is important in part because it creates jobs. It is a bill that is supported, by the way, by over 260 businesses, business association advocacy groups, from the National Association of Manufacturers and the chamber of commerce to the Sierra Club and the Alliance to Save Energy. The Christian Coalition is supporting it.

I have here a list of these 260 trade associations and business organizations because there are too many names to go through on the floor, but it is a very impressive list.

I think the legislation got through the Senate Energy Committee with a vote of 19 to 3 partly because of this support because members realize this will help them and their constituents.

Simply put, I think this legislation that the senior Senator from New Hampshire and I have worked on and proposed makes good environmental sense, I think it makes good energy sense, and I think it makes good economic sense too.

I spent time visiting with businesses throughout my State of Ohio on this bill and on this whole issue of energy, and they all say the same thing, which is pretty obvious, and that is that energy is an important component of their business, it is part of the cost of doing business, and energy efficiency makes them more able to compete in the global economy.

We do live in a global economy, and every day businesses in my State go up against businesses not just in other States but in other countries. We are not going to be able to compete on everything. We don't want to compete on wages with developing countries, for instance. We want to have good wages and good benefits in this country. We can compete on the quality of the goods we produce. We want to keep that quality high. But we have to be sure we are giving these businesses the ability to compete by helping to keep their energy costs low—again producing more and using less.

What this legislation does—and it is very significant—is it helps the private sector develop the energy efficiency techniques, technologies of the future. We make it easier for employers to use tools that will reduce their costs, enabling them to put those savings toward expanding jobs, plants, equipment, and hiring new workers. The proposals contained in our bill are commonsense reforms we have needed for a long time.

The bill contains no mandates. Let me repeat that. There are no mandates in this legislation on the private sector, period. In fact, many of our proposals come as a direct result of conversations we have had with folks in the private sector about how the Federal Government can help them to become more energy efficient and to save money, which they can then reinvest in their businesses and communities.

Here is a brief overview of some of the major parts of the legislation, some of which have already been described ably by my colleague from New Hampshire, but I just want to review them quickly.

First, it does specifically help manufacturing. It reforms what is called the Advanced Manufacturing Office at the Department of Energy by providing clear guidelines on its responsibilities, one of which ought to be to help manufacturers develop energy-saving technologies for their businesses. This is a shift. We think it is important. We think they have gotten away from that a little bit—the Department of Energy—and we need to be sure they get back to it.

It facilitates the already existing efforts of companies around the country that are trying to implement cost-saving energy efficiency policies by streamlining the way government agencies in this arena work with them.

It also increases partnerships with national labs. The national laboratories have a lot of great research, and we want to be sure it is commercialized and shared with the private sector.

Also, it increases partnerships with energy and service technology providers and the national labs together to leverage private sector expertise toward energy efficiency goals.

The legislation strengthens the model building codes so that builders in States that choose to adopt them will have the most up-to-date energy efficient codes developed anywhere—best practices.

The legislation establishes university-based building training and assessment centers. Industrial assessments centers are located around the country.

There is one in Dayton, OH. I had the opportunity to visit with one of the researchers there recently, who was out working with midsized smaller companies, helping make them more energy efficient. They are strongly in support of this legislation because they want to expand the good work they are doing to help more businesses be more energy efficient, be more competitive, and add more jobs.

Under this legislation, these centers also will be helping to train the next generation of workers in energy efficient building design and operation. Not only will these programs save energy, but they will also help provide our students and unemployed workers who need these skills with the skills they will need to compete in this growing energy field.

To repeat, this bill is not about forcing companies to become more energy efficient or imposing mandates. It is about incentives, and it is about giving these companies the help they are asking for. And we can do it at no additional expense to the taxpayer. Why? Because the cost of this legislation is fully offset. In other words, we change other programs at the Department of Energy to pay for the cost of this legislation.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, it has no impact. It is deficit neutral. But in fact it will save taxpayers money, because all of us as taxpayers will save money because of another provision of the legislation, and that is because we go after the largest energy user in the world to try to make them more efficient. That is the United States Government. We want to be sure the United States Government starts to practice what it preaches, because as it talks to the rest of us about the need for more energy efficiency, we find that at the Federal Government there are lots of opportunities to make them less wasteful and more efficient.

It directs the Department of Energy to issue recommendations that employ energy efficiency on everything from computer hardware to operation and maintenance processes.

Senator WYDEN had some good examples earlier of some of the waste in the Federal Government that this bill will go after. This is smart because it is the right thing to do in order to save energy, but also it helps taxpayers because it is going to reduce the cost at the Federal Government.

It also takes an interesting commonsense step of allowing the General Services Administration to actually update the building designs they have to meet energy-efficient standards that have been developed since these designs were finalized, some of them many years ago, and they can't update them. We certainly want to be sure the new Federal buildings that are being constructed are using the most up-to-date efficiency standards. This legislation permits that to happen. The government has been looking for places to tighten its belt. This is one. Energy efficiency is a great place to start.

All this adds up to a piece of legislation that Americans across the spectrum can support. It is fully offset, it contains no mandates, it requires the Federal Government to be more efficient.

According to a recent study of our legislation, in 12 years, by 2025, Shaheen-Portman is estimated to aid in the creation of 136,000 new jobs. The report says it is going to save consumers $13.7 billion a year in reduced energy costs by 2030. A vote on this legislation is a critical step for achieving this goal of a true ''all of the above'' energy strategy. It produces more energy at home, yes, but also uses less energy—and uses it more efficiently.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to come down to the floor, offer their amendments, let's have a good debate and discussion, and let's support this underlying bill. Let's be sure it leaves the Senate with a strong vote and, with it, rigorous debate to ensure it can pass the House of Representatives where, as I said earlier, there is a lot of interest, and that it can go to the President for his signature to take this important step toward making this country more competitive, more energy efficient, less dependent on foreign oil, and creating more jobs in the process while improving the environment. It is a win-win-win.

I thank my colleague from New Hampshire and the chair and ranking member of the Energy Committee. We look forward to entertaining some amendments and look forward to being here on the floor talking about a way to move our country forward in a way that provides a model on moving the Senate forward on other bipartisan measures.

Mr. President, I yield back my time.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HEINRICH). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 1858

(Purpose: To provide for a study and report on standby usage power standards implemented by States and other industrialized nations)

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 1858.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] for Mr. MERKLEY, proposes an amendment numbered 1858.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, in my view, this is a very practical amendment offered by my friend and colleague from Oregon Senator MERKLEY. It involves a study on standby power.

The amendment would, in effect, fund the study at the Department of Energy to look at standby power standards in States and other parts of the world to determine what is the most feasible and practical way to approach it. There is no authorization here.

I think it is pretty obvious to Members of the Senate, there are a large number of electronic products, from televisions, cell phone chargers, to microwaves, that cannot be completely turned off without being unplugged, and we ought to find ways to reduce wasted standby power.

It is my intention to support this amendment. I think it is a practical idea. I yield any time to Senator MERKLEY to explain his thoughtful amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I thank my senior colleague from Oregon. I appreciate very much his calling up this amendment and for his leadership on energy, and specifically energy efficiency.

I would also like to compliment my colleagues from Ohio and New Hampshire, who have worked so hard on this very valuable piece of the energy puzzle: How do we more efficiently utilize energy that we generate?

Specifically, this amendment is related to standby power, the power that is wasted keeping devices ready to use at a moment's notice. I prefer the term ''vampire'' power or ''vampire'' electronics. This is the power our electronics suck out of our power system when they are doing absolutely nothing. So this challenge of loss to vampire electronics is certainly something we ought to take on.

Many electronic devices, from televisions to desktop computers, cell phone chargers, microwaves, use energy when they are turned off but are still plugged in. Often, you will see that little light that tells you it is still plugged in. This wasted energy accounts for roughly 5 percent of residential electricity use. So about 1 kilowatt in every 20 or $1 in every $20 is utilized to keep those little lights blinking.

The United States has yet to establish standards for efficiency in products related to standby power. Some States have done so, and other industrialized nations have taken action. This amendment would simply tell the Department to look at the standards established elsewhere in the world, or in individual States, compare them and analyze them, so we can consider whether a lot more could be done in

the United States to make us more efficient. That efficiency is like producing free, available power by ending the waste. In fact, the EPA estimates 100 billion kilowatt hours of electricity are wasted by vampire electronics each year. That adds up to $10 billion in extra energy costs.

Depending on the age of components, running a cable box or large-screen TV, a DVD player, a gaming console, surround sound setup, could be like running a significant refrigerator, a significant power draw, and DOE believes it is feasible to reduce this waste from standby power by about 75 percent.

The value of that 75-percent reduction would be equivalent to erecting 25,000 3-megawatt wind turbines for free. That is a lot of wind power being utilized. So let's do it.

Under this amendment, the Department of Energy is instructed to conduct a study of standards of standby power appliances and electronic devices that have been implemented by other States or other industrialized nations, and to evaluate which of the standards studied would be feasible and appropriate in the United States. It is a simple idea and an important study that can contribute substantially to the use of power effectively here in our economy.

I thank my colleagues for bringing this amendment forward.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, we are not going to vote on this amendment at this time. But when we do, I hope colleagues will support it. I think it is a very fine amendment.

I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I think there is a little confusion on the floor. I have an amendment. I have talked to virtually everyone. In fact, I can't find one person opposed to it. It is very simple.

What I would ask is that I be able to set aside the pending amendment for the purpose of considering my amendment No. 1851. Let me make that and see if there is objection to that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. VITTER. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, let me go ahead and tell the floor what it is all about. I know I am going to be wanting to come back to the floor and get this in the queue.

It is very rare in this body that we come up with something everyone is for, something that wasn't a part of the original legislation, for a very good reason. We are talking about geothermal.

Right now we all recall in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, there is a provision that requires the Federal Government have a percentage of its energy be from renewable sources. The problem is this: Geothermal doesn't create any new energy. It lets you use the energy that is there, recover it, heat our homes, cool our homes, put it back, and then reuse it again.

As I say, it is something everyone is for. It is 100 percent renewable. The only oversight originally was that it did not actually create energy. The amendment would change this to allow geothermal heat pumps to be among the renewable energies that could be used by the Federal Government to meet its obligation under the 2005 Energy law.

This amendment doesn't cost anything, it doesn't mandate anything. It simply provides another acceptable way for the Federal Government to meet its obligations in a cost-effective way. It is noncontroversial and something everyone wants.

It would be my hope after that explanation the Senator from Louisiana would be willing to let me bring it up for the purpose of considering it, putting it in the queue, and then going back to where we were, acknowledging objections that he might have to other amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. Unfortunately, I am going to have to sustain my objection. But I am very hopeful this can be worked out in short order, as soon as a vote on my amendment is locked down. In fact, I will go this far. It doesn't even have to be on this bill. It does have to be in the near future, because the issue with regard to which I am very concerned happens on October 1. So this is an extremely time-sensitive issue.

I have had good discussions with the majority, and it seems as though we are going to be able to lock down that agreement hopefully very soon. But until then, I am going to have to object.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I intend to support the Inhofe-Carper amendment. In my view, this is really a commonsense clarification of existing law. I want colleagues to have a sense that this is the kind of bipartisan work that Senator MURKOWSKI talked about earlier, that we have been trying to do to try to come to the Senate with ideas that really pass the smell test. I mean they are common sense, they are practical.

In that context, this amendment modifies the existing definition of renewable energy to provide that thermal energy that is generated from—from renewable energy sources ought to be considered renewable energy for Federal energy purchase requirements. For example, if a Federal agency has access to thermal energy from groundwater to heat or cool its facilities, under the Inhofe-Carper amendment that thermal energy would be considered renewable energy produced just as if the buildings had solar or wind power to produce electricity.

I hope colleagues, in this spirit, will bring us these kinds of suggestions and ideas. Senator INHOFE brought this to us early on. I know we are going to have some more discussion because of its connection to other matters, but I hope we will get a vote. It is common sense. It is practical. I intend to support it. I want the record to reflect that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, as author, with Senator SHAHEEN, of the underlying bill, I have a list of a dozen or so bipartisan amendments that I would love to see us have a debate on, including the Inhofe amendment. The Inhofe-Carper amendment is a great example, as the chairman just said, of one that actually improves the bill. As I said, there are some amendments we may not find bipartisan, but this is one, and it is common sense. I appreciate him working with the committee and working with us, and I just wish we could get it up for a vote and get it filed today.

I hope we can work out our differences on other amendments that are not relevant to the legislation so we can go ahead with some of this debate. My sense is that we have a good chance of doing that. Let's figure out how to come together with a practical solution to be able to provide a vote but also to allow us to proceed with this debate.

Senator INHOFE came over here to offer his amendment. He wasn't able to. I hope we can, for the next good bipartisan amendment, have that opportunity.

I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, let me offer this truly friendly suggestion. I think we can proceed with this debate. Senator PORTMAN said proceed with the debate. We can proceed with this debate right now. We can bring amendments to the floor, we can talk about them, we can have a full debate on any amendment folks want to bring to the floor. I encourage that. I think that will move the process along because we can basically do all of the substantive debate on these amendments. The only

thing I am talking about is a technicality, which is making the amendment pending. That is a technicality that does not have to stop or delay or prohibit any debate.

My suggestion is to move full forward with that debate as we work out this agreement. I am fully prepared in the same way to discuss and debate my amendment. I am ready to do that whenever it is appropriate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. I don't recall this happening before. Regarding the very amendment that is an obstacle, keeping me from the vote, I ask unanimous consent right now to become a cosponsor of that amendment, the Vitter amendment I am talking about.

I know what he is trying to do. I know he is going to make an effort to get this done maybe in other legislation if it does not happen here. I will be joining him in his cause. I see this as a separate matter here, as I say. We want to move this along. Everyone agrees to. I will stand by and see if anyone changes their mind.

Thank you, I say to the chairman and ranking member. Thank you for the very kind comments on my amendment.

Mr. WYDEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I was next going to ask unanimous consent to set aside the pending amendment and call up my amendment No. 1845. I understand the Senate is in an a bit of an impasse, but, if I might, I would like to talk about my amendment without calling it up with the hope that later my friend and colleague Senator WYDEN will be able to call up my amendment and put it on the list of pending amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. I am going to talk a little bit about this important effort which has been authored in partnership with my good friend from the wonderful State of Maine, Senator COLLINS. I wish to take a minute before I do that and say how important it is that we are finally debating, for the first time in years, an energy bill in the Senate. The fact that we are here today beginning this important debate is a huge testament to my colleague from the great State of New Hampshire, Senator SHAHEEN, and my good friend from the days I served in the House and now fellow Senator from the great State of Ohio, Senator PORTMAN, and the leadership of Chairman WYDEN and Ranking Member MURKOWSKI.

I think Senator PORTMAN and Senator SHAHEEN are saying this in every way possible: For our country to truly realize energy independence, energy security, we need to efficiently use the energy we have. That is exactly what Senators PORTMAN and SHAHEEN envision with their legislation. We support energy security, and we save Americans money.

With that background, let me turn to our amendment. Improving the energy efficiency of our schools is a no-brainer, and that is why I am proud to partner with Senator COLLINS to make sure our efforts have the biggest bang for the buck. This is a bipartisan amendment. It will help streamline efforts to improve the energy efficiency of our Nation's schools while, most importantly, strengthening our children's education.

Our schools are often confused by where to go and whom to work with to pursue energy efficiency efforts and education, and this is in part because of how many agencies, departments, State governments, and the like are involved. By providing a coordinating structure for schools to better navigate existing Federal programs and the financing options available to them, we are going to pare back duplicative efforts and make it easier for schools across my State of Colorado and across the United States to save thousands of taxpayer dollars each year that then can be reinvested in strengthening our education system.

The amendment also has the dual benefit of making Federal programs work better for our schools while still leaving decisions to the States, school boards, and local officials to determine what is best for their schools.

This is a commonsense amendment. I truly hope we get a chance to debate it and to have an up-or-down vote on it.

Before I yield the floor, I would also like to point out—I know my colleague Senator WYDEN is well aware of this, as are Senator SHAHEEN, Senator PORTMAN, and Senator MURKOWSKI—that when we have schools that operate on an energy efficient basis, studies show our young people, our children learn more effectively because if you are in an environment that is comfortable, where the light is appropriate, where you can see, where you can take in what is being taught, you are, of course, going to have a better educational experience.

A better educated America means a stronger America, means a more productive America, a more competitive America. This has benefits across the board in every way imaginable—the broader effort that Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN brought forth but also that Senators WYDEN and MURKOWSKI are handling here on the floor of the Senate.

I wish to draw attention to this important amendment. I thank my colleague Senator COLLINS. I know she will be here later to talk about her perspectives and the other good work she is going to do when it comes to this important legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, before he leaves the floor of the Senate, I wish to commend my colleague from Colorado, Senator UDALL. This is a practical, commonsense amendment. There is no new expenditure of Federal funds. I am very pleased my colleague brought it to the floor. It is reflective of the approach we see in the Energy Committee in a host of areas where the Senator from Colorado consistently tries to find common ground and act in a bipartisan way.

One of the reasons I wanted to speak for just a minute is now we are seeing these bipartisan amendments are starting to sort of pile up. That is because colleagues are listening to what folks at home are saying. They are saying to Senator UDALL and Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN and myself—Senator MURKOWSKI, they are saying when you all are back there in the fall: Try to find some ways to get things done. Get people to work together.

I think we all understand how important energy is—and energy security. It is about jobs. It is about a cleaner environment. It about productivity. When I look at the specifics of this amendment Senator UDALL and Senator COLLINS are pursuing, sometimes I think it is maybe too logical for the beltway. People say it makes too much sense. When schools do retrofits under the Collins-Udall amendment to become more energy efficient and use cleaner power, the kids come out winners, the environment comes out a winner, and the taxpayers come out winners. That is the whole reason the Federal Government provides assistance to schools for these types of projects in the first place.

It is an opportunity for the Federal Government to save money and ensure that we maximize educational opportunities for the kids. The reality is that Federal school efficiency programs are now strewn, really, all over the Federal Government. They are scattered among more than six different agencies. The States have all these different programs and incentives. What Senator COLLINS and Senator UDALL seek to do is to have a straightforward mechanism for improved Federal coordination. In the real world that means we are going to have more energy projects built, and it means more schools are going to save energy and money.

I would also note—because my friend Senator MURKOWSKI is here—that the Udall-Collins amendment pretty much tracks something we have been interested in. The committee has been looking at S. 1048, which was heard by the Energy Subcommittee on June 25.

Again, no authorization. The minimal costs are covered by existing DOE funds. I wish to commend the Senator from Colorado for his good work and particularly the bipartisan focus he has put on this and everything else that has to do with his Senate business. I hope we will be able to vote on it.

As this debate starts, I want colleagues to see that we are going to start stacking up good, commonsense, bipartisan amendments, and that is why there is so much value in energy efficiency.

Before Senator UDALL came to the floor, I said we all get worked up around here by saying we are for ''all of the above'' energy policy. It is almost obligatory for a Senator to say they are for ''all of the above'' three times every 10 or 15 minutes. A Senator can't be for an ''all of the above'' energy policy unless they are for energy efficiency, and Senator UDALL is bringing some of that sensible thinking to the schools.

I am looking forward to getting up this amendment so we can vote on it, and I commend Senator UDALL for his good work.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I, too, wish to thank the Senator from Colorado and the Senator from Maine for their leadership in this area. When we talk about being efficient, we think: OK. Let's coordinate, collaborate, and cooperate so we do better with what it is we are utilizing.

I will give an example of how something such as this can make a difference in my State. I have noted before that our energy costs in Alaska are some of the highest in the Nation. Far too often our schools are in remote areas where basically they are not part of anybody's grid. They are in communities that are diesel powered. It is a tough way to heat a community. Think about how expensive it then becomes for the schools. The school has to absorb these energy costs.

Where do these dollars come from? Effectively, they come out of the education budget, and the State does step in. The State provides substantial assistance, but anywhere, anytime or anyplace we can work together to, again, be more collaborative in our approach as to how we deal with our efficiency opportunities will ultimately help our schools.

This is going to help the schools whether they are in Maine or Alaska or Colorado. Why these places are all colder I am not sure, but maybe it forces us to be a little more efficient. Maybe it forces us to figure out ways to work together better. I want to make sure we are able to get the education dollars into the classroom and not basically fueling the boilers to keep the kids warm.

I applaud my colleagues in this effort. The goal to increase coordination and cooperation at Federal, State, and local agencies to be operating more efficiently and utilizing existing relationships is a positive.

Again, I commend my colleagues for their efforts in bringing us forward on this particular aspect of energy efficiency. I look forward to the opportunity where we will be able to show a good bipartisan vote on this amendment and on others.

I thank the Presiding Officer and I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, first, I wish to congratulate the bill's sponsors, Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN, for crafting the underlying bipartisan, commonsense energy efficiency bill.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of their legislation, and I am pleased to see that the bill is being considered and look forward to the debate on energy efficiency.

I would hope that as we consider amendments to this bill, we could consider amendments that relate to the issue of energy so we can make real progress and that we don't end up—as happened before the recess when I was managing a bill on the transportation and housing appropriations for the minority side—distracted on two issues that had nothing to do with the underlying bill, important though it was.

I am very pleased to join my colleague, the distinguished Senator from Colorado Mr. UDALL in sponsoring an amendment to help streamline the available Federal Energy Efficiency Financing Program to help improve the health and lower energy costs of our Nation's schools.

There are a number of Federal initiatives already available to schools to help them become more efficient. However, in many cases schools are not taking full advantage of these programs. I think this is particularly a problem in rural States such as Alaska or Maine, where the schools don't have the luxury of having grant writers who can spend all day searching for Federal funding that might allow them to upgrade their energy efficiency or reduce emissions from their energy systems.

Large urban schools may have the ability to hire those full-time grant writers, but I know in my State of Maine it is very difficult for schools to even become aware of these programs. One of the purposes of the amendment that Senator UDALL and I are offering is to help schools, regardless of their size, take advantage of existing programs.

I wish to stress that we are not creating a whole lot of new programs. All we are doing is providing a streamlined coordinating structure for schools to help them better navigate available Federal programs and financing options. I also wish to emphasize—particularly to my Republican colleagues—that our amendment still leaves all the decisions to the States, local school boards, and local officials about how best to meet the energy needs of their schools.

So what does our amendment do? Specifically, the amendment would establish the Department of Energy as the lead agency in coordinating a cross-developmental effort to help initiate, develop, and finance energy efficiency, renewable energy, and retrofitting projects for our schools. It would also require a review of existing Federal programs and financing mechanisms, the formation of a streamlined process of communication and outreach to the States, local education agencies, and schools of these existing programs to make them more aware of their existence, and the development of a mechanism for Governors, State energy programs, and local educational and energy officials to form a peer-to-peer network to support the initiation of these projects.

Finally, the amendment would require the Department of Energy to provide technical assistance to help schools navigate the financing and development of these projects. Assisting our Nation's schools in navigating and tapping into existing Federal programs that will help them lower their energy usage and save the taxpayers' money at a time of very tight and constrained educational budgets simply makes good common sense.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Udall-Collins amendment numbered 1845. I thank not only the sponsors of the bill but the leaders of the energy committee, Senator WYDEN and Senator MURKOWSKI, for their help and assistance to us.

I hope we can start the debate on this bill on a positive note by adopting a bipartisan amendment that is going to help our schools save money, reduce energy costs, and also lower emissions. That is the way to start the debate on this bill.

I thank the Presiding Officer and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I wish to thank Senators COLLINS and UDALL for coming to the floor with their positive amendment, laying it out, and debating it. I encourage everyone with an interest in this bill—Democrats and Republicans—to do the same. Come to the floor, lay out amendments, and have that debate so we can move forward in a productive way as the first vote agreement is being worked on and finalized, and that is what I am going to proceed to do with regard to my amendment.

My amendment is not related to this bill, but I have to bring it up now because it is very time sensitive. It is about something that is very wrong, in my opinion, that is happening October 1.

Many of us in this Chamber, and certainly myself, regularly talk against the exemptions under ObamaCare that are created for the rich and powerful and politically connected. Many in this body, including myself, regularly talk about the abuses of this administration going beyond their legitimate authority and what is in the law. They are making up stuff through Executive orders, rulemaking, and Executive fiat. As I said, I am certainly in that group.

I believe an action was taken recently that is a horrible, dangerous,

and offensive example of both of those things, and my amendment would correct that situation. I will back up and explain what I am talking about.

Right after all of Congress left for the August recess—a little over 1 month ago—the Office of Personnel Management, part of the Obama administration, issued a draft rule. This draft rule was basically designed to take any of the sting of ObamaCare away for Washington insiders—specifically Members of Congress and congressional staff.

During the ObamaCare debate, we debated an amendment on the Senate floor, and it, to my pleasant surprise, was actually adopted. The amendment said that every Member of Congress and all congressional staff have to go to the exchange. They have to leave their very generous Federal employee health benefit coverage and go to the exchange. They have to go to the fallback position in terms of health care coverage that millions of Americans are dealing with and have to go to them right now or over the next several months. They have to live under those same rules and under those same circumstances of those tens of millions of Americans.

I supported that. I think it is important that the ruling elite, if you will, need to live under the same laws they created across the board. Specifically, under ObamaCare, I think it is very important that everybody in Congress and in Washington—and I think this should be expanded to the administration—live under the same system in terms of the exchange that many of those folks created.

That was the statute that was supposed to govern. After ObamaCare passed, to quote NANCY PELOSI, folks started looking and reading the bill to figure out what was in it. Lots of folks in Washington got very concerned once they read that revision and figured out what was in it. They understood it would create real dislocation and sting, not for America—although it does do that, but they were not concerned enough about that—but for Washington.

For months, many people lobbied the administration to try to get around this and make up some regulation that would take the sting out of that provision. After intense lobbying, sure enough, the Obama administration issued this rule—again, as I mentioned a minute ago—right after we left town and safely away at the start of the August recess.

The rule did a few things, all of which I think are beyond the law, contrary to law, and outrageous. First of all, it says the statute, which says all official staff of Members of Congress need to go to the exchanges—the first thing the rule says is we don't know what official staff means, so we are going to leave it up to each individual Member of Congress to decide if any member of their staff is official staff. So each Member of Congress can decide whether anybody on their staff has to go to the exchange at all. I think that is ludicrous on its face and completely contrary to the statute.

But then the second big thing the rule did is made, out of thin air, the rule that the present subsidy we get from the taxpayer for our present health care coverage is going to somehow miraculously turn into a subsidy on the exchange, which doesn't exist. It doesn't exist for us under the law; it doesn't exist for any American. So they made up out of thin air this rule that the taxpayer-funded subsidy would follow all of these folks—Members of Congress and the staff who are required to go there—to the exchange. Again, that is not in the law. That is contrary to the letter and spirit of this provision. There is a separate provision of ObamaCare that specifically says with regard to all individuals going to the exchange that when they do this, when they go to a plan on the exchange, they lose their employer-provided subsidy. So that is specific about the situation of folks going to the exchange and directly contrary to this law.

As I suggested at the beginning, I think this is a special exemption for Washington, a special bailout for Washington, to ensure Washington doesn't have to live by the same rules, in this case with regard to ObamaCare and the exchanges, that all of America does, and it is beyond the statute and it is beyond the President's constitutional authority. He can't make things up out of thin air. For that reason, I have joined with many colleagues to draft a bill which would make an amendment to this bill to propose that would fix that, and it is no Washington exemption from ObamaCare.

Specifically, the bill would do three things: First of all, it does away with this OPM rule and it clarifies that Members don't get to pick and choose who is official staff. Congressional staff is congressional staff.

Then it says, all Members of Congress, all congressional staff—and we expand it to the President and Vice President and all political appointees of the Obama administration—all of those folks have to go to the exchanges, the clear language of present law with regard to Members of Congress and their staff.

Finally, we fix the other part of this illegal rule. We say this subsidy Members of Congress and staff currently enjoy under their present health care coverage can't follow them to the exchange. That is not the case for any other American. That is not in the law. In fact, in ObamaCare, there is a broader provision completely contrary to that, so we say that cannot happen.

That is what our bill and our amendment is.

I think it is a fundamental, a threshold, and a very important rule of democracy that the governors have to live by the same laws they pass and impose on the governed. I think that should be the case across the board and certainly that should be the case under ObamaCare.

Tens of millions of Americans are experiencing having to go to the exchanges. Many of them didn't want to go there. Many of them had good coverage with their employer that they are losing because of the economics of this new situation, and they are being forced to the exchange. The clear language and intent of that provision in ObamaCare was for Members of Congress and staff to have to experience the same thing, and that is the clear language and that is the clear intent. So we should live by that, not get around it. And, in my opinion, we should expand it to the President, who has volunteered to go to the exchange, to the Vice President, and to all of their political appointees. That is what our amendment does. That is what our bill does.

I wish to thank all of the Members, Senate and House, who were working hard on this proposal, including Senators ENZI, HELLER, JOHNSON, and many others. I know I am missing several. There are several House Members, led by Congressman RON DESANTIS of Florida, who are working on identical House language. They are hard at work, particularly in the context of the CR.

The bottom line is this: There should be no special Washington exemption from ObamaCare. All laws we pass should apply to us every bit as much as other Americans, and certainly we, as is the clear language and is the clear intent, should live under that fallback plan of the exchanges just as every other American does. No other American gets this special subsidy the OPM rule gives to us.

Folks in this class under my amendment and bill would be able to qualify for a subsidy, if it is the same subsidy that is available to other Americans, according to income category. So if a person qualifies by income, fine. But this is way beyond that. This is a special deal, a special exemption for Congress, and we need to say there should be no Washington exemption. This bill, this amendment does that clearly and categorically.

I urge my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, to support this.

Let me end by talking about a vote. I am bringing up this amendment on this bill. The reason is this issue is very time sensitive. This rule, which was made up out of thin air, in my opinion, goes into effect and all of this is set to happen October 1. So this debate has to happen, a change to this rule has to happen before October 1. That is why I am bringing it up now and demanding a vote. But, actually, that vote doesn't have to be on this bill. I will accept any fair, reasonable, substantive vote before October 1. But we need to lock that down. I think we are well on our way to locking that down, and I look forward to that.

In the meantime, let me again urge my colleagues who have amendments

to this bill on the subject of energy or on any other subject to come down and present those on the floor, talk about them and debate them, as I have, as Senators UDALL and COLLINS have. Let's move forward with the process as we nail down this first vote agreement.

As we get to a vote on this amendment, I urge my colleagues to follow the first and, in many ways, most basic rule of democracy: that the rules we impose on the governed we should live by. That is absolutely essential. That should be the case across the board, certainly including ObamaCare, and in the case of ObamaCare, there is specific language which says that. That is what it says. That is what it is supposed to be about. This illegal OPM rule completely invalidates and gets around that rule, so we need to act to fix that now, well before October 1.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 1847.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. BENNET] proposes an amendment numbered 1847.

Mr. BENNET. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, as I made clear previously but I will restate, I objected to and I continue to object to laying aside any amendment and making another amendment pending. We made that clear between the floor staff of the minority and majority side. That was crystal clear, so I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are on the amendment from the Senator from Colorado.

The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the calling up of the amendment be vitiated out of respect for my colleague from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. VITTER. Mr. President, I wish to very briefly thank the Senator. That is a very generous and gentlemanly thing to do. This was the understanding between the floor staff. I know apparently it wasn't properly communicated to the Chair, but that was the clear understanding, and I appreciate that gesture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. President, through the Chair, I would say to the Senator from Louisiana that my understanding was he would object. He was on the floor when I offered it and I thought he was going to object. So knowing of his objection, I withdraw the amendment.

Having said all of that, I think it is a shame that we can't get going with this bipartisan bill. I wish to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their incredibly great bipartisan work on this energy bill. I wish to thank Senator JEANNE SHAHEEN from New Hampshire and Senator PORTMAN from Ohio for the bipartisan work that has been going on for months, if not years, on this bill.

I am pleased to come to the floor—I wish to introduce my amendment but not today because of the objection, but to at least talk about a bipartisan amendment we would like to get on this bill. I wish to thank my colleague Senator AYOTTE for joining me in this important effort.

Our amendment is based on standalone legislation we have written called the Better Buildings Act, which encourages energy efficiency in commercial buildings. Over the last several years we worked with building owners across Colorado and the country to craft the legislation. The economic and environmental benefits of improving energy efficiency in buildings are clear.

A well-publicized retrofit of the Empire State Building in New York reduced energy usage by 38 percent—almost 40 percent—and it saved an estimated $4.4 million annually for the building owner. The retrofit also created over 250 construction jobs right here in the United States that can't be sent overseas.

It is this example, and these ideas, that helped form the basis for the Better Buildings Act and this amendment.

In crafting the measure, we started to think about efficiency in buildings not only from the top down where a building owner makes the improvements, but also from the bottom up where a tenant would see advantages from designing and configuring their rented office space in an energy-efficient manner. With all of that in mind, the amendment we have introduced accomplishes two principal goals. First, it allows for a first-of-its-kind study by the Department of Energy to chronicle private sector best practices as tenants build out their lease spaces in commercial buildings. This study would then inform a voluntary Department of Energy program to recognize tenants, to acknowledge tenants that design and construct high-performance lease spaces in the future.

The second provision, called Tenant Star, would expand on the popular ENERGY STAR Program and make it available to tenants, not just landlords. Under our amendment, tenants will be recognized for the efficient performance of their leased office space. This will provide value to their customers, their investors, and ultimately to the building owner.

The ENERGY STAR label has proven a very powerful tool to achieve whole building efficiency. Our language takes the next logical step and confers this recognition on tenants as well.

This bipartisan amendment is broadly supported—from the Alliance to Save Energy to the Real Estate Roundtable, to the Sierra Club. It also received a favorable hearing in the Senate Energy Committee in June, and I thank the chairman for that. The Congressional Budget Office has confirmed it has no score.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan and commonsense amendment. I hope we can get to the business of legislating around this incredibly important bipartisan bill.

With that, I thank the Presiding Officer for his patience, I yield the floor, and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Colorado on a fine amendment. I hope we are going to get a chance to vote on it. I think he mentioned that commercial buildings consume almost half of the energy used in the United States.

What I think is important for the Senate to see is the bipartisan amendments are now piling up. We started off with a very good amendment, the Inhofe-Carper amendment in terms of thermal power, Senator UDALL and Senator COLLINS talking about retrofitting schools, getting more for the kids and for a better environment without spending new Federal money, and now we have the Bennet-Ayotte proposal to deal with commercial buildings consuming almost half of the energy consumed in the United States.

You have bipartisan amendments, I say to my colleagues, in effect, stacking up on the floor of the Senate. I think the reason that is the case is because Senators are coming back from the August break. They were home having community meetings and talking to folks, and people said—whether you are from Ohio, like the Presiding Officer, or Oregon or New Hampshire, different parts of the country—you go back there and find a way to deal with some real challenges, and do it in a bipartisan way. So that is what the underlying bill does. That is what the three amendments we seek to be able to vote on do.

In the case of this particular amendment, the voluntary ENERGY STAR Program has created an incentive for commercial building owners to increase the efficiency of their buildings by recognizing the most efficient. So today there are over 20,000 commercial buildings in the country certified as highly efficient ENERGY STAR buildings.

The challenge, however, is that about half of the energy used in commercial buildings is under the control of the tenants, not the owners. This amendment would promote efficiency in commercial buildings by establishing a

Tenant Star program to recognize the energy efficiency achievements of building tenants, as ENERGY STAR does for the owners.

We looked at this in the committee, particularly in the Energy Subcommittee on June 25. To me, again, trying to build on successful approaches is simply what the country wants us to be doing here in the Senate. It is the focus of the underlying bill. It is the focus of the amendments that are pending—each one of them supported in a bipartisan way.

This amendment, as far as I can tell, has a real cross section of businesses interested, for obvious reasons. It constitutes almost half the buildings in the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter of support we received be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 24, 2013.

Re Better Buildings Act (S. 1191—''Tenant Star'').

Hon. RON WYDEN,
Chair, Committee on Energy & Natural Resources, U.S. Senate.
Hon. AL FRANKEN,
Chair, Subcommittee on Energy, U.S. Senate.
Hon. MICHAEL BENNET,
U.S. Senate.
Hon. LISA MURKOWSKI,
Ranking Member, Committee on Energy & Natural Resources,U.S. Senate.
Hon. JIM RISCH,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Energy, U.S. Senate.
Hon. KELLY AYOTTE,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATORS: We represent real estate owners, developers, building managers, energy service companies, efficiency financing sources, environmental and efficiency advocates, and other stakeholders who support market-based solutions to lower energy consumption in our built environment. As the Senate considers energy legislation, we support proposals that encourage cooperation by landlords and tenants in our nation's commercial buildings to save energy as leased spaces in these structures are designed, constructed, used, and occupied.

We thus commend Senators Bennet and Ayotte for introducing S. 1191, the ''Better Buildings Act of 2013.'' The act takes a market-driven, voluntary, ''best practices'' approach to align building owners and their tenants to reduce demands on the energy grid. As this proposal fits within existing voluntary programs, it has no regulatory impact and does not require new appropriations.

To date, bills addressing energy efficiency have focused on how real estate owners and developers may lower energy consumption at the ''whole-building'' level. But in fact, owners and managers of large buildings control only about 50% of their structures' total energy; tenants consume at least half. The Better Buildings Act takes a holistic approach by considering office tenants' impact on energy consumption and behaviors. Notably, the act brings the voluntary ENERGY STAR rating for whole-buildings to the next level by authorizing a ''Tenant Star'' program to certify leased spaces in buildings as energy efficient. Considering the overwhelming success and private sector acceptance of ENERGY STAR for buildings—which are located in all 50 states, represent billions of square feet of commercial floorspace, and saved American businesses over $2.7 billion in utility bills in 2012 alone—it is sound energy policy to evolve this program to the ''Tenant Star'' level of leased spaces.

We strongly support the Better Buildings Act and its ''Tenant Star'' provisions. We urge the Senate to enact S. 1191 whether on its own or as part of any energy package that may be put to a vote.

BETTER BUILDINGS ACT (S. 1191/H.R. 2126)—''TENANT STAR'' ENDORSERS

Alliance to Save Energy, American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, American Hotel & Lodging Association, American Institute of Architects, American Resort Development Association, American Society of Interior Designers (ASID), ASHRAE, Association of Energy Engineers (AEE), Bayer MaterialScience LLC, Boston Properties, Brandywine Realty Trust, Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) International, CBRE, Inc., CCIM Institute, Danfoss, EIFS Industry Members Association (EIMA), Empire State Building Company/Malkin Holdings, Energy Systems Group, First Potomac Realty Trust, Illuminating Engineering Society (IES).

Institute for Market Transformation, Institute of Real Estate Management, International Council of Shopping Centers, Johnson Controls, Inc., Jones Lang LaSalle, LBA Realty, LonMark International, Metrus Energy, Inc., NAIOP, the Commercial Real Estate Development Association, National Apartment Association, National Association of Energy Service Companies (NAESCO), National Association of Home Builders, National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, National Association of REALTORS®, National Association of State Energy Officials, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC), National Multi Housing Council, Natural Resources Defense Council.

OpenADR Alliance, Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors—National Association, Prologis, Inc., Real Estate Board of New York, Related Companies, Rising Realty Partners, Rudin Management Company, Inc., Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc., Shorenstein Properties LLC, Sierra Club, Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance (SPFA), SUN DAY Campaign, The Real Estate Roundtable, The Stella Group, Ltd., Tishman Speyer, Transwestern, U.S. Green Building Council, USAA Real Estate Co., Vinyl Siding Institute, Vornado Realty Trust.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am going to stay here to see if other colleagues would like to bring over their amendments. As I indicated in opening comments a couple hours ago, I think there are at least a dozen good amendments here—amendments that are going to be good for American productivity, they are going to create good-paying, high-skill jobs, and they are going to be winners for the environment. That is a trifecta of valuable concerns being addressed with one piece of legislation, being done in a bipartisan way.

I know the popular wisdom is you cannot thread the needle on legislation and that even on something such as energy efficiency, these folks are going to try to see if they can get their bipartisan amendments passed, but at the end of the day, the forces who want to block legislation, because they care about a particular issue, are too strong. I hope Senators are going to see we are going to make sure people have a chance to have their issues heard. But we also want them to see that to lose the ability to have a key part of an ''all of the above'' energy policy—I have said you cannot have an ''all of the above'' energy policy if you are not for energy efficiency. To not advance this particular cause—and we passed the hydropower bill. It is a good bill. People said it was the first major energy bill since 2009. This is the next logical step. We ought to take it.

I see the Senator from Ohio here, who has done so much good work, and I will yield at this time. I know he has a great interest in this topic. I hope, when we get a chance to vote on the Bennet-Ayotte amendment, Senators will support it.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I stand to strongly support this amendment. I think it is exactly as the chairman has suggested. It is bipartisan. It helps to solve a problem we have right now, and I applaud Senator BENNET who spoke earlier, and also Senator AYOTTE from New Hampshire, who has joined with him to take a lead on this. They have worked with us. They have, again, by this amendment, I believe, offered a good opportunity to improve the underlying legislation. I think it is consistent with the underlying legislation.

By the way, it is an amendment that makes sense because there is right now a disconnect between those who own commercial buildings and those who are tenants in those buildings. We have heard this around the country as we have talked about efficiency. It kind of gets the landlords and the tenants in sync with lowering energy costs. It is market driven. It is nonregulatory. It takes a ''best practices'' approach to address this issue.

Owners and managers of large commercial buildings report that their tenants consume over 50 percent of the total energy in the structure, but again there is this disconnect because owners lease the space, but they do not pay the bills; therefore, there is often no motivation to cut energy costs by making the space more efficient. The owners do not have that incentive. The tenants do. They pay the bills. But they often have very limited choices in the design or the operation of the energy-consuming aspects of the structure they lease.

This is an attempt to address that issue, and I think it is a smart realistic approach. It encourages tenants to make structural investments when they enter into new leases or renew existing leases. The act asks the Department of Energy to study and learn from private sector ''best practices'' to achieve high-performance, cost-effective measures with viable payback periods on efficiency.

It also builds on the success of the voluntary ENERGY STAR Program

that a lot of folks are familiar with and kind of moves ENERGY STAR into the tenant space, creating a tenant-oriented certification called Tenant Star for leased spaces, again, with the goal of transforming the way building owners and their tenants think about energy.

By the way, this legislation is supported by the Real Estate Roundtable, a group that has looked at this underlying legislation, this amendment, and thinks this helps them to accomplish some of their goals in energy efficiency. It is also supported by the Restaurant Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, and others.

So this better buildings amendment Senator AYOTTE and Senator BENNET have offered I think is strong. I wish they could have actually taken the amendment today off the calendar and actually been able to technically offer it. But we did have a good debate on it, and I am hoping soon we will be able to resolve these other issues and be able to move forward with an actual vote on this because this is a classical example of where we can come together as Republicans and Democrats, finding common ground on how to have a true ''all of the above'' energy strategy, not just produce more energy, which I strongly support, but also use the energy we have more efficiently.

Since buildings are about 40 percent of energy usage, this is very smart legislation, building on the other amendments we heard about today—on using geothermal, being sure it is part of renewable energy; ensuring that our schools have the best information to be able to become more energy efficient; and other amendments. Again, I count about a dozen of them here that are bipartisan amendments that we hope to have on the floor as part of this underlying bill to help create more jobs, have a cleaner environment, make us less dependent on foreign oil, and move forward on this important leg of our national energy strategy.

With that, I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be set aside, and I call up my amendment No. 1856.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I object on behalf of my colleague who has an arrangement with the majority staff on this on the basis of his interest in objecting until he gets a unanimous consent agreement that I think is being worked on.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I would still like to talk about this amendment. And I want to thank both Senator WYDEN for working with us on this amendment and also Senator MURKOWSKI for working with us on this amendment. I appreciate their support.

This is an amendment Senator HOEVEN and I have submitted together. I will describe it to you because I think it is such a good amendment. We want to make sure we get moving on this very important bill that I support, as well as these amendments.

The Nonprofit Energy Efficiency Act would provide assistance to nonprofit organizations to help make the buildings they own and operate more energy efficient.

Nonprofit organizations are the heart of our country and serve millions of Americans every day. Nonprofits include hospitals, schools, houses of worship—particularly supportive of this amendment—and youth centers. They face the choice of making facility improvements or serving more people, which is also difficult for them.

That choice is clear for so many organizations. Nonprofits often operate in older, less efficient buildings, and because of their nonprofit status, they cannot participate in energy efficiency programs despite the financial benefits of energy efficiency retrofits and other improvements.

This amendment is about allowing the Department of Energy to make grants of up to $200,000 for energy efficiency projects over the next 5 years. The amendment requires a 50-percent cost share and includes provisions to ensure that the projects achieve significant amounts of energy savings and are done in a cost-effective manner.

This amendment, the Klobuchar-Hoeven amendment, is fully offset. I appreciate the work of the committee and the committee staff on this amendment.

I urge my colleagues to support the Nonprofit Energy Efficiency Act amendment.

Before I yield the floor, I again want to thank Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN for their tireless efforts to move this important legislation forward. I believe energy efficiency is an area we can all agree is good for the economy, it is good for consumers, and it is an issue where we can find common ground, as you can see by the amendment I have done with Senator HOEVEN.

Senator HOEVEN from North Dakota knows a little bit about producing energy with their oil production, natural gas production, the biofuel production they share with Minnesota. We are some of the top biofuel producers in the country. But in our States we also believe in conserving energy and in energy efficiency. We believe this bill is a good bill and also that this amendment is a very good addition to the bill, as it allows nonprofits, such as places of worship, to also share in the energy efficiency program, and they are very interested in moving ahead with this amendment.

So I thank you. I thank the authors, and I thank the chair and the ranking member of the committee.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Thank you, Mr. President.

I want to commend Senator KLOBUCHAR on her efforts. This is another one of the great bipartisan amendments that has been worked on to add to this energy efficiency legislation. It shows how great the opportunity is for this legislation to provide for savings for people, to get people engaged in the idea of how much energy they are using and what the costs of that energy are, and also what the environmental benefits and the benefits to consumers and the benefits to our national security are in encouraging energy efficiency. So I want to commend her and thank her for all of her efforts, and we will continue to have this discussion on the floor as we wait for some kind of an agreement from Senator VITTER.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I am very hopeful that when we get a chance to vote on this amendment the Senate accepts it. I want to put it in the context of where we are, because we are seeing this pattern of Senators—and I was in North Dakota for Senator HOEVEN a few days ago. We were listening to constituents, I am sure very similar to the kinds of concerns reflected by folks in Minnesota. They all were saying: Go back there in September and focus on real problems and come up with real solutions. We have seen all of this bickering. We have seen all of this quarreling. What we want to see is on the concerns that most affect us: our pocketbook, our environment, in this case national security.

Senator SHAHEEN made an excellent point several hours ago when she pointed out that with the backdrop of Syria and national security issues, if there ever was a time while we wait for the next step in this debate to look at another issue, energy and energy efficiency would be a logical one, because we all understand how inextricably linked national security and energy security are.

So, now, after we have had the thoughtful Inhofe-Carper amendment on thermal power, we had the Udall-Collins amendment in terms of school retrofits, we had the Bennet-Ayotte amendment which deals with commercial buildings, which comprise almost half of the energy used in America, we now have a very good bipartisan amendment brought to the floor of the Senate by the senior Senator from Minnesota, Senator KLOBUCHAR, and Senator HOEVEN.

There are literally hundreds of thousands of museums in this country, houses of worship, youth organizations. All of these programs are looking at ways in which they can save energy. The reality is lots of the tools are not available to them because they are tax exempt. So what we have here is a pilot project. Let me kind of underline. Everybody talks about big programs and their ''one size fits all,'' they are ''run

from Washington'' and it is kind of one dastardly plot after another from the Federal Government.

The Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Minnesota come and say they want to have a pilot project, a pilot project to award grants of up to $200,000, with a match by the Federal Government, to make efficiency improvements to these buildings and these houses of worship, museums, all of these institutions that every Member of the Senate cares a great deal about.

I was especially appreciative, because Senator KLOBUCHAR and Senator HOEVEN were supportive of some of the ideas Senator MURKOWSKI and I had to revise this. This is a good amendment. This is already the fourth in the queue of thoughtful, commonsense, low-cost proposals that have come to the floor of the Senate.

I hope my colleagues will shortly give us the opportunity to get to this bill. This is the Senate. Senators like to address a variety of issues. But the reality is, while we had a very good hydropower bill passed right before the August recess, 60,000 megawatts of hydropower, responsible for 60 percent of the clean energy in the country, this bill is the first major piece of energy legislation on the floor of the Senate since 2007. That is light years ago in terms of the dramatic changes we have made in so many reforms in other areas.

For example, I saw in North Dakota over this weekend dramatic changes in terms of natural gas policies. We have a host of issues to talk about there. We are ready to go on energy efficiency. So I am very appreciative to the Senator from Minnesota who has been working with the Senator from North Dakota.

I would like to see somebody explain to houses of worship and museums and youth organizations why it does not make sense to start a pilot project so they can squeeze more value out of the scarce dollars they have for running their incredibly valuable programs. I do not think any Member of the Senate, Democrat or Republican, can make the case that that makes any sense. I appreciate the Senator from Minnesota coming over. I am prepared to stay here until all hours so Senators who are willing to do what we heard all summer the American people want us to do, which is to address real issues, do it in a bipartisan way. I hope other Senators will come over and approach this the way the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from North Dakota have done.

I thank my colleague.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I think the chairman outlined it well. This is a thoughtful amendment to the underlying bill. Senator SHAHEEN and I are delighted to accept it and support it, but also to say this sort of fits a part of the overall energy efficiency effort we did not cover in the legislation, which is these nongovernmental organizations that own buildings, where they do not have the ability to get the kind of market-based support that is in our legislation.

This is faith-based organizations, but it is also Boys and Girls Clubs, and it is all kinds of different groups that are interested in doing efficiency retrofits. They need a little help. This gives them a match.

Significantly, what maybe we have not focused on earlier is the fact it is paid for. So we are not talking about any impact on the deficit. It is deficit neutral because they went out of their way to try to find good ways to reduce spending at the Department of Energy to have the offsets.

Having a local match is important because that gets the local buy-in. I think that is important, that it be a full match. But it also does give them access to some of this expertise we talked about earlier to be able to have more energy efficiency and also ultimately to save energy in this country but also save money for those nonprofit organizations. So I commend my colleagues, Senator KLOBUCHAR and Senator HOEVEN. Senator HOEVEN wants to come over and speak on this legislation. He is tied up right now but hopes to come over later. Certainly when it is actually offered and brought up on the floor he will have a chance to talk about it as well.

I commend him and commend his colleague from Minnesota for again offering another bipartisan amendment on top of the geothermal amendment, the schools amendment, the amendment to encourage tenants to be more energy efficient, and now we have this amendment on nonprofits that own buildings that want to do the efficiency retrofits. I appreciate them working with us to find offsets and being sure it does not add to the deficit and that it is a responsible approach on the fiscal side as well.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I cannot help but join the bouquet tossing that is going on here today, about not only the amendment Senator HOEVEN and Senator KLOBUCHAR have introduced as it relates to our nonprofits, but again the other measures that have been brought up for discussion here this afternoon—geothermal, school efficiency. It really does drive us to the point of this energy efficiency legislation, how it is not just in one section or sector, it is economywide. It is all aspects of our lives.

If we focus on how we live from day to day, the things that are important to us, we can incorporate greater efficiency into all aspects of it and we are better off, whether it is through our schools, our businesses, our government buildings, or through those nonprofits I think we all recognize give so much enrichment to our general lives. But when you think about some of the struggles our nonprofits are currently facing right now, as they are seeing declining budgets, Federal, local, State levels, they are looking to squeeze as much as they can out of every dollar. So when you have proposals such as we have here with pilot programs to award these grants of up to $200,000 to help make these efficiency improvements to their buildings, this is significant stuff, if you will. This translates into real dollars, allowing them to do what it is they are providing so much better, whether it is Boys and Girls Clubs at a clubhouse, the ability to perhaps have other facilities, whether it is your church facilities, your faith-based organization, the outreach and all they are able to do and those they are able to serve. It is all made better when you do not have to spend as much for your energy costs to meet your energy demands. So it does seem somewhat common sense. It does seem rational and reasonable.

Good heavens, what are we doing here on the floor of the Senate promoting something that is rational and reasonable and common sense? We need to do more of this. This is a good amendment and joins several other good amendments we are seeing as we look to the numerous amendments we talked to colleagues about and that we are anticipating will be up here in the next several hours.

I do hope folks realize that what has been put together by the sponsors of this bill, the Senator from Ohio, the Senator from New Hampshire, is worthy of our consideration, not only on these amendments, but, again, the fuller spectrum of how we are more wise in our energy consumption, how we are better stewards of that which we have when it comes to energy and our energy resources. So I will throw the bouquet to those who have got us to this point.

I see the Senator from Wyoming has joined us.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I filed an amendment to S. 1392 that will prevent the Environmental Protection Agency from a massive regulatory overreach. It has been cosponsored by Senators BARRASSO and FLAKE.

My amendment is simple and straightforward. It promotes the right of a State to deal with its own problems. It returns the regulation of regional haze to where it properly belongs, in the hands of State officials who are more familiar with the problem and the best ways to address it.

I hope my colleagues will support my effort.

The Environmental Protection Agency's move to partially disapprove the State of Wyoming regional haze plan will create an economic and bureaucratic nightmare that will have a devastating impact on western economies. The proposal by EPA ignores more

than a decade's worth of work on this subject by officials in my home State and seems to be more designed to regulate coal out of existence than to regulate haze. The haze we most need to regulate, in fact, seems to be the one that is clouding the vision of the EPA, as it promotes a plan that imposes onerous regulations on powerplants, that will, in turn, pass those increased costs in the form of higher energy prices on to consumers.

That tells me the EPA's purpose is to ensure no opportunity to impose its chosen agenda on the Nation is wasted. It does not seem to matter to them that their proposed rule flies directly in the face of the States' traditional and legal role in addressing air quality issues.

When Congress passed the 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act to regulate regional haze, it very clearly gave the States the lead authority. Now the EPA has tossed them in the back seat and grabbed the steering wheel to head this effort in its own previously determined direction.

That is not the kind of teamwork and cooperation Congress intended. The goal of regulating regional haze is to improve visibility in our national parks and wilderness areas. The stated legislative purpose for the authority is purely for aesthetic value and not to regulate public health. Most importantly, the EPA should not be using regulations to pick winners and losers in our national energy market. This is a State issue. Congress recognized that States should know how to determine what the best regulatory approach would be to find and implement a solution to the problem.

The courts reaffirmed this position by ruling in favor of the State's primacy on regional haze several times. Unfortunately, that is not what happened in this case. The EPA ignored all of the clear precedents and instead handed a top-down approach that ignored the will and expertise of the State of Wyoming.

This inexplicable position flies in the face of the strong and commonsense approach of the State of Wyoming to addressing regional haze in a reasonable and cost-effective manner. The EPA's approach would be much more costly, and it would have a tremendous impact on the economy and quality of life not only in Wyoming but in the neighboring States as well. Clearly, we can't allow this to happen.

Preliminary estimates by the State of Wyoming show that the best available retrofit technologies and long-term strategies under the proposed rule would cost well over $1 billion—plus millions more every year in additional operational costs that gets passed on to the consumer.

I mentioned that Cheyenne needed some additional powerplants. They went out and found the best natural gas technology available and then found it wouldn't meet the new requirements. This is the best worldwide technology, and it won't meet the new requirements they wish to put on it. Again, those costs would be passed on to the consumers in the form of higher energy prices. Every family knows that when the price of energy goes up, it is their economic security, as well as their hopes and dreams for the future, that is threatened and all too often destroyed.

The EPA's determination to take such an approach would be understandable if it would create better results than the State plan. It doesn't. It admits that. One billion dollars in costs and then millions more each year, and it isn't going to give any better results than what the State plan is? What sense does that make? This is another reason why it makes no sense for the EPA to overstep its authority under the Clean Air Act to force Wyoming to comply with an all-too-costly plan that in the end will provide the people of Wyoming with no real benefits. Again, it is $1 billion up front, millions a year, and no real benefits.

The plan doesn't even take into account other sources of haze in the State, such as wildfires. We have those every year. They are a problem on Wyoming's plains and mountains. They are a major cause of haze in my home State. It makes no sense for the EPA to draft a plan that fails to take into consideration one of the biggest natural causes of the very problem they are supposed to be solving.

This is one that can be solved. The State of Wyoming has spent over a decade producing a plan that is reasonable, productive, cost-effective, and focused on the problem. The EPA has taken an unnecessary and unreasonable approach that violates the legislatively granted job of State regulators to address this issue. We cannot afford to increase the cost of energy to families, schools, and vital public services by implementing an EPA plan that won't adequately address the issue of regional haze. Again, there will be no noticeable effect—$1 billion up front, millions each year, and no noticeable effect. What sense does that make?

I know my colleagues will see the importance of this matter and support my amendment that will stop the EPA in its tracks and end its interference with Wyoming's efforts to address this very issue. It only makes sense to me that Wyoming's plan, which results from a more than 10-year effort, be given a chance to work. It is not only fair, it is the right thing to do.

I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am here on what we are calling the Shaheen-Portman bill, the energy efficiency bill, and I note that the lead sponsor of the bill, Senator SHAHEEN of New Hampshire, as well as the ranking member of the energy committee, Senator MURKOWSKI, are both here. I have been cleared by them to take a minute on the floor right now and talk about an amendment I would like to have offered and voted on and added to this bill. We call it the pay for success amendment. It is amendment No. 1852.

What this amendment would do is something that is quite simple and bombproof for taxpayers. Ultimately, it would save money and save energy; that is, for the properties managed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, if they do not have the capital to go back into that property and do retrofits and install efficiency measures that will bring down their cost of electricity, this amendment would allow them to contract with the private sector to bring in private capital to achieve those energy savings.

There are significant restrictions in here that will protect taxpayers. Any money that goes back to these investors comes out of energy savings and only out of energy savings. If something goes wrong and the energy savings don't materialize, the investors lose. The taxpayers and the government are held harmless.

Thanks to an amendment by Senator COBURN of Oklahoma, as we were drafting the amendment, we have even specifically exempted the administrative costs of HUD in administering the legislation. Those have to be paid before the investors take their profits. But once the investors are paid back, there is now a more efficient building and savings for taxpayers over the long haul.

In addition, the result is a reduction of our energy footprint, increases our energy independence, and reduces the contribution of ill effects, such as pollution and climate change, by HUD buildings.

Now is not the time to call it up—we are at too early a stage in the proceedings—but I did want to take a moment to urge my colleagues to support this amendment. We discussed it at length with Senator COLLINS of Maine when we were trying to add it to the Transportation and HUD appropriations bill, and I believe we have worked through issues presented by her office and issues presented by Senator COBURN. If anybody else has any concerns, we look forward to hearing from them, but I think this is a bombproof piece of legislation, from the taxpayers' point of view. It opens up a niche for private capital to come in and earn a return on their investment by capitalizing on the opportunity we have for energy savings in these buildings.

With that, I yield the floor and look forward to a future opportunity to discuss the amendment further and, with any luck, call it up for a positive vote. I thank Senator SHAHEEN and yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Before the Senator from Rhode Island leaves, I wanted to commend him for this effort. I think it is a great proposal. I haven't had a chance to look at all the details, so I look forward to that, but using performance contracting to provide for savings on energy costs is a very effective way to address the upfront costs for these kinds of retrofits.

As the Senator points out, the person who is doing the contracting—the private company—is assuming the burden of those costs. Yet the benefits are going to taxpayers. Ultimately, the contractor that does the retrofits is also going to benefit over the long term, and those savings will keep coming back year after year. So once the initial cost is paid off, taxpayers will continue to get those savings year after year.

As Governor, we started retrofitting State buildings exactly this way, and it saved the taxpayers of New Hampshire hundreds of thousands of dollars a year—it is still saving them that—and also thousands of pounds of pollution because, as we know, 40 percent of our energy is used by buildings. So if we save on that energy use in buildings, then that saves not only on those costs, but it also saves on the pollution that comes from heating and cooling those buildings.

So I commend the Senator for his effort and I look forward to having a chance to debate it on the floor and to having a chance to review the proposal in greater detail.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire for those comments. I wish to commend her for her leadership on this bill. This is a wonderful bill to have gotten to, and she and Senator PORTMAN have put in an enormous amount of effort in getting us here. So that is immensely commendable.

I would add something I omitted in my remarks earlier because the Senator from New Hampshire brought this up in a private discussion we had on the floor a moment ago; that is, how does CBO—the Congressional Budget Office—feel about this amendment. We have an e-mail from the Congressional Budget Office saying this will not add to the deficit. It is deficit neutral. In point of fact, it actually is viewed as negative—it shrinks the deficit in the long haul, but all we needed from them was the assurance it was deficit neutral and they would treat it as deficit neutral.

As the Senator from New Hampshire very properly pointed out, the benefit of this isn't just on the energy side or on the pollution side. Somebody goes in and installs the new energy efficiency equipment, installs the new windows, insulates the roof, and does whatever it is that will achieve these savings and that is work and those are jobs and that is helpful to our economy.

I will again yield the floor.

VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I wish to discuss the Sessions-Pryor Amendment No. 1879 to S. 1392, the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act. I would like to recognize the excellent work of my friend, the senior Senator from Arkansas, Mr. PRYOR, who is an original co-sponsor of this amendment, and I would ask him for permission to engage in a brief colloquy concerning our amendment.

Mr. PRYOR. I would welcome an exchange for the RECORD.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank my colleague for his willingness to discuss this amendment. I would ask my colleague, what is the purpose of our amendment?

Mr. PRYOR. I thank the Senator from Alabama for his question. In an effort to encourage energy efficiency compliance, reduce regulatory burdens, and save taxpayer dollars, the Sessions-Pryor amendment would require the Department of Energy to recognize voluntary certification programs for air conditioning, furnace, boiler, heat pump, and water heater products. Federal law requires these heating, cooling, and water heater products to comply with a complex set of Federal energy conservation and efficiency standards. Similar specifications apply to participants in the Energy Star program. The Energy Department currently spends millions of taxpayer dollars annually to conduct verification testing of these covered products. At the same time, U.S. manufacturers of these covered products spend millions of dollars themselves to participate in comprehensive voluntary certification programs that use independent, third-party laboratories to ensure compliance with applicable standards. Our amendment would require the Energy Department, when conducting routine testing to verify product ratings, to rely on data submitted through voluntary, independent certification programs that meet the robust list of criteria set forth in the amendment. To qualify, the voluntary certification program must be (among other things) nationally-recognized, maintain a publicly available list of certified models, and conduct verification testing on at least 20 percent of the product families using an ''independent third-party test laboratory.'' The amendment would require the Energy Department to reduce regulatory burdens for manufacturers participating in a voluntary certification program, as well as require testing of products that are not covered by a voluntary program.

So, I greatly appreciate the leadership of my colleague Senator SESSIONS on this amendment. I would ask him: what are some of the policy reasons for supporting our amendment?

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the Senator from Arkansas. Our amendment is sound policy for at least three reasons. First, the amendment saves taxpayer dollars by reducing redundant testing of products when already covered by a comprehensive, voluntary third-party testing program. At a time of record debt and deficits, this government needs to consider every option for making government lean and fiscally responsible. We have been informed by the Congressional Budget Office that our amendment does not impact the deficit.

Second, the amendment reduces regulatory burdens on American manufacturers. We need to do all we can to help make U.S. manufacturing more competitive on the world stage. Our amendment promotes domestic manufacturing and competiveness.

Third, our amendment increases DOE's enforcement capabilities to ensure that a greater number of products are verified every year. This will help achieve the kinds of energy efficiency improvements the law was intended to achieve. So I think this amendment should garner the support of this body.

I recently received a letter from Rheem Manufacturing Company, which has a large manufacturing facility in Montgomery, AL that employs over 1,000 people and manufactures heating and cooling products in Fort Smith, AR. The Rheem letter expresses support for our amendment and explains that it ''will enhance our ability to sustain American manufacturing jobs and competitiveness while conserving taxpayer resources and allowing federal agencies to focus enforcement on entities that do not voluntarily participate in rigorous industry-led efficiency certification programs.''

I would, in turn, ask Senator PRYOR: who else is supportive of this amendment?

Mr. PRYOR. I thank the Senator from Alabama for his remarks. I would answer his question by noting that a broad coalition of industry, energy efficiency, and environmental stakeholders are supportive of our amendment. As you referenced, employers in the State of Arkansas, your State of Alabama, and around the country are supportive. We are also pleased to have the support of the leadership of the Senate Energy Committee, Chairman WYDEN and Ranking Member MURKOWSKI. I am pleased that we have been able to work together on this amendment.

Mr. SESSIONS. I would ask Senator PRYOR one additional question. One of the purposes of this amendment is to reduce the testing burden on manufacturers for a number of Federal government programs. For instance, manufacturers who utilize accredited, independent third parties for testing and certification should not be compelled to undertake duplicative testing to demonstrate compliance with other Federal programs so long as the test methods used for evaluating product performance are the same. Additionally, this amendment does not intend to limit competition between private sector testing and certification programs, provided that accreditation and

other legitimate government requirements for recognizing such efforts are clearly defined. Would you agree?

Mr. PRYOR. Yes, I would agree with that characterization.

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank Senator PRYOR for his work on this issue.

Mr. BROWN. I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUMENTHAL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JESSE OWENS

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise to honor the memory of Jesse Owens, an Olympic recordbreaker and pioneer on the track and off the track, who was born 100 years ago tomorrow.

Born in Alabama as the youngest of 10 children, James Cleveland Owens moved with his family to Cleveland, OH, at the age of 9. Leaving the South during the great migration of those several decades between 1910 and 1970, Jesse's family came north seeking economic opportunity and greater personal freedom. His father left his work as a sharecropper in the South—something difficult to do because so often the landowner held those sharecroppers by holding real or imagined debt over their heads—and found a job in the steel industry in Cleveland, OH.

James Cleveland Owens enrolled in Bolton Elementary School on the east side of Cleveland. Because of his strong southern accent, when the teacher asked his name and he said J.C., the teacher misheard it and started calling him Jesse—a name that stuck.

While in junior high, he met Charles Riley, who taught physical education and coached the track team. Charles Riley nurtured Jesse's obvious talent, helping him to grow stronger athletically and to set long-term goals that served him well as he went on to Cleveland East Technical School.

In 1927, my hometown of Mansfield, OH started hosting the storied Mansfield Relays—maybe the biggest in the country—a sporting event that drew athletes from six States and Canada. I remember in the 1960s my family hosting many of the athletes who came to our town to compete.

Obviously prior to my parents doing that, among these many promising athletes none shone brighter than the sprinter from an hour up north. At the Mansfield Relays, Jesse Owens sharpened his focus and won the 1932 and 1933 relays for East Tech, setting records that lasted into my childhood in the 1960s and 1970s.

He later went on to attend the Ohio State University, where he was known as the Buckeye Bullet, winning a record eight individual NCAA championships. The story goes that at the Big 10 track meet 1 year in Ann Arbor, MI, while competing in a 45-minute period, Jesse Owens set 3 world records.

We are used to seeing college athletes who are revered today. But in his day, Owens could not live on campus due to a lack of housing for Black students, and he could not stay at the same hotels when his track team traveled or eat at the same restaurants as the White players on the team who traveled with him. But he achieved global fame and heroism status because of what he did in the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

While a hateful regime in Germany hoped to use the Olympics to promote the Aryan race and promulgate a wrongheaded, dangerous, and inherently racist belief in the superiority of that race, Jesse Owens turned this theory on its head. He won four gold medals in Berlin, and he set world records in three events while tying for a world record in a fourth event. He showed that talent and sportsmanship transcend race, and he embarrassed an evil dictator who hoped to manipulate the Olympic Games to further his political agenda.

Interestingly, Adolph Hitler refused to shake hands with Jesse Owens when he won one of those events. The International Olympic Committee told the German Government that Hitler must either shake hands with all the winners or none of the winners. The story goes that Hitler refused to come back and observe the Olympics—again, a testament to the heroism, courage, and discipline of James Cleveland ''Jesse'' Owens.

Despite these achievements—and the Rose Garden and Oval Office greetings that today's Olympians are accustomed to—Jesse Owens never received congratulations or recognition by President Roosevelt or President Truman. It was only during the presidency of Dwight Eisenhower, beginning to be a different time in race relations in this country, that a President of the United States actually recognized Jesse Owens' achievements.

He was, by most measures, the best athlete in the world, but he returned to the United States of America a Black man in the 1930s to face economic challenges and racial discrimination that are far too familiar to far too many Americans. But he continued to travel and inspire athletes and fans across the globe. I had the honor of meeting Jesse Owens when he was the speaker at my brother Bob's high school graduation in 1965, when I was 12 years old.

Jesse Owens worked alongside the State Department to promote good will in Asia, and worked in 1950 to promote democracy abroad as part of a Cold War effort.

Think about that. A Black man who is the best athlete in the world, was a hero to large numbers of Americans—Black and White—in 1936, standing up in many ways against the Fascist machine of Adolph Hitler, not being recognized by a President of the United States who was winning a war against Hitler ultimately. Yet he went out 5 years later after that war to promote democracy abroad as part of a Cold War effort, still proud of his country, still knowing our country had work to do.

In 1973 he was appointed to the board of directors of the U.S. Olympic Committee, where he worked to ensure the best training and conditions for U.S. athletes. He lent his skill and his talents to various charitable groups, notably the Boys Club of America.

In 1976 Jesse Owens finally received the Presidential recognition he deserved. He was presented with the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Ford.

Jesse Owens was a pioneer. Despite facing adversity, he had the strength of mind and the discipline, common to almost all great athletes, to become the most elite of athletes. Despite being treated differently and shamefully from other athletes of his stature, he went on to shatter records. Despite the darkest of days globally, he did his part, standing up to fascism, dispelling racism, and promoting unity.

Tomorrow we celebrate the 100th birthday of a hero to all Americans, James Cleveland ''Jesse'' Owens.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business until 7 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. COLLINS. I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to proceed as in morning business for up to 25 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SYRIA

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, the decision on whether to authorize the President of the United States to use the military might of our great Nation against another country is the most significant vote a Senator can cast. The Constitution vests this responsibility in Congress—a duty that rests heavily on the shoulders of each and every Member.

We are now engaged in a serious debate about what the appropriate response should be to the horrific use of

chemical weapons by the regime of Syrian President Asad who killed his own people using chemical weapons on August 21. This was not the first use of chemical weapons by President Asad. He launched several smaller scale attacks, murdering his citizens, and, notably, many, if not all, of those attacks occurred after the President drew his redline a year ago. But it was not until the large-scale August 21 attack of this year, which resulted in the deaths of approximately 1,400 people, that President Obama decided a military strike against Syria was warranted. The fact is Asad violated the international convention prohibiting the use of chemical weapons and crossed President Obama's redline many times during the past year.

Deciding whether to grant the President this authority is a very difficult decision. I have participated in numerous discussions with the President, the Vice President, and experts in and out of government. I have attended many classified briefings as a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and I have carefully weighed the assessments of the intelligence community and military and State Department officials. My constituents have also provided me with valuable insights that have helped to guide my decision. After much deliberation and thought, I have decided I cannot support the resolution that was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week.

One of the criteria for the use of military force is surely whether the adversary poses an imminent threat to the American people. More than once President Obama has stated Syria's chemical weapons and delivery systems do not pose a direct imminent threat to the United States. Neither the United States nor any of our allies have been attacked with chemical weapons. Instead, President Obama justifies the attack he is proposing as a response to the violation of international norms, despite the fact that we currently lack international partners to enforce the Convention on Chemical Weapons through military means.

Although the term ''limited air strikes'' sounds less threatening, the fact is even limited air strikes constitute an act of war. If bombs were dropped from the air or cruise missiles were launched into an American city, we would certainly consider that to be an act of war, and that is why this decision is fraught with consequences.

American military strikes against the Asad regime, in my judgment, risk entangling the United States in the middle of a protracted, dangerous, and ugly civil war. GEN Martin Dempsey, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has warned us that the use of U.S. military force ''cannot resolve the underlying and historic ethnic, religious, and tribal issues that are fueling this conflict.''

The introduction of American Armed Forces into this violent conflict could escalate to the point where we are perceived to be, or actually are, involved in a Syrian civil war or a proxy war with Hezbollah or Iran.

In this complex conflict, it is also becoming increasingly difficult to sort out the good guys from the bad. There is no doubt that Asad is a brutal, ruthless dictator who murders his own citizens and who is supported by thousands of Hezbollah terrorist fighters. The opposition, however, is not pure. It has now been infiltrated by not one but two affiliates of Al Qaeda as well as by criminal gangs. Caught in the middle are millions of Syrians who simply want to lead peaceful lives. The tragic result has been more than 100,000 people killed, 4 million displaced internally, and 2 million refugees.

We do not know how Asad or his allies would respond to a U.S. military attack, but an asymmetric attack by Hezbollah aimed at one of our bases or at other American interests abroad certainly is one potential response. My concern is that reprisals, followed by subsequent retaliations, followed by still more reprisals could lead to an escalation of violence which never was intended by the President but which may well be the result of the first strike.

I have raised this issue directly with administration officials since the ''one and done'' strike, as retired GEN Michael Hayden puts it, may well not work. I have asked the administration what they would do if Asad waits until the 91st day, when the authorization for the use of military force expires, and then conducts an attack using chemical weapons that kills a much smaller number of people. What will we do then? In each case where I have raised this question, I have been told that we would likely launch another military strike.

In addition to my concern about being dragged into the Syrian civil war, I question whether the proposed military response would be more effective in achieving the goal of eliminating Asad's stockpile of chemical weapons than a diplomatic approach would be.

Let's be clear. The strikes proposed by the President would not eliminate Asad's chemical weapons, nor his means of delivering them. In the President's own words, the purpose of these strikes is ''to degrade Asad's capabilities to deliver chemical weapons.'' Indeed, you will not find any military or intelligence official who believes that the strike contemplated by the administration would eliminate Syria's chemical weapons stockpile or all of the delivery systems. General Dempsey wrote to Armed Services Committee Chairman CARL LEVIN that even if an explicit military mission to secure Syria's chemical weapons were undertaken, it would result in the control of ''some, but not all'' chemical weapons in Syria, and that is not what is being discussed because that would undoubtedly involve boots on the ground.

According to the President, the purpose of his more narrow objective is to deliver a calculated message to convince Asad not to use his remaining chemical weapons and delivery systems ever again. But would such a strike be effective in preventing Asad from using these weapons again on a small scale after he has absorbed the strike just to deliver his own message that he retains the capability to do so? Asad would retain a sufficient quantity of chemical weapons, and he knows that we did not respond to smaller chemical weapons attacks that he undertook before the August 21, 2013, event.

So on the one hand, the President is seeking to conduct a precision military strike that is sufficient to deter Asad from using any chemical weapons again. On the other hand, he wants to narrow the scope of a military strike so that Asad does not perceive this act of war as a threat to his regime. Yet the President has previously stated that U.S. policy is the removal of Asad.

While administration officials have gone out of their way to state that the military strikes are only to deter and degrade Asad's chemical weapons use and are not intended to pick sides in the civil war, the text of the resolution before us is at odds with the administration's representations. The text states that it is the policy of the United States to ''change the momentum on the battlefield in Syria so as to create favorable conditions for a negotiated settlement that ends the conflict and leads to a democratic government in Syria.'' Well, no one could ever consider the Asad dictatorship to be a democratic government in Syria.

Furthermore, on September 3 Secretary of State John Kerry testified that ''it is not insignificant that to deprive [Asad] of the capacity to use chemical weapons or to degrade the capacity to use those chemical weapons actually deprives him of a lethal weapon in this ongoing civil war, and that has an impact.''

That is a very mixed message from this administration about the purpose of these strikes.

All of us want to see a peaceful Syria, no longer led by Asad, nor controlled by the radical Islamic extremists who are part of his opposition. But is military action that could well get us involved in Syria's civil war the right answer?

When I think about the proper response to Asad's abhorrent use of chemical weapons, I am mindful of the suffering and death that has occurred as well as the international conventions banning chemical weapons. Since this is an international norm, however, where are our international partners—the United Nations, NATO, the Arab League?

I have grave reservations about undertaking an act of war to enforce an international convention without the international support we have previously had when undertaking similar action in the past, such as in Kosovo,

Afghanistan, and even Iraq. While NATO's Secretary General has expressed support for consequences, NATO's North Atlantic Council, which is the body that approves military action for NATO, has not approved this military action. The Arab League has condemned with words the use of chemical weapons, but there is yet to be any Arab League statement that explicitly endorses military action or promises to be engaged in that action. Even our ally who has been most supportive, France, has asked for a delay to allow the U.N. inspectors to deliver their report next week.

Let me add that I believe that report early next week will verify that it was the Asad regime that used sarin gas. That is my expectation.

A military strike may well enforce the international norm with respect to chemical weapons, but at the same time it would weaken the international norm of limiting military action to instances of self-defense or those cases where we have the support of the international community or at least our allies in NATO or the Arab League.

In addressing this difficult and tragic crisis in Syria, the administration initially presented us with only two choices: Take military action or make no response at all. I reject and have rejected from the start the notion that the United States has only two choices—undertaking an act of war or doing nothing in response to President Asad's attack on his citizens. There are a variety of nonmilitary responses to consider that may well be more effective. The most promising of these options, proposed by the Russians—one of Asad's strongest allies—would place Syria's chemical weapons stockpile in the custody of the international community before they would ultimately be destroyed.

I am not naive about ''trusting'' the Russians. My point is that this option may well be in Russia's own interests, would be more effective in securing the stockpile of chemical weapons in Syria, and would involve the international community. This diplomatic alternative would put Syria's chemical weapons under verified international control and would once and for all prevent Asad or anyone else in Syria from using those weapons. A risk of attacking Asad's facilities is that the chemical weapons could fall into the hands of terrorist elements in the country. That risk would be eliminated if the weapons were removed completely from Syria.

One of the arguments advanced by proponents of the authorization for the use of military force resolution is that America's credibility is on the line. This is a legitimate concern. To be sure, it was unfortunate that the President drew a line in the sand without first having a well-vetted plan, consulting with Congress, and obtaining the necessary support for doing so. I would maintain, however, that the credibility of our great Nation is beyond that of just one statement by the President, even in his important capacity as Commander in Chief. The credibility of the United States is backed by a military that is the most advanced and capable in the world. The strength of our military sends the clear, unmistakable message that the United States is capable of exerting overwhelming force whenever we decide it is the right thing to do and it is necessary to do so. It would be a mistake for our adversaries to interpret a single vote regarding a military response to Syria's chemical weapons program as having ramifications for our willingness to use force when our country or our allies face direct imminent threats, especially with regard to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic missile capabilities.

At the very least we have an obligation to pursue all nonmilitary options that may well be more effective in preventing the future use of Asad's chemical weapons than the military option the President has proposed to undertake.

For these reasons, should the authorization for the use of military force approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee come to the Senate floor, I shall cast my vote in opposition.

My hope, however, is that the negotiations underway with the Russians will pave the way for the removal of chemical stockpiles from Syria and for their verified ultimate destruction. That is the best outcome for this crisis. That would lead to a safer world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I understand that Members can speak for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

WRDA

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I would like to speak about an issue completely separated from the international concerns we all share because closer to home there was an action taken today by the House of Representatives that has me extremely concerned as the senior Senator from Louisiana and a leader in our delegation and is an issue I have worked on literally since the first day I came to the Senate now almost 17 years ago.

Today, the House of Representatives, unfortunately, in presenting their WRDA bill, which was a bill that was negotiated at great length with great skill by Senator BARBARA BOXER, the chair of the committee of jurisdiction, and the ranking member, Senator VITTER, who did an outstanding job for the country and for Louisiana, negotiated quite skillfully a bill that was very balanced.

It contained no earmarks, as have been eliminated by the majority of the Congress. It did give a green light for projects that had received a positive Chief's report, which is the signal to go forward with the project for flood protection or navigation or dredging under the jurisdictions of the Corps of Engineers.

Unfortunately, for unexplained public reasons today, which we will find out as soon as we can and report, the House of Representatives, the leadership, decided to drop probably the most important project in the bill for Louisiana, and that project is Morganza to the Gulf. The saddest part about all of this, the House removing this project, this project has already been authorized three times in the last 15 years by the Senate and twice by the House of Representatives.

The people who would be benefited by this project, about 200,000 people who live in south Louisiana, Lafourche Parish and Terrebonne Parish, the same area that was battered by Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike, and the oilspill, the same people who have suffered through flood after flood after flood, the same people who have taxed themselves, gotten $200 million of their own money to build phase 1, have now been told no by the House of Representatives.

For what reasons I cannot understand. They have gone through all of the processes required. They have waited in line, a line that should never have been there because they were given a yes. But as the Presiding Officer knows, under the Corps of Engineers' rules, they can say yes to your project initially and then it takes so long to get to your project because we have a very inefficient system. If the estimates then come in at 20 percent over the original estimate, the law kicks you out and you have to start all over. So they started all over. That is the tragedy of this action. We were furious they had to start all over, but that was the law. So they did. They got a positive Chief's report in June.

The House of Representatives just arbitrarily decides, even with a positive Chief's report, they are taking Morganza to the Gulf out of the bill. I am calling on the Louisiana delegation to stand, particularly members who are in the study committee. I think we have a leader of that committee, Congressman STEVE SCALISE, who was my partner in the RESTORE Act and has been a very able leader in our delegation, to absolutely put their foot down on this WRDA bill moving any further in the House of Representatives until we can get justice for this project.

Our people are doing everything we can to elevate our homes, to fight for fair flood insurance, to tax ourselves to build levees. We have traveled all over the world to find the best engineers in the Netherlands because we do not seem to have enough engineers in Washington who understand that you can live safely below sea level. Sometimes you have to because that is where the ports are. We do not have the luxury of living on tops of mountains. We are running the Mississippi River. We are not running a ski lodge

in Vail. So our people have to live there. They are not living in mansions. They are not living in condos. They are living in fishing villages and fishing camps and in very middle-class neighborhoods, trying to make a living for themselves, their families, their communities and keep this country operating.

We are running the biggest oil and gas operations out of Houma, LA, the town the House of Representatives has just literally made defenseless. They have no levees. New Orleans now, after Katrina, and Jefferson Parish, and Saint Bernard Parish have $14 billion of taxpayer money invested. That is a lot of money. I know some people in the country get very aggravated about that. Why did they get $14 billion?

The country should have given us $1 billion 10 years ago and we could have saved them 14. But the Congress decided not to do that. We asked. We begged. We pleaded. No. No. No. No. So one day the levees broke. Then the bill came due. It was a big bill, $14 billion. Wait until the next bill comes through. In that whole timeframe, that whole timeframe where our people are begging, drowning, houses going underwater, begging for help, the government keeps telling us no, no, we sent $161 billion to this Treasury from off our shore, from offshore oil and gas—$161 billion.

We come up here and try to get $1 billion for this levee, $2 billion for that. We are told: We cannot afford it. I tell you, I do not have the power to do this. I do not. But if I did, and if I were the Governor, I—and I do not think he has the power—but if I could, I would shut down every rig in the Gulf of Mexico until this Congress gives the people of Louisiana the money we need to keep ourselves safe from drowning, from flooding.

I would turn the lights off in Washington and in New York and in Maine. We are tired of it. The people in our State cannot survive without levees. The country cannot survive without our people living where we do, to run the maritime, to run the oil and gas industry. Houma, LA, does not deserve this. Terrebonne Parish does not deserve it. Lafourche Parish does not deserve it. Our delegation is not going to stand for it.

So my message to the Speaker of the House and my delegation in the House and the House is that bill will never see the light of day unless Morganza is put back. I do not know who is going to do it or how they are going to do it.

Please do not tell me there is not enough money. We send alone, Louisiana—forget Texas, forget Alabama, forget Mississippi—Louisiana alone every year sends about $5 billion to the Federal Treasury just from oil and gas severance taxes, not counting sales tax, income tax, property taxes, other taxes—property taxes would not come here, but income taxes would come here, corporate income taxes would come here. That is not even counting that.

I am tired of begging for nickels and dimes. So the House of Representatives better put Morganza to the Gulf back into that bill. No. 2, I have not read the whole bill. I was just informed about it. So I may have to take this back off the record. But I was told also what they did is say: We are not going to approve projects that had a Chief's report after our committee meeting in June. Then they put some language in that says something like: No project can go forward until they have a committee meeting of the House of Representatives.

So they are basically engaging in earmarks again. In other words, having voted to take earmarks out—I was not for that. I did not go along with that, but they did, the leadership of the House, take earmarks out. They are now trying to put earmarks back in. So the only way you get back in is if you go through their committee and get your project approved, which is earmarking in a different way.

So on two fronts I think the House is wrong. I think they were wrong to take Morganza out, wrong to put this new system in.

The third and final thing I am going to say about this, which is the saddest thing, because Morganza has to go back in, there are some other projects they might have taken out that I am simply not aware of. But I know that the bill that left this Senate was very fair. It was without earmarks. It was based on the science and the process of the Corps of Engineers. But to all of my friends in the Senate, even when I get Morganza back in there, and our delegation does, the problem for all of us is that there is still going to be $60 billion of authorized projects for all of our States. The total budget of the Corps of Engineers next year that Senator FEINSTEIN chairs—and I serve on the appropriations committee for the Corps of Engineers—will have only $1.6 billion for new construction.

The total Corps budget is only about $5 billion. So think about it. Is this not the silliest thing? We have $40 billion of already authorized WRDA projects. The WRDA bill now has $20 billion minus Morganza to the Gulf, which they just took out for no good reason, after 20 years of our people suffering. So they are going to add that 20 plus Morganza which will get back in there. Then we are going to have $60 billion, and all we have is a few billion to fund it.

It is a system that is so broken and so unfair. Every State feels this. It is not just Louisiana. What people hear is my strong voice, I hope, for the people of Louisiana. We feel it the most. We feel it most frequently just because of our geography. But every community in the country is suffering from this. We do not have enough infrastructure, water infrastructure. Our ports are not where they need to be. Our rivers are not dredged to the depths they need to be. We do not have enough to maintain our maritime industry in this country.

This is undermining our economic strength and our international competitiveness, besides being terribly unfair to people who happen to live along the coast, which is 60 percent of our population. So I am just sending a little warning signal to the House of Representatives: There is no way, no way, that this WRDA bill is going to go anywhere without the Morganza to the Gulf in it. It is not happening. This is one of those sort of do or die kind of issues for the Louisiana delegation.

We have waited 20 years for this project. It is justified from every angle, shape, form. It has been studied to death. The local people have put up $200 million of their own money. I am not going home to tell them they are not going to get the project. So I would strongly suggest our House delegation, particularly our leader STEVE SCALISE, the Congressman from Jefferson Parish, who is the chairman of the Republican study group, go have a long talk with the chairman of the committee and figure out how to get this project back in the bill.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Ms. LANDRIEU. I wish to move to another subject. I wish to offer at this time two amendments to the underlying bill that we are trying to debate, which is a very important bill on energy efficiency. I know we cannot debate any amendments, but I think I can offer two amendments.

I wish to tell my colleagues, the first I am offering with Senator WICKER and Senator PRYOR. It would ensure that the Green Building Rating System, which is adopted by GSA currently, and new ones under this bill that are put forth by Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN—I support the bill—do not put at a disadvantage the materials that meet the new standard of energy efficiency in the underlying bill.

There was some question about the way the bill was initially worded when it came out of the Energy Committee that it would disqualify some domestic materials that meet the energy efficient standards from being included. This would have a very devastating effect on our lumber and forestry industry, as well as others. I will send that amendment to the desk when I am able and hope that we will get through this skirmish over health care and get to some very important amendments that will help us create jobs in America, Louisiana, and help our industries.

Secondly, I wish to speak about an amendment Senator WICKER and I will offer that would ensure that small companies are excused from the requirements to submit their products for expensive third-party testing to achieve ENERGY STAR certification.

This is really a small business issue. I think this is acceptable to all parties. I am not sure there is any opposition, actually, to either one of these amendments, which is good. We have worked very hard with the parties who might

have a different view to see if we can find some common ground, and I think we have.

I have spoken about these amendments which I will submit for the RECORD when possible, and I hope we can get to the bill of Senator SHAHEEN and Senator PORTMAN. They have worked very hard, and they have built a great coalition.

Again, this is a bill that could create many jobs and opportunities for our people. While there are a lot of Members talking about how so-and-so should focus on jobs and he or she should do this or that, we have a bill whose essence is to create very good jobs in America and to save us energy costs and to reduce costs to taxpayers and consumers.

I believe this bill was voted unanimously out of the energy committee and, if not, it had overwhelming support from Republicans and Democrats. RON WYDEN, the chairman our committee, who was a very able and centrist leader on these matters, has worked very hard. I am very familiar with the benefits of this bill. I am sorry it has become caught up in the politics of health care, but it is important that we get to this Energy bill.

It is most important that the House of Representatives fix a terrible thing for Louisiana which happened just a few hours ago when they stripped, now for the 20th year in a row, a project that has been certified, stamped, sealed, and approved by the Corps of Engineers. For whatever reason they did this, I do not know. I hope they will fix it.

I yield the floor.

REMARKS OF JUDGE CHRISTINA REISS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on August 16, I had the honor of attending a naturalization ceremony at the Ethan Allen Homestead Museum in Burlington, VT, conducted by the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, Christina Reiss. This naturalization ceremony was especially timely as the Senate had in June voted strongly in favor of passing a comprehensive immigration reform bill. I am proud of the Senate's work on that legislation, and especially proud of the thorough process we had in the Judiciary Committee to give that legislation a fair and public hearing.

I have attended many naturalization ceremonies over the years and never fail to come away inspired by the process and by the participants. Judge Reiss' most recent naturalization ceremony was a reminder of how meaningful American citizenship is, and of what an accomplishment it is for those who earn it. Judge Reiss invited me to address the new Americans, but I was particularly moved by her remarks to the 10 new Americans who were naturalized as citizens of the United States that day.

Judge Reiss delivered a positive, uplifting, and powerful message to these men and women about what it means to be an American. Her message to them was one of hope. It was also a challenge to be the transformative force that so many immigrants have been for America throughout our history. Judge Reiss encouraged their civic participation and commitment to our constitutional values. She called upon them to be full participants in our democracy, to exercise their rights and their responsibilities by voting, and to embrace the rule of law. And Judge Reiss' remarks were a warm Vermont welcome to the 10 new citizens who chose to make Vermont their home.

As I listened to Judge Reiss deliver her remarks, I reflected on my own family's history of immigration and the experience of my wife Marcelle's mother and father who became citizens and made Vermont their home. I hope the message they heard when they swore the oath to become citizens was as inspirational as the one Judge Reiss delivered this summer in Vermont. And I hope the 10 new American citizens we welcomed together on August 16 will take her words to heart as they begin this new chapter in their lives.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of Judge Reiss' remarks of August 16, 2013, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE CHRISTINA REISS

Delivered at the Ethan Allen Homestead Museum in Burlington, Vermont, August 16, 2013

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my honor as Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, and as an American citizen, to address you on this special occasion. You are about to undergo an important transformation for which you have carefully and thoughtfully prepared. By the end of this ceremony, you will be a United States citizen.

I am sure that you had many thoughts and feelings as you went through the process of becoming a United States citizen. I want to assure you that you are not alone. Most people here, including me, have had family members who went through this very same process. America is a land of immigrants. With the exception of Native Americans, we all come from other places. Like you, our family members made sacrifices and faced challenges in order to live in this country. We made this country our home. You have made the important decision to make it your home. This is exciting and important for both you and for our country. Your transformation is our country's transformation. Our country gains strength and becomes a better place with the contributions of our new citizens.

You are about to take a solemn oath. In that oath, you will claim the United States as your own country and you will renounce allegiance to all others. You will swear to support and defend the Constitution, and the laws of the United States. And you will promise that you will bear true faith and allegiance to this country. I want to talk with you briefly about what some of those promises mean.

As you know, the United States of America was created through a declaration by its citizens that it would, from now on, be a free and independent nation. The Declaration of Independence also recognizes that we are all created equal, and that we are all entitled to ''life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'' Those rights are not just something written on a piece of paper. Those rights represent an agreement between us, as fellow citizens, regarding how we will treat each other. Those rights also represent an agreement between us and our Government, regarding what we may expect from our Government, and what it may expect from us in return.

You, too, will be able to enjoy the freedoms guaranteed by the United States Constitution. But as always, with any right comes responsibilities. In accepting the benefits of American citizenship, you likewise accept its responsibilities.

Our society, our freedom, depends on the rule of law. The rule of law requires that every person obey the laws of this country. No person and no organization is above the law. The rule of law is thus an agreement of the citizens of this country to obey the law, to defend it, and to uphold it. The rule of law is what makes our country safe, free, and productive.

If you disagree with a law, you may work to change it. You may vote, you may exercise your freedom of speech, you may seek elected or appointed office, and you may petition the Government. In this country, we encourage citizens to get involved and to work to change the country and its laws for the better.

I know that some of you may come from countries where this opportunity was not available to you. Indeed, you may come from places where by seeking to change a law, you put your life in danger. Here, your right to lawfully seek change will be fully protected.

I urge you to exercise all of your rights and responsibilities as a United States citizen. The right to vote is endangered each time you fail to vote. The freedom of speech is threatened when you do not express your opinions, and stand silent when you should speak up. It is also threatened when you do not tolerate the views of others, or allow their rights to be violated. The rights of all citizens must be protected, if you expect your own rights to be protected.

Before I end my remarks, I want to say a few things about Vermont because I believe that you have chosen to live in a very special place. As you know, Vermont was not one of the original 13 colonies to sign the Declaration of Independence, but it was the first state to forbid slavery in its own constitution in 1777. Vermont has often been at the forefront of this country in protecting human rights. This is a special place. It is a beautiful place. Enjoy it, cherish it, and make it your home. You are welcome here. President Dwight D. Eisenhower said something about Vermonters which I think is very true. In speaking to the people gathered at the State Dairy Festival in Rutland, he said:

''There are certain things I do know about you. I know that Americans everywhere are the same, in their longing for peace, a peace that is characterized by justice, by consideration for others, by decency above all, by its insistence on respect for the individual human being.''

It is my hope that your life in the United States is characterized by justice, by consideration for others, by decency, and by insistence on respect for all human beings.

In conclusion, I wish simply to say, ''Welcome my fellow American citizens. Welcome, my American brothers and sisters.'' I wish you success and happiness in pursuing the American dream.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues in commemorating the anniversary of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. Twelve years ago America was dealt a blow, but in the years since, we have continued to rebuke the message of hate that was brought to our doorstep. What is more is that we affirm our core American values that were magnified in the days following those attacks.

We are still '' one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.'' We are still a diverse nation of many races, religions, and ideas united under the same flag. Maybe most important, we are still at our best when we come together.

Every year we are reminded that though we are a strong and determined nation, we are still healing from the wounds we suffered that day 12 years ago. No amount of time can rationalize the senseless violence or bring back a loved one. It is important to note that we have brought many of the terrorists, including Osama bin Laden, to justice, and we have made great strides in ensuring that those who wish to do us harm like they did on 9/11 will be unable to do so.

Our men and women in uniform, the intelligence community, Foreign Service officers, and the people entrusted with safeguarding our borders, bridges, air and seaports and key infrastructure, have made great sacrifices to ensure our continued safety in a post-9/11 world and we owe so much to these men and women, and the families who support them.

Today, we join together to show the world that our Nation is united and firmly resolved to defend our freedom and safeguard our liberty against any enemy.

We also take time to remember those Americans who perished on 9/11 and to remember them and their families with a special prayer. We reflect on the heroism of the firefighters, police officers, medical workers, city officials, and ordinary citizens who gave their own lives trying to save others. Who could ever forget the images of firefighters and other first responders going up the stairs of the World Trade Center as everyone else was heading to safety? Each of us has been affected by 9/11. It is a day seared into the national memory.

We cannot forget 9/11 because the virtues that carried us though the days, weeks, and years have been with us since the beginning: 9/11 did not teach firefighters and police to sacrifice, nor did it teach unity among neighbors. It did not teach empathy toward strangers or compassion toward friends.

Rather, these quintessential American virtues were with us all along; 9/11 just put them under a spotlight for all to see. On 9/11 we showed the world a brand of resilience, compassion, and strength that could only be ''made in America''.

And so, 12 years after the most heinous attacks in our Nation's history, we stand tall. We stand tall, not weighed down by the gravity of 9/11 but made stronger by it. We remain united in our diversity like no other nation on Earth, '' one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.''

Mr. CHIESA. Mr. President, I vividly recall, as do most Americans, exactly where I was 12 years ago this morning. My son, Al, who had only recently celebrated his third birthday, was beginning his very first day at preschool. It was a big day for my wife Jenny and me, filled with that mixture of excitement and trepidation that is familiar to all young parents.

Shortly after waving goodbye to Al, we heard the shocking news—an airplane had hit the South Tower of the World Trade Center.

As a native New Jerseyan, raised in the shadow of the Twin Towers, I could picture the scene in my mind's eye.

My first assumption was that a small plane—perhaps one of the sightseeing planes that provided visitors with a bird's-eye view of the wonders of Lower Manhattan and the harbor—had somehow flown off course into the building.

Less than 20 minutes later, however, when the second plane hit, I knew, as we all did, that this was no accident. America was under attack. And as the morning unfolded and the horror increased—the Pentagon was hit, the towers fell, United flight 93 was brought to the ground near Shanksville, PA—my thoughts turned to faith and family.

I thought of my son—young and innocent, starting his very first day in school—and I realized the world that existed when we dropped him off that morning had changed.

I thought of so many friends and neighbors who might very well have been on the plane that flew out of Newark that morning or in those proud buildings that had been reduced to rubble. I hoped and prayed that they were safe.

I thought of the people who had surely lost their lives in the attacks—in numbers more than any of us could bear, as Mayor Giuliani so eloquently put it—and prayed for them and their families.

And as the day drew to its awful conclusion, I knew that for so many, the terrible anguish of this day was just beginning, and the reminders of that were everywhere: the children whose parents would never arrive to pick their children up from school, the empty place at the dinner table, the gaping hole in the hearts of those who loved those who perished.

Twelve years later, the passage of time has, for many, helped to bring some measure of healing. But the scars remain, and they will never completely fade away.

So today we remember, as we do every year and as we should every day, all those who lost their lives, both in the terrorist attacks themselves and also on foreign fields of battle in the defense of our freedom and our way of life.

We remember today, as we do every year and as we should every day, all those who were injured in the attacks and on the battlefield.

We remember today, as we do every year and as we should every day, all those who responded to the attacks with bravery and determination and many of whom still struggle with the aftermath of their courageous actions.

And we remember today, as we do every year and should every day, all those who lost friends, colleagues, and family members in the attacks and in the years since. Their suffering is our suffering and we must never forget that.

Today is also a day for renewal, for renewing the sense of purpose that united our nation in the aftermath of the attacks, for renewing the spirit of cooperation that made it possible for our country to move forward, both through individual acts of courage, kindness, and compassion and through acts of governance that helped us meet the challenges we faced, and for renewing our determination to keep America safe while also safeguarding our liberties.

Twelve years ago today, when Jenny and I dropped off our son for his very first day of school—he is, by the way, now a high school freshman—we could never have imagined how much the world would change before he had even settled in to his new preschool routine.

But although so much has changed, one thing remains constant: America, is, as she always had been, a beacon of hope to the world. No act of terror—no matter how brutal—will ever diminish the bright, shining light of the American spirit.

REMEMBERING NICOLAE GHEORGHE

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, on August 8, Nicolae Gheorghe, one of the leading figures of the Romani civil rights movement, passed away. He was devoted to improving the situation of Roma, ultimately playing a pivotal role on the international stage and especially within the OSCE. Gheorghe lived an extraordinary life and will be long remembered for his singular contribution to the advancement of human rights.

Nicolae Gheorghe was born in 1946 in Romania during the aftermath of the fascist regime led by Marshall Ion Atonescu. His mother had narrowly escaped the mass deportations of 25,000 Roma planned and implemented by the Antonescu regime.

Members of the Helsinki Commission first met Nicolae Gheorghe when Senator Dennis DeConcini and Representative STENY HOYER, then-Chairman and Cochairman, led a delegation to Romania in April 1990. At that time, Gheorghe was emerging as one of the clearest and most compelling voices sounding the alarm about the deplorable situation of Roma. Although the

fall of communism in Central Europe ushered in an era of democratization, it also gave free rein to old bigotry against Roma. In fact, only a few months after that visit, police efforts to remove demonstrators from Bucharest degenerated into brutal attacks on the offices of opposition papers, opposition leaders' homes, and members of the Romani minority.

At almost the same time, the OSCE participating States were meeting in Copenhagen negotiating what would become one of the most ambitious agreements of the Helsinki process: the seminal 1990 Copenhagen Document. I was part of a delegation Representative HOYER led to that historic meeting where we raised our concerns about religious and ethnic minorities directly with the delegation from Romania.

It was also in Copenhagen where Nicolae Gheorghe pressed—successfully—for the adoption of the first reference in any international human rights agreement to the specific problems faced by Roma. The U.S. delegation to that meeting, headed by the late Ambassador Max Kamplemen, helped secure the inclusion of that text in the final document.

But in the context of post-Communist economic and political transition, Roma became targets of ethnically motivated attacks. In Romania, dozens of pogroms against Roma were carried out between 1990 and 1997, prompting Gheorghe and others to found Romani CRISS in 1993. The name is a Romanian acronym for Center for Social Intervention and Studies but also a play on the Romani word ''kris,'' which is a kind of council of elders. In the 1990s, he worked with the New Jersey-based Project on Ethnic Relations and served on the board of the European Roma Rights Center.

He also brought his concerns to the United States. In 1994, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights, chaired by Representative Tom Lantos, convened the first hearing before Congress on the situation of Roma. Gheorghe, joined by Romani activists Ian Hancock, Andrzej Mirga, and Klara Orgovanova, testified, along with Livia Plaks of the Project on Ethnic Relations.

Gheorghe argued that anti-Roma attitudes and behaviors could serve as a barometer to gauge the success of countries building democratic institutions, the rule of law, and ''the consolidation of civil movements and associations and societies and states deeply distorted by the decades of pro-fascist, authoritarian and communist totalitarian regimes.''

He presciently surveyed the scope and implications of anti-Roma manifestations including in Bosnia, Germany, the Czech and Slovak Republics, and Romania. ''[T]he most important assistance which can be brought to or sent to our region is the rule of law, the breeding of democratic institutions, and careful implementation of individual human rights.'' Gheorghe testified at Helsinki Commission briefings and hearings in 2002 and 2006.

Nicolae Gheorghe also became a fixture at OSCE human rights meetings—first in his capacity as an NGO, then as the first senior adviser on Romani issues for the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. In whatever capacity he worked, he was a relentless advocate for the human rights of Romani people.

His appointment coincided with the deterioration of the situation in Kosovo, the NATO air campaign against Milosevic's Serbia, and the subsequent deployment of a large OSCE mission to Kosovo. As a consequence of developments in the Balkans, he became immediately engaged on issues relating to the displacement of Kosovo Roma to Macedonia and elsewhere. Throughout his tenure with the OSCE, which lasted through 2006, his work was driven by the need for crisis management stemming from acts of violence and other extreme manifestations of prejudice against Roma—not only in the Balkans but elsewhere in the OSCE region as well.

In his 2006 testimony before the Helsinki Commission, he observed that international organizations had largely focused on the situation of Roma in Central Europe, neglecting Western countries such as Greece, France, Spain, and Italy. ''I don't think that Europe for the time being realizes the depth of the racism and racist attitudes in its structures, [in] Europe as a whole.'' The mass fingerprinting of Roma in Italy in 2008 and the expulsions of Roma from France in 2010 would illustrate that Gheorghe had spoken with typical insight.

I wish that I could say Nicolae Gheorghe's work to advance the human rights of Roma was complete. Clearly, it is not. Each day, it must be carried on by the many people he encouraged and a new generation of activists. Toward that end, our load is lighter because of the burdens he carried, our goals are nearer because of the distance he traveled, and we are inspired by his legacy.

REMEMBERING RANDY UDALL

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to again thank my colleagues for their kind words on the passing of Randy Udall. Their condolences, and those of so many people who knew and loved Randy, have been a great source of comfort to our family. I would also like to share with them Randy's obituary, published in the Aspen Times, as we remember Randy and celebrate his life.

I ask unanimous consent that the obituary be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

James ''Randy'' Udall, a native son of the American West, died June 20, 2013, on the eve of the Summer Solstice, doing what he loved most, hiking in the remote Wind River Mountains. He was 61 years old. The cause of his death: natural.

Randy was both a visionary and a pragmatist. Known for the size of his heart and the breadth of his wild mind, Randy Udall was all about energy: physical and mental. His expertise on domestic and international energy sustainability was singular, both as a free-lance writer and as an advocate. In 1984, he co-founded the nonprofit Community Office for Resource Efficiency (CORE) in Carbondale, Colorado, where he served for 13 years as director. CORE's partnerships with electric utilities and local governments led to Colorado's first solar energy incentive program, the world's first Renewable Energy Mitigation Program and some of the most progressive green power purchasing programs in America.

In 2005, Randy co-founded the Association for the Study of Peak Oil-USA to track the shifting balance between world oil supply and depletion. He was a brilliant communicator, owned by no one, plain-spoken, humble, and nuanced. He was a celebrated speaker engaging audiences world-wide on the complexities of energy development. He was the rare thought leader who put his thoughts into action. Randy's home in Carbondale was retrofitted with solar panels that he often shared would keep 300,000 pounds of carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere over 20 years. The energy bill on his 2,000-square-foot home was a mere $300 per year.

Randy Udall told hard truths: ''We have been living like gods,'' he often said. ''Our task now is to learn how to live like humans. Our descent will not be easy.''

Randy Udall was born on October 29, 1951, in Tucson, Ariz., to former Arizona Congressman Morris K. Udall and Patricia Emery Udall. His education was informed by Prescott College and the University of Denver, but he graduated from neither. He subscribed to what John Wesley Powell called ''a homegrown education'' driven by place and fueled by curiosity. His path of inquiry was grounded in auto mechanics, carpentry, a commitment to writing, environmental studies, and advocacy. He also worked for Outward Bound as a wilderness instructor. Instinct, intuition, and experience became the bedrock of his uncommon wisdom.

Randy belonged to a respected political family. Alongside the distinguished political career of his father, he was the nephew of Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, from whom he drew great inspiration. His eldest brother Mark Udall and his cousin Tom Udall currently represent Colorado and New Mexico in the U.S. Senate. With his usual wit and candor, he often apologized for politicians in the West, but he never abandoned his family's commitment to public service and embrace of the open space of democracy.

In the 1980s, Randy reported on the Sanctuary Movement for the Tucson Citizen, riding the underground railroad and listening to the plight of the refugees it carried from Central America to the United States. He was the first reporter to break the story of the Tucson Sanctuary Movement nationally and garner support and justice for them. Through his writing, Randy continually sought to give voice to others and to the land. ''I love forms beyond my own, and regret the borders between us,'' wrote Loren Eiseley, one of Randy's favorite authors.

In 1987, Randy co-authored ''Too Funny To Be President'' with his father, Mo Udall, and Bob Neuman. And in 1993, he collaborated with his uncle Stewart Udall and renowned photographer David Muench on the book, ''National Parks of America.''

He was a man who loved words and big ideas. As much as he loved to climb mountains, he loved the landscape of public discourse. Randy will be remembered as an extraordinary listener and a lively raconteur. He gave dignity to his conversations, be it with a roughneck on an oil patch or testing and charming an environmentalist over beer. He was at home with those who cared. His alliances were creative and brave. He possessed an open mind, and at times, a fierce one, calling for an ethics of a place. Randy did not hesitate to go toe-to-toe with oil executives, calling for accountability, when discussing the realities of peak oil.

But most of all, Randy Udall loved all things wild: skiing across Baffin Island in the 1976; casting a line of light on a meandering river; hiking the Colorado Rockies with his children. In an email to his daughter Tarn, when rafting with her brother down the Tatshenshini River in Alaska, he said simply, lovingly, ''Stay warm, stay fed, and feed the morale meter, too.'' He was a man of paradoxes: a loner and a communitarian; joyful and brooding; present one minute and gone, the next. And his vast frame of reference was apparent by the diversity on his bookshelves with Mary Oliver's ''Collected Poems'' next to ''A Field Guide to Geology''; Ivan Doig's nonfiction shelved next to ''The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money & Power'' by Daniel Yergin. When Wallace Stegner admonished Westerners ''to create a society to match the scenery,'' this was the joyous life work of Randy Udall.

Randy is survived by his beloved wife, Leslie Emerson and their three children, Ren, Tarn, and Torrey Udall; his five siblings: Mark Udall (wife, Maggie Fox), Judith Udall (husband, Ben Harding), Anne Udall (partner, Tillie Clark), Brad Udall (wife, Jane Backer), and Kate Udall; and his nephews, Jed Udall and Clay Harding, and niece, Tess Udall. He also leaves behind his cousin, Tom Udall, alongside Denis Udall, Scott Udall, Lynn Udall, Lori Udall, and Jay Udall. He is preceded in death by his father, Morris K. Udall, his mother, Patricia Emery Udall, his uncle Stewart Udall, and his nephew Luke Harding.

In lieu of flowers, donations can be made to: The Randy Udall Memorial Fund, Alpine Bank, 350 Highway 133, Carbondale, Colorado, 81623. Donations will support youth in action.

RECOGNIZING WARREN EASTON HIGH SCHOOL

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, today I wish to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Warren Easton High School in New Orleans, LA. The students, faculty, staff, school leaders, alumni and community members are celebrating 100 years of excellence in education and service to the New Orleans community.

Warren Easton High School is the oldest public high school in Louisiana. Named after a local superintendent of schools in New Orleans, Warren Easton represents what excellence in education should look like. The school has transitioned from when it opened as an all-boys high school in Uptown New Orleans, then a new location on Canal Street in 1913, to a co-educational setting in 1952 and racial integration in 1967. However, perhaps Warren Easton High School's most profound transformation came in the wake of Hurricane Katrina.

After the storm that devastated so many lives, infrastructures, and a way of life in New Orleans, Warren Easton was forced to close its doors for 1 year. Fortunately, thanks to the strong and spirited history of this school, Warren Easton was opened as a charter school by a group of alumni. Even in the face of challenge, the leaders and alumni created an institution that would not only honor the history of Warren Easton and its previous success, but will continue to create new opportunities for the students of New Orleans.

Since its opening in 2007, Warren Easton High School has seen tremendous growth. During the last school year, 925 students attended school there. For the past 2 years, the school has celebrated a graduation rate of 100 percent. Student performance has also dramatically increased since the reopening of Warren Easton High School with a school performance score of 64.7 in 2007 and 133.9 in 2012. Further, the 2012 graduating class received over $6.2 million in scholarships from more than 20 colleges and universities.

Warren Easton is a leading example of excellence in education. Its leaders, alumni, and students continue to be an inspiration to their community. It is with my heartfelt and greatest sincerity that I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Warren Easton High School in New Orleans, LA, and its long-time alumni community as they celebrate 100 years of success.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NEWINGTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

• Ms. AYOTTE. Mr. President, today I wish to join with the people of Newington, NH, as they celebrate the town's 300th anniversary.

Located in Rockingham County, Newington is surrounded on three sides by water—the Piscataqua River to the northeast, Little Bay to the northwest and Great Bay to the west. Due to its close proximity to water, agriculture became the way of life in the early years of this town.

The town was originally part of Dover and was known as Bloody Point, so named because of the battle between men from Dover and Portsmouth who were vying for more land. In 1640 Thomas Trickery established the Bloody Point Ferry, which crossed the Piscataqua to Hilton's Point and was the only connection between Dover and Portsmouth. Because of the difficulty in getting to the church in Dover, early settlers established a meetinghouse at Bloody Point in 1712. In 1713 local residents held a meeting to hire a minister, and on May 12, 1714, Governor Dudley granted the request and renamed the parish from Bloody Point to Newington. This meetinghouse is still owned by the town and is considered the oldest meetinghouse in New Hampshire. In addition to this historic landmark, residents set land aside to create a town forest in 1710. This forest is the oldest surviving town forest in the United States and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The number of farms grew during the late 1800s thanks in part to the construction of the railroad bridge to Dover point in 1873. The railroad provided the ability to transport perishable commodities, such as apples and dairy, to new markets. Today the population has grown to include over 750 residents, whose patriotism and commitment is reflected in part by their record of service in defense of our Nation.

Over the past several decades, Newington has seen a dramatic change from an agricultural community to an industrial and commercial hub. In the 1950s, the Federal Government acquired land to build Pease Air Force Base, over half of which is located in the town of Newington. Although this base closed, the area has been redeveloped into what is now the Pease International Tradeport. Even with these recent changes, the town of Newington has maintained its quaint and historic character.

Whether it is the popular Newington Mall, the historic town forest or the Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge, the citizens of Newington have contributed much to the life and heritage of New Hampshire during the town's first 300 years. On this day, we honor the 300th anniversary of Newington, salute its citizens, and recognize their accomplishments, their love of country, and their spirit of independence.•

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:33 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 130. An act to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain Federal land to the Powell Recreation District in the State of Wyoming.

S. 157. An act to provide for certain improvements to the Denali National Park and Preserve in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

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. 304. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Mississippi 2 parcels of surplus land within the boundary of the Natchez Trace Parkway, and for other purposes.

S. 459. An act to modify the boundary of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1155. An act to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2747. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to transfer certain functions from the Government Accountability Office to the Department of Labor relating to the processing of claims for the payment of workers who were not paid appropriate wages under certain provisions of such title.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2747. An act to amend title 40, United States Code, to transfer certain functions from the Government Accountability Office to the Department of Labor relating to the processing of claims for the payment of workers who were not paid appropriate wages under certain provisions of such title; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1155. An act to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–2690. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Propylene Glycol; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 9394–5) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 6, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2691. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Topramezone; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9388–9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 6, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2692. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Emamectin; Pesticide Tolerance'' (FRL No. 9395–6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 15, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2693. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tetrachlorvinphos; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9394–9) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 29, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2694. A communication from the Management Analyst, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Weighing, Feed, and Swine Contractors'' (RIN0580–AA99) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 26, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry .

EC–2695. A communication from the Management Analyst, Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Inspection and Weighing of Grain in Combined and Single Lots'' (RIN0580–AB15) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 26, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2696. A communication from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Registration of Mortgage Loan Originators'' (RIN3052–AC78) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 29, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2697. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Review Group, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Sugar Program; Feedstock Flexibility Program for Bioenergy Producers'' (RIN0560–AH86) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 1, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2698. A communication from the Secretary of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Enhanced Risk Management Standards for Systemically Important Derivatives Clearing Organizations'' (RIN3038–AC98) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 21, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2699. A communication from the Secretary of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Harmonization of Compliance Obligations for Registered Investment Companies Required to Register as Commodity Pool Operators'' (RIN3038–AD75) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 21, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2700. A communication from the Secretary of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clearing Exemption for Certain Swaps Entered into by Cooperatives'' (RIN3038–AD47) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 21, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2701. A communication from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cranberries Grown in States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, and Long Island in the State of New York; Changing Reporting Requirements'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–12–002; FV12–929–1 FIR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2702. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Grapes Grown in Designated Area of Southeastern California; Increased Assessment Rate'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–13–0005; FV13–925–1 FR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2703. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Increase in Fees for Voluntary Federal Dairy Grading and Inspection Services'' (Docket No. AMS–DA–10–0002) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2704. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Kiwifruit Grown in California and Imported Kiwifruit; Relaxation of Minimum Grade Requirement'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–13–0032; FV13–920–1 IR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2705. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cotton Board Rules and Regulations: Adjusting Supplemental Assessment on Imports (2013 Amendment)'' (Docket No. AMS–CN–12–0065) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2706. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Olives Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–12–0076; FV13–932–1 FIR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2707. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mango Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Nominations of Foreign Producers and Election of Officers'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–12–0041) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2708. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines,

and Tangelos Grown in Florida; Revising Reporting Requirements and New Information Collection'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–12–0052; FV12–905–2 FR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2709. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Salable Quantities and Allotment Percentages for the 2013–2014 Marketing Year'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–12–0064; FV13–985–1 FR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2710. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Modification of the General Cull and Handling Regulation for Area No. 2'' (Docket No. AMS–FV–13–0001; FV13–48–1 IR) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2711. A communication from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''User Fees for 2013 Crop Cotton Classification Services to Growers'' (Docket No. AMS–CN–12–0074) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 5, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2712. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, (4) four reports relative to vacancies in the Department of Agriculture received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 8, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2713. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Imazapic; Pesticide Tolerance'' (FRL No. 9394–8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 15, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2714. A communication from the Chief of the Planning and Regulatory Affairs Branch, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Trafficking Controls and Fraud Investigations'' (RIN0584–AE26) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 3, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2715. A communication from the Chief of the Planning and Regulatory Affairs Branch, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Privacy Protections of Information from Applicant Households'' (RIN0584–AD91) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2716. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Ethyl-2E,4Z-Decadienoate (Pear Ester); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' (FRL No. 9396–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2717. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pyraclostrobin; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9395–5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2718. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Halosulfuron-methyl; Pesticide Tolerances'' (FRL No. 9393–8) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2719. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Service Limits and Loading Combinations for Class 1 Plate-and-Shell-Type Supports'' (Regulatory Guide 1.130, Revision 3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2720. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Preparation of Environmental Reports for Nuclear Power Plant License Renewal Applications'' (Regulatory Guide 4.2, Supplement 1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2721. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Grotto Sculpin (Cottus specus)'' (RIN1018–AZ41) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2722. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Species Status for the Grotto Sculpin (Cottus specus)'' (RIN1018–AY16) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2723. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Species Status for the Austin Blind Salamander and Threatened Species Status for the Jollyville Plateau Salamander'' (RIN1018–AY22) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2724. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Diamond Darter (Crystallaria cincotta)'' (RIN1018–AZ40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2725. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the Austin Blind and Jollyville Plateau Salamanders'' (RIN1018–AZ24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2726. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Species Status for Jemez Mountains Salamander (Plethodon neomexicanus)'' (RIN1018–AY24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2727. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for Texas Golden Gladecress and Neches River Rose-mallow'' (RIN1018–AZ49) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2728. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revisions to the Regulations for Impact Analyses of Critical Habitat'' (RIN1018–AY26) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2729. A communication from the Chief of the Endangered Species Listing Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for Texas Golden Gladecress and Threatened Status for Neches River Rose-mallow'' (RIN1018–AX74) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2730. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Interim Final Determination to Stay and Defer Sanctions; California; San Joaquin Valley'' (FRL No. 9900–36–Region 9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2731. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Air Quality Implementation Plan; California; Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District; Stationary Source Permits'' (FRL No. 9813–9) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2732. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air

Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Maintenance Plan Update for Lake County, Indiana for Sulfur Dioxide'' (FRL No. 9900–5–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2733. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of New Jersey; Redesignation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes and Approval of the Associated Maintenance Plan'' (FRL No. 9900–33–Region 2) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2734. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Arkansas; Interstate Transport of Fine Particulate Matter'' (FRL No. 9900–32–Region 6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2735. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Michigan; Redesignation of the Detroit-Ann Arbor Area to Attainment of the 1997 Annual Standard and the 2006 24-Hour Standard for Fine Particulate Matter'' (FRL No. 9900–49–Region 5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2736. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Placer County Air Pollution Control District'' (FRL No. 9842–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2737. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Florida; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan'' (FRL No. 9900–31–Region 4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2738. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri; St. Louis Area Transportation Conformity Requirements'' (FRL No. 9900–41–Region 7) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2739. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Placer, Santa Barbara and Ventura County Air Pollution Control Districts'' (FRL No. 9835–4) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2740. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Air Quality: Revision to Definition of Volatile Organic Compounds—Exclusion of trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene [Solstice 1233zd(E)]'' (FRL No. 9844–3) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2741. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Treasury Regulations Pursuant to Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act'' (RIN1545–BK27) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2742. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2013 Marginal Production Rates'' (Notice 2013–53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2743. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Debt That is a Position in Personal Property That is Part of a Straddle'' (RIN1545–BK89) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2744. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Limitations on Duplication of Net Built-in Losses'' (RIN1545–BE58) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 9, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2745. A communication from the Director, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Expiration Dates for Two Body System Listings'' (RIN0960–AH60) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 4, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2746. A communication from the Chief of the Border Security Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Port Limits of Indianapolis, IN'' (CBP Dec. 13–13) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 4, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2747. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Disclosures of Return Information Reflected on Returns to Officers and Employees of the Department of Commerce for Certain Statistical Purposes and Related Activities'' (RIN1545–BL66) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 29, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2748. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Use of Differential Income Stream as an Application of the Income Method and as a Consideration in Assessing the Best Method'' (RIN1545–BK71) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 29, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2749. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Shared Responsibility Payment for Not Maintaining Minimum Essential Coverage'' (RIN1545–BL36) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 29, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2750. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Examination of Returns and Claims for Refund, Credit, or Abatement; Determination of Tax Liability'' (Rev. Proc. 2013–33) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 29, 2013; to the Committee on Finance.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. HAGAN):

S. 1494. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to improve child safety and reduce the incidence of preventable infant deaths in child care settings; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 1495. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to issue an order with respect to secondary cockpit barriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. KIRK:

S. 1496. A bill to enhance taxpayer accountability at public transportation agencies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. ENZI):

S. Res. 222. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Save for Retirement week, including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles and increasing personal financial literacy; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 15

At the request of Mr. PAUL, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 15, a bill 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.

S. 84

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr.

SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 84, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 296

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 296, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate discrimination in the immigration laws by permitting permanent partners of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents to obtain lawful permanent resident status in the same manner as spouses of citizens and lawful permanent residents and to penalize immigration fraud in connection with permanent partnerships.

S. 357

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 357, a bill to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty.

S. 381

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 381, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the World War II members of the ''Doolittle Tokyo Raiders'', for outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States in conducting the bombings of Tokyo.

S. 403

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 403, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 411

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 411, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 460

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 460, a bill to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

S. 462

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 462, a bill to enhance the strategic partnership between the United States and Israel.

S. 535

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 535, a bill to require a study and report by the Small Business Administration regarding the costs to small business concerns of Federal regulations.

S. 557

At the request of Mrs. HAGAN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 557, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to medication therapy management under part D of the Medicare program.

S. 577

At the request of Mr. NELSON, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. FRANKEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 577, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 629

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 629, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to recognize the service in the reserve components of the Armed Forces of certain persons by honoring them with status as veterans under law, and for other purposes.

S. 631

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 631, a bill to allow Americans to earn paid sick time so that they can address their own health needs and the health needs of their families.

S. 727

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 727, a bill to improve the examination of depository institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 815

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 815, a bill to prohibit the employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity.

S. 888

At the request of Mr. JOHANNS, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 888, a bill to provide end user exemptions from certain provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

S. 931

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 931, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to raise awareness of, and to educate breast cancer patients anticipating surgery, especially patients who are members of racial and ethnic minority groups, regarding the availability and coverage of breast reconstruction, prostheses, and other options.

S. 1069

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1069, a bill to prohibit discrimination in adoption or foster care placements based on the sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status of any prospective adoptive or foster parent, or the sexual orientation or gender identity of the child involved.

S. 1088

At the request of Mr. FRANKEN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1088, a bill to end discrimination based on actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in public schools, and for other purposes.

S. 1123

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1123, a bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to curb waste, fraud, and abuse in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

S. 1158

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1158, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. BEGICH) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1174, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 65th Infantry Regiment, known as the Borinqueneers.

S. 1188

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1188, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of full-time employee for purposes of the individual mandate in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. 1208

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1208, a bill to require meaningful disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide certain substantive rights to consumers under

such agreements, and for other purposes.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1271, a bill to direct the President to establish guidelines for the United States foreign assistance programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1282

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1282, a bill to reduce risks to the financial system by limiting banks' ability to engage in certain risky activities and limiting conflicts of interest, to reinstate certain Glass-Steagall Act protections that were repealed by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1302

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1302, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for cooperative and small employer charity pension plans.

S. 1320

At the request of Mr. DONNELLY, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. JOHANNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1320, a bill to establish a tiered hiring preference for members of the reserve components of the armed forces.

S. 1332

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1332, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure more timely access to home health services for Medicare beneficiaries under the Medicare program.

S. 1369

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1369, a bill to provide additional flexibility to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to establish capital standards that are properly tailored to the unique characteristics of the business of insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 1405

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1405, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for an extension of certain ambulance add-on payments under the Medicare program.

S. 1445

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1445, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the participation of optometrists in the National Health Service Corps scholarship and loan repayment programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1456

At the request of Ms. AYOTTE, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 1456, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Shimon Peres.

S. 1457

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1457, a bill to exempt the aging process of distilled spirits from the production period for purposes of capitalization of interest costs.

S. 1476

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1476, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the denial of deduction for certain excessive employee remuneration, and for other purposes.

S. 1490

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1490, a bill to delay the application of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

S. RES. 203

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 203, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding efforts by the United States to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated two-state solution.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. HAGAN):

S. 1494. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to improve child safety and reduce the incidence of preventable infant deaths in child care settings; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senator COLLINS, to introduce the Child Care Infant Mortality Act. This is bipartisan legislation that would allow states participating in the Child Care Development Block Grant, CCDBG, to use part of this funding for child safety training.

Currently, states participating in Child Care Development Block Grant, CCDBG, are required to set aside at least 4 percent of funds to improve the quality of the programs offered in their states. Our bill would simply ensure that strategies to enhance child safety, including disseminating information related to prevention strategies for sudden unexpected infant death, are included in as an allowable use of funds.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, CDC, and the American Academy of Pediatrics, half of the approximately 4,500 SUID cases in the United States are entirely preventable with effective training and implementation of correct sleep practices. It is estimated that child care settings account for 20 percent of all SUID fatalities in the United States. Life-saving sleep strategies, first aid and CPR are successful in preventing infant death and are easily implementable; yet training is not currently an allowable use of funds under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act.

Nationally, over 4,500 infants die suddenly with no immediate obvious cause every year. These deaths are not highly publicized by the media because of the severe pain it causes families. A large percentage of child care providers are unaware of the risks of sleep associated infant deaths until they come face-to-face with a death of a child under their care. The more aware providers are of safe sleep practices, the more likely they are to follow suggested guidelines. In particular, posting safe-sleep practices and offering required training can further cut the number of infants we lose every year to sudden unexpected infant death. Beyond safe sleep practices, child care provider training in CPR and first aid will allow providers to identify and address potentially harmful situations for infants.

The Child Care Infant Mortality Prevention Act of 2013 expands the list of allowable uses for CCDBG funding to permit states to use this funding on activities to improve child care quality. Our bill would also require the Secretary to update and make widely available-training, instructional materials, and other information on safe sleep practices and other sudden unexpected infant death prevention strategies.

I am proud that Senator SUSAN COLLINS has joined me as an original cosponsor of this bill.

It is essential that this issue is addressed by building upon the existing structure and capacity of the networks of Child Care providers participating in the Child Care and Development Block Grant. It is critical that we work to ensure that child safety is a primary goal of the block grant, and that appropriate and adequate training on safe sleep practices, first aid, and CPR are included in the training regimen promoted by this Act.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1494

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 ''Child Care Infant Mortality Prevention Act of 2013''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) For millions of today's working families, child care is an essential ingredient of their success. Child care helps children, families, and communities prosper, and helps the Nation maintain its competitive edge.

(2) Close to 12,000,000 children under age 5, and 10,000,000 over the age of 5, are in some type of child care setting each day.

(3) More than 60 percent of children are cared for regularly in a child care setting.

(4) Recent polls of working parents found that parents are primarily concerned about safety and quality of care, followed by cost.

(5) Nationally, the most common form of death among post-neonatal infants under age 1 is death occurring during sleep, as a result of incorrect sleeping practices.

(6) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, each year in the United States, more than 4,500 infants die suddenly of no immediately obvious cause. Half of these sudden unexpected infant deaths are due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, the leading cause of sudden unexpected infant deaths and all deaths among infants who are not younger than 1 month but younger than 12 months.

(7) Researchers estimate that child care settings account for at least 20 percent of sudden unexpected infant deaths in the United States.

(8) In its 2011 report on child care center licensing regulations, Child Care Aware of America, formerly known as the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, noted that—

(A) extensive research and recommendations from organizations like the American Academy of Pediatrics and the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention favor simple life-saving safe sleep strategies to eliminate serious risk factors for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and sudden unexpected infant death; and

(B) the strategies noted in subparagraph (A) are not universally required under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 nor in the majority of State child care regulations.

SEC. 3. GOALS.

Section 658A(b)(5) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(5) to ensure the health, safety, development and well-being of children in programs supported under this subchapter and to assist States in improving the overall quality of child care services and programs by implementing the health, safety, licensing, and oversight standards established in State law (including regulations).''.

SEC. 4. APPLICATION AND PLAN.

Section 658E(c)(2)(F) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 6858c(c)(2)(F)) is amended by striking clause (iii) and all that follows and inserting the following:

''(iii) minimum health and safety training appropriate to the provider setting, including training on cardiopulmonary resuscitation, first aid, safe sleep practices and other sudden unexpected infant death prevention strategies.''.

SEC. 5. ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE CHILD SAFETY AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE.

Section 658G of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858e) is amended—

(1) by striking ''choice, and'' and inserting ''choice,''; and

(2) by striking the period and inserting ''training (including training in safe sleep practices, first aid, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation), and other activities designed to ensure and improve the health and safety of children receiving child care services under this subchapter.''.

SEC. 6. DISSEMINATION OF MATERIALS AND INFORMATION ON SAFE SLEEP AND OTHER SUDDEN UNEXPECTED INFANT DEATH PREVENTION STRATEGIES.

Section 658K of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858i) is amended—

(1) by striking the section header and inserting the following:

''SEC. 658K. REPORTS, AUDITS, AND INFORMATION.''

; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) INFORMATION ON SUDDEN UNEXPECTED INFANT DEATH PREVENTION STRATEGIES.—The Secretary, working with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Director of the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, shall—

''(1) update training, instructional materials, and other information on safe sleep practices and other sudden unexpected infant death prevention strategies; and

''(2) widely distribute the training, materials, and information to parents, child care providers, pediatricians, home visitors, community colleges, and other individuals and entities.''.

By Mr. KIRK:

S. 1496. A bill to enhance taxpayer accountability at public transportation agencies; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. KIRK. Mr. President, I rise to address a crisis of confidence at Chicagoland's suburban commuter railroad—Metra. Metra plays a vital role for our area—reducing congestion and carrying thousands of suburban residents to and from Chicago each day. But recent developments highlight a troubled transit system and a misuse of public dollars.

Earlier this summer it was reported that Metra CEO Alex Clifford received a severance package worth nearly $750,000 following allegations of political influence at the agency. Clifford received $442,237 alone just to buyout the remaining term of his contract, on top of $307,390 for an additional 12 months if he is unable to find new employment.

This is a gross misuse of public dollars. With this action, Metra's former CEO makes more than President Obama, who currently makes $400,000 a year. I asked the Congressional Research Service how this golden parachute ranks compared to the annual salary of the top ten largest transit agencies in the country, and the results were surprising. Each of the top 10 largest transit systems pays their chief executive no more than $350,000, meaning Metra, the 24th largest transit agency in the country, had the highest earning CEO.

Fortunately federal taxpayer dollars did not contribute to Clifford's golden parachute. But Metra is expected to receive more than $135 million in federal capital dollars. If our local government bodies can't be trusted to be good stewards of the public, then the Congress should step in to put in place reasonable taxpayer protections.

Today I have introduced the Public Transportation Accountability Act which for the first time will put limits on executive compensation at public transit agencies that receive federal funds. No executive or employee of a transit agency would be able to receive annual compensation that is greater than that of the President of the United States. This is a common sense bill that sadly is necessary to safeguard taxpayers' pocketbooks.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 222—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SAVE FOR RETIREMENT WEEK, INCLUDING RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE VARIOUS TAX-PREFERRED RETIREMENT VEHICLES AND INCREASING PERSONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. ENZI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 222

Whereas people in the United States are living longer, and the cost of retirement is increasing significantly;

Whereas Social Security remains the bedrock of retirement income for the great majority of the people of the United States but was never intended by Congress to be the sole source of retirement income for families;

Whereas recent data from the Employee Benefit Research Institute indicates that, in the United States, less than ⅗ of workers or their spouses are saving for retirement, and the amount that workers have saved for retirement is much less than the amount they need to adequately fund their retirement years;

Whereas the financial literacy of workers in the United States is important to their understanding of the need to save for retirement;

Whereas saving for retirement is a key component of overall financial health and security during retirement years, and the importance of financial literacy in planning for retirement must be advocated;

Whereas many workers may not be aware of their options in saving for retirement or may not have focused on the importance of, and need for, saving for retirement;

Whereas, although many employees have access through their employers to defined benefit and defined contribution plans to assist them in preparing for retirement, many of those employees may not be taking advantage of those plans at all or to the full extent allowed by Federal law;

Whereas saving for retirement is necessary even during economic downturns or market declines, which makes continued contributions all the more important;

Whereas all workers, including public and private sector employees, employees of tax-exempt organizations, and self-employed individuals, can benefit from developing personal budgets and financial plans that include retirement savings strategies that take advantage of tax-preferred retirement savings vehicles; and

Whereas the week October 20 through October 26, 2013 has been designated as ''National Save for Retirement Week'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Save for Retirement Week, including raising public awareness of the importance of saving adequately for retirement;

(2) supports the need to raise public awareness of a variety of ways to save for retirement that are favored under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and that, although utilized by many people in the United States, should be utilized by more; and

(3) calls on States, localities, schools, universities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe National Save for Retirement Week with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing the retirement savings and personal financial literacy of all people in the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1852. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1853. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1854. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1855. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1856. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1857. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1858. Mr. WYDEN (for Mr. MERKLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1392, supra.

SA 1859. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1860. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1861. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1862. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1863. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1864. Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1865. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1866. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HELLER, Mr. LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1867. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1868. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1869. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1870. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1871. Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. COATS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARRASSO , Mr. BURR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. JOHANNS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1872. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1873. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1874. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1875. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1876. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1877. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1878. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1879. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1880. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1881. Mr. PRYOR (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1882. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1883. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1884. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1885. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1886. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1852. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the beginning of title IV, insert the following:

SEC. 4___. BUDGET-NEUTRAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FOR ENERGY AND WATER CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENTS AT MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL UNITS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall establish a demonstration program under which, during the period beginning on October 1, 2013, and ending on September 30, 2016, the Secretary may enter into budget-neutral, performance-based agreements that result in a reduction in energy or water costs with such entities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate under which the entities shall carry out projects for energy or water conservation improvements at not more than 20,000 residential units in multifamily buildings participating in—

(1) the project-based rental assistance program under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), other than assistance provided under section 8(o) of that Act;

(2) the supportive housing for the elderly program under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q); or

(3) the supportive housing for persons with disabilities program under section 811(d)(2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(d)(2)).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) PAYMENTS CONTINGENT ON SAVINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide to an entity a payment under an agreement under this section only during applicable years for which an energy or water cost savings is achieved with respect to the applicable multifamily portfolio of properties, as determined by the Secretary, in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) PAYMENT METHODOLOGY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each agreement under this section shall include a pay-for-success provision—

(I) that will serve as a payment threshold for the term of the agreement; and

(II) pursuant to which the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall share a percentage of the savings at a level determined by the Secretary that is sufficient to cover the administrative costs of carrying out this section.

(ii) LIMITATIONS.—A payment made by the Secretary under an agreement under this section shall—

(I) be contingent on documented utility savings; and

(II) not exceed the utility savings achieved by the date of the payment, and not previously paid, as a result of the improvements made under the agreement.

(C) THIRD PARTY VERIFICATION.—Savings payments made by the Secretary under this section shall be based on a measurement and verification protocol that includes at least—

(i) establishment of a weather-normalized and occupancy-normalized utility consumption baseline established preretrofit;

(ii) annual third party confirmation of actual utility consumption and cost for owner-paid utilities;

(iii) annual third party validation of the tenant utility allowances in effect during the applicable year and vacancy rates for each unit type; and

(iv) annual third party determination of savings to the Secretary.

(2) TERM.—The term of an agreement under this section shall be not longer than 12 years.

(3) ENTITY ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish a competitive process for entering into agreements under this section; and

(B) enter into such agreements only with entities that demonstrate significant experience relating to—

(i) financing and operating properties receiving assistance under a program described in subsection (a);

(ii) oversight of energy and water conservation programs, including oversight of contractors; and

(iii) raising capital for energy and water conservation improvements from charitable organizations or private investors.

(4) GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSITY.—Each agreement entered into under this section shall provide for the inclusion of properties with the greatest feasible regional and State variance.

(c) PLAN AND REPORTS.—

(1) PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed plan for the implementation of this section.

(2) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the program under this section; and

(B) submit to Congress a report describing each evaluation conducted under subparagraph (A).

(d) FUNDING.—For each fiscal year during which an agreement under this section is in effect, the Secretary may use to carry out this section any funds appropriated to the Secretary for the renewal of contracts under a program described in subsection (a).

SA 1853. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 56, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

SEC. 5_____. PROHIBITION ON ENERGY TAX.

(a) FINDINGS; PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) on June 25, 2013, President Obama issued a Presidential memorandum directing the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to issue regulations relating to power sector carbon pollution standards for existing coal fired power plants;

(B) the issuance of that memorandum circumvents Congress and the will of the people of the United States;

(C) any action to control emissions of greenhouse gases from existing coal fired power plants in the United States by mandating a national energy tax would devastate major sectors of the economy, cost thousands of jobs, and increase energy costs for low-income households, small businesses, and seniors on fixed income;

(D) joblessness increases the likelihood of hospital visits, illnesses, and premature deaths;

(E) according to testimony on June 15, 2011, before the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate by Dr. Harvey Brenner of Johns Hopkins University, ''The unemployment rate is well established as a risk factor for elevated illness and mortality rates in epidemiological studies performed since the early 1980s. In addition to influences on mental disorder, suicide and alcohol abuse and alcoholism, unemployment is also an important risk factor in cardiovascular disease and overall decreases in life expectancy.'';

(F) according to the National Center for Health Statistics, ''children in poor families were four times as likely to be in fair or poor health as children that were not poor'';

(G) any major decision that would cost the economy of the United States millions of dollars and lead to serious negative health effects for the people of the United States should be debated and explicitly authorized by Congress, not approved by a Presidential memorandum or regulations; and

(H) any policy adopted by Congress should make United States energy as clean as practicable, as quickly as practicable, without increasing the cost of energy for struggling families, seniors, low-income households, and small businesses.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to ensure that—

(i) a national energy tax is not imposed on the economy of the United States; and

(ii) struggling families, seniors, low-income households, and small businesses do not experience skyrocketing electricity bills and joblessness;

(B) to protect the people of the United States, particularly families, seniors, and children, from the serious negative health effects of joblessness;

(C) to allow sufficient time for Congress to develop and authorize an appropriate mechanism to address the energy needs of the United States and the potential challenges posed by severe weather; and

(D) to restore the legislative process and congressional authority over the energy policy of the United States.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the head of a Federal agency shall not promulgate any regulation relating to power sector carbon pollution standards or any substantially similar regulation on or after June 25, 2013, unless that regulation is explicitly authorized by an Act of Congress.

SA 1854. Mr. BARRASSO (for himself and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 4_____. SOCIAL COST OF CARBON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b) and section 324B of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, until the date the Secretary conducts an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking and promulgates a proposed and final rule on the social cost of carbon, the Secretary and the heads of other Federal agencies shall not consider in any proceeding, regulation, decision, or action to implement this Act or an amendment made by this Act the social cost of carbon, as described in—

(1) the document entitled ''Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis under Executive Order 12866'', dated May 2013;

(2) the document entitled ''Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis under Executive Order 12866'', dated February 2010; or

(3) any other similar document.

(b) EFFECT ON REGULATIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not affect any final rule that has been published in the Federal Register before the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1855. Mr. FRANKEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I, add the following:

Subtitle C—Energy Information for Commercial Buildings

SEC. 121. ENERGY INFORMATION FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

(a) REQUIREMENT OF BENCHMARKING AND DISCLOSURE FOR LEASING BUILDINGS WITHOUT ENERGY STAR LABELS.—Section 435(b)(2) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17091(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)''; and

(2) by striking ''signing the contract,'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following:

''signing the contract, the following requirements are met:

''(A) The space is renovated for all energy efficiency and conservation improvements that would be cost effective over the life of the lease, including improvements in lighting, windows, and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

''(B)(i) Subject to clause (ii), the space is benchmarked under a nationally recognized, online, free benchmarking program, with public disclosure, unless the space is a space for which owners cannot access whole building utility consumption data, including spaces—

''(I) that are located in States with privacy laws that provide that utilities shall not provide such aggregated information to multi-tenant building owners; and

''(II) for which tenants do not provide energy consumption information to the commercial building owner in response to a request from the building owner.

''(ii) A Federal agency that is a tenant of the space shall provide to the building owner, or authorize the owner to obtain from the utility, the energy consumption information of the space for the benchmarking and disclosure required by this subparagraph.''.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a study, with opportunity for public comment—

(A) on the impact of—

(i) State and local performance benchmarking and disclosure policies, and any associated building efficiency policies,

for commercial and multifamily buildings; and

(ii) programs and systems in which utilities provide aggregated information regarding whole building energy consumption and usage information to owners of multitenant commercial, residential, and mixed-use buildings;

(B) that identifies best practice policy approaches studied under subparagraph (A) that have resulted in the greatest improvements in building energy efficiency; and

(C) that considers—

(i) compliance rates and the benefits and costs of the policies and programs on building owners, utilities, tenants, and other parties;

(ii) utility practices, programs, and systems that provide aggregated energy consumption information to multitenant building owners, and the impact of public utility commissions and State privacy laws on those practices, programs, and systems;

(iii) exceptions to compliance in existing laws where building owners are not able to gather or access whole building energy information from tenants or utilities;

(iv) the treatment of buildings with—

(I) multiple uses;

(II) uses for which baseline information is not available; and

(III) uses that require high levels of energy intensities, such as data centers, trading floors, and televisions studios;

(v) implementation practices, including disclosure methods and phase-in of compliance;

(vi) the safety and security of benchmarking tools offered by government agencies, and the resiliency of those tools against cyber-attacks; and

(vii) international experiences with regard to building benchmarking and disclosure laws and data aggregation for multitenant buildings.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—At the conclusion of the study, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study.

(c) CREATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DATABASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and following opportunity for public notice and comment, the Secretary, in coordination with other relevant agencies shall, to carry out the purpose described in paragraph (2)—

(A) assess existing databases; and

(B) as necessary—

(i) modify and maintain existing databases; or

(ii) create and maintain a new database platform.

(2) PURPOSE.—The maintenance of existing databases or creation of a new database platform under paragraph (1) shall be for the purpose of storing and making available public energy-related information on commercial and multifamily buildings, including—

(A) data provided under Federal, State, local, and other laws or programs regarding building benchmarking and energy information disclosure;

(B) buildings that have received energy ratings and certifications; and

(C) energy-related information on buildings provided voluntarily by the owners of the buildings, in an anonymous form, unless the owner provides otherwise.

(d) COMPETITIVE AWARDS.—Based on the results of the research for the portion of the study described in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ii), and with criteria developed following public notice and comment, the Secretary may make competitive awards to utilities, utility regulators, and utility partners to develop and implement effective and promising programs to provide aggregated whole building energy consumption information to multitenant building owners.

(e) INPUT FROM STAKEHOLDERS.—The Secretary shall seek input from stakeholders to maximize the effectiveness of the actions taken under this section.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the progress made in complying with this section.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (b) $2,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 122. OFFSET.

Section 422(f) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17082(f)) (as amended by section 401) is amended by striking paragraphs (4) through (6) and inserting the following:

''(4) $200,000,000 for fiscal year 2013;

''(5) $197,500,000 for fiscal year 2014;

''(6) $147,500,000 for fiscal year 2015; and

''(7) $97,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2018.''.

SA 1856. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, add the following:

SEC. 4____. ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFIT PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPLICANT.—The term ''applicant'' means a nonprofit organization that applies for a grant under this section.

(2) ENERGY-EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''energy-efficiency improvement'' means an installed measure (including a product, equipment, system, service, or practice) that results in a reduction in use by a nonprofit organization for energy or fuel supplied from outside the nonprofit building.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''energy-efficiency improvement'' includes an installed measure described in subparagraph (A) involving—

(i) repairing, replacing, or installing—

(I) a roof or lighting system, or component of a roof or lighting system;

(II) a window;

(III) a door, including a security door; or

(IV) a heating, ventilation, or air conditioning system or component of the system (including insulation and wiring and plumbing improvements needed to serve a more efficient system);

(ii) a renewable energy generation or heating system, including a solar, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, or biomass (including wood pellet) system or component of the system; and

(iii) any other measure taken to modernize, renovate, or repair a nonprofit building to make the nonprofit building more energy efficient.

(3) NONPROFIT BUILDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''nonprofit building'' means a building operated and owned by a nonprofit organization.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''nonprofit building'' includes a building described in subparagraph (A) that is—

(i) a hospital;

(ii) a youth center;

(iii) a school;

(iv) a social-welfare program facility;

(v) a house of worship; and

(vi) any other nonresidential and noncommercial structure.

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

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a pilot program to award grants for the purpose of retrofitting nonprofit buildings with energy-efficiency improvements.

(c) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants under the program established under subsection (b).

(2) APPLICATION.—The Secretary may award a grant under this section if an applicant submits to the Secretary an application at such time, in such form, and containing such information as the Secretary may prescribe.

(3) CRITERIA FOR GRANT.—In determining whether to award a grant under this section, the Secretary shall apply performance-based criteria, which shall give priority to applications based on—

(A) the energy savings achieved;

(B) the cost-effectiveness of the energy-efficiency improvement;

(C) an effective plan for evaluation, measurement, and verification of energy savings;

(D) the financial need of the applicant; and

(E) the percentage of the matching contribution by the applicant.

(4) LIMITATION ON INDIVIDUAL GRANT AMOUNT.—Each grant awarded under this section shall not exceed—

(A) an amount equal to 50 percent of the energy-efficiency improvement; and

(B) $200,000.

(5) COST SHARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A grant awarded under this section shall be subject to a minimum non-Federal cost-sharing requirement of 50 percent.

(B) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The non-Federal share may be provided in the form of in-kind contributions of materials or services.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, to remain available until expended.

(e) OFFSET.—Section 942(f) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16251(f)) is amended by striking ''$250,000,000'' and inserting ''$200,000,000''.

SA 1857. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4___. ANNUAL SBA STUDY ON THE COST OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Advocacy shall conduct an annual study of the total cost of Federal regulations to small business concerns.

(b) METHODOLOGY.—In conducting each study required under subsection (a), the Office of Advocacy shall use a methodology that is substantially similar to the methodology used in conducting the study described in the report released by the Office of Advocacy entitled ''The Impact of Regulatory Costs on Small Firms'' (September 2010).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Office of Advocacy shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the most recent study conducted under subsection (a), which shall include an estimate of the total annual cost of Federal regulations to small business concerns, by agency.

(d) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Advocacy shall carry out this section using unobligated funds otherwise made available to the Office of Advocacy.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING FUNDING.—It is the sense of Congress that no additional funds should be made available to the Administration or to the Office of Advocacy to carry out this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Administration'' means the Small Business Administration;

(2) the term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code;

(3) the term ''Office of Advocacy'' means the Office of Advocacy of the Administration; and

(4) the term ''small business concern'' has the meaning given the term under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

SA 1858. Mr. WYDEN (for Mr. MERKLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4_____. STUDY OF STANDBY POWER USAGE STANDARDS IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATES AND OTHER INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of standby power usage standards that have been implemented by States and other industrialized nations.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall evaluate which of the standards studied would be economically and technologically feasible to implement throughout the United States for appliances and electronic devices covered under section 322 or 325 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6292, 6295).

(b) REPORT.—On completion of the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the study and the findings of the Secretary under subsection (a)(2).

SA 1859. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, add the following:

Subtitle B—Advanced Vehicle Technology

SEC. 411. OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of this subtitle are—

(1) to reform and reorient the vehicle technologies programs of the Department;

(2) to establish a clear and consistent authority for vehicle technologies programs of the Department;

(3) to develop United States technologies and practices that—

(A) improve the fuel efficiency and emissions of all vehicles produced in the United States; and

(B) reduce vehicle reliance on petroleum-based fuels;

(4) to support domestic research, development, engineering, demonstration, and commercial application and manufacturing of advanced vehicles, engines, and components;

(5) to enable vehicles to move larger volumes of goods and more passengers with less energy and emissions;

(6) to develop cost-effective advanced technologies for wide-scale utilization throughout the passenger, commercial, government, and transit vehicle sectors;

(7) to allow for greater consumer choice of vehicle technologies and fuels;

(8) to shorten technology development and integration cycles in the vehicle industry;

(9) to ensure a proper balance and diversity of Federal investment in vehicle technologies and among vehicle classes; and

(10) to strengthen partnerships between Federal and State governmental agencies and the private and academic sectors.

SEC. 412. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy.

SEC. 413. COORDINATION AND NONDUPLICATION.

(a) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that activities authorized by this subtitle do not duplicate activities of other programs within the Department or other relevant agencies.

(b) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—The activities carried out under this subtitle shall be subject to the cost-sharing requirements of section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352).

SEC. 414. VEHICLE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) PROGRAM.—

(1) ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall conduct a program of basic and applied research, development, engineering, demonstration, and commercial application activities on materials, technologies, and processes with the potential to substantially reduce or eliminate petroleum use and the emissions of the Nation's passenger and commercial vehicles, including activities in the areas of—

(A) hybridization or full electrification of vehicle systems;

(B) batteries, ultracapacitors, and other energy storage devices;

(C) power electronics;

(D) vehicle, component, and subsystem manufacturing technologies and processes;

(E) engine efficiency and combustion optimization;

(F) waste heat recovery;

(G) transmission and drivetrains;

(H) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including fuel cells and internal combustion engines, and hydrogen infrastructure;

(I) compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas vehicle technologies;

(J) aerodynamics, rolling resistance, and accessory power loads of vehicles and associated equipment;

(K) vehicle weight reduction, including lightweighting materials;

(L) friction and wear reduction;

(M) engine and component durability;

(N) innovative propulsion systems;

(O) advanced boosting systems;

(P) hydraulic hybrid technologies;

(Q) engine compatibility with and optimization for a variety of transportation fuels including natural gas and other liquid and gaseous fuels;

(R) predictive engineering, modeling, and simulation of vehicle and transportation systems;

(S) refueling and charging infrastructure for alternative fueled and electric or plug-in electric hybrid vehicles, including the unique challenges facing rural areas;

(T) gaseous fuels storage systems and system integration and optimization;

(U) sensing, communications, and actuation technologies for vehicle, electrical grid, and infrastructure;

(V) efficient use, substitution, and recycling of potentially critical materials in vehicles, including rare earth elements and precious metals, at risk of supply disruption;

(W) aftertreatment technologies;

(X) thermal management of battery systems;

(Y) retrofitting advanced vehicle technologies to existing vehicles;

(Z) development of common standards, specifications, and architectures for both transportation and stationary battery applications;

(AA) advanced internal combustion engines; and

(BB) other research areas as determined by the Secretary.

(2) TRANSFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Department continues to support research, development, engineering, demonstration, and commercial application activities and maintains competency in mid- to long-term transformational vehicle technologies with potential to achieve deep reductions in petroleum use and emissions, including activities in the areas of—

(A) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including fuel cells, internal combustion engines, hydrogen storage, infrastructure, and activities in hydrogen technology validation and safety codes and standards;

(B) multiple battery chemistries and novel energy storage devices, including nonchemical batteries, ultracapacitors and electromechanical storage technologies such as hydraulics, flywheels, and compressed air storage;

(C) communication, connectivity, and power flow among vehicles, infrastructure, and the electrical grid; and

(D) other innovative technologies research and development, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, activities under this subtitle shall be carried out in partnership or collaboration with automotive manufacturers, heavy commercial, vocational, and transit vehicle manufacturers, qualified plug-in electric vehicle manufacturers, compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas vehicle manufacturers, vehicle and engine equipment and component manufacturers, manufacturing equipment manufacturers, advanced vehicle service providers, fuel producers and energy suppliers, electric utilities, universities, national laboratories, and independent research laboratories. In carrying out this subtitle the Secretary shall—

(A) determine whether a wide range of companies that manufacture or assemble vehicles or components in the United States are represented in ongoing public private partnership activities, including firms that have not traditionally participated in federally sponsored research and development activities, and where possible, partner with such firms that conduct significant and relevant research and development activities in the United States;

(B) leverage the capabilities and resources of, and formalize partnerships with, industry-led stakeholder organizations, nonprofit organizations, industry consortia, and trade associations with expertise in the research and development of, and education and outreach activities in, advanced automotive and commercial vehicle technologies;

(C) develop more efficient processes for transferring research findings and technologies to industry;

(D) give consideration to conversion of existing or former vehicle technology development or manufacturing facilities for the purposes of this subtitle;

(E) establish and support public-private partnerships, dedicated to overcoming barriers in commercial application of transformational vehicle technologies, that utilize such industry-led technology development facilities of entities with demonstrated expertise in successfully designing and engineering pre-commercial generations of such transformational technology; and

(F) promote efforts to ensure that technology research, development, engineering, and commercial application activities funded under this subtitle are carried out in the United States.

(4) INTERAGENCY AND INTRAAGENCY COORDINATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall coordinate research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities among—

(A) relevant programs within the Department, including—

(i) the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy;

(ii) the Office of Science;

(iii) the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability;

(iv) the Office of Fossil Energy;

(v) the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy; and

(vi) other offices as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) relevant technology research and development programs within the Department of Transportation and other Federal agencies, as determined by the Secretary.

(5) FEDERAL DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNOLOGIES.—The Secretary shall make information available to procurement programs of Federal agencies regarding the potential to demonstrate technologies resulting from activities funded through programs under this subtitle.

(6) INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall seek opportunities to leverage resources and support initiatives of State and local governments in developing and promoting advanced vehicle technologies, manufacturing, and infrastructure.

(7) CRITERIA.—When awarding cost-shared grants under this program, the Secretary shall give priority to those technologies (either individually or as part of a system) that—

(A) provide the greatest aggregate fuel savings based on the reasonable projected sales volumes of the technology; and

(B) provide the greatest increase in United States employment.

(b) SENSING AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation and the relevant research programs of other Federal agencies, shall conduct research, development, engineering, and demonstration activities on connectivity of vehicle and transportation systems, including on sensing, computation, communication, and actuation technologies that allow for reduced fuel use, optimized traffic flow, and vehicle electrification, including technologies for—

(A) onboard vehicle, engine, and component sensing and actuation;

(B) vehicle-to-vehicle sensing and communication;

(C) vehicle-to-infrastructure sensing and communication; and

(D) vehicle integration with the electrical grid, including communications to provide grid services.

(2) COORDINATION.—The activities carried out under this section shall supplement (and not supplant) activities under the intelligent transportation system research program of the Department of Transportation.

(c) MANUFACTURING.—The Secretary shall carry out a research, development, engineering, demonstration, and commercial application program of advanced vehicle manufacturing technologies and practices, including innovative processes to—

(1) increase the production rate and decrease the cost of advanced battery manufacturing;

(2) vary the capability of individual manufacturing facilities to accommodate different battery chemistries and configurations;

(3) reduce waste streams, emissions, and energy-intensity of vehicle, engine, advanced battery and component manufacturing processes;

(4) recycle and remanufacture used batteries and other vehicle components for reuse in vehicles or stationary applications;

(5) produce cost-effective lightweight materials such as advanced metal alloys, polymeric composites, and carbon fiber;

(6) produce lightweight high pressure storage systems for gaseous fuels;

(7) design and manufacture purpose-built hydrogen and fuel cell vehicles and components;

(8) improve the calendar life and cycle life of advanced batteries; and

(9) produce permanent magnets for advanced vehicles.

(d) REPORTING.—

(1) TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter through 2017, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report regarding the technologies developed as a result of the activities authorized by this section, with a particular emphasis on whether the technologies were successfully adopted for commercial applications, and if so, whether products relying on those technologies are manufactured in the United States.

(2) ADDITIONAL MATTERS.—At the end of each fiscal year through 2017 the Secretary shall submit to the relevant Congressional committees of jurisdiction an annual report describing activities undertaken in the previous year under this section, active industry participants, efforts to recruit new participants committed to design, engineering, and manufacturing of advanced vehicle technologies in the United States, progress of the program in meeting goals and timelines, and a strategic plan for funding of activities across agencies.

SEC. 415. MEDIUM AND HEAVY DUTY COMMERCIAL AND TRANSIT VEHICLES.

(a) PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in partnership with relevant research and development programs in other Federal agencies, and a range of appropriate industry stakeholders, shall carry out a program of cooperative research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities on advanced technologies for medium- to heavy-duty commercial, vocational, recreational, and transit vehicles, including activities in the areas of—

(A) engine efficiency and combustion research;

(B) onboard storage technologies for compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas;

(C) development and integration of engine technologies designed for compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas operation of a variety of vehicle platforms;

(D) waste heat recovery and conversion;

(E) improved aerodynamics and tire rolling resistance;

(F) energy and space-efficient emissions control systems;

(G) heavy hybrid, hybrid hydraulic, plug-in hybrid, and electric platforms, and energy storage technologies;

(H) drivetrain optimization;

(I) friction and wear reduction;

(J) engine idle and parasitic energy loss reduction;

(K) electrification of accessory loads;

(L) onboard sensing and communications technologies;

(M) advanced lightweighting materials and vehicle designs;

(N) increasing load capacity per vehicle;

(O) thermal management of battery systems;

(P) recharging infrastructure;

(Q) compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas infrastructure;

(R) advanced internal combustion engines;

(S) complete vehicle modeling and simulation;

(T) hydrogen vehicle technologies, including fuel cells and internal combustion engines, and hydrogen infrastructure;

(U) retrofitting advanced technologies onto existing truck fleets; and

(V) integration of these and other advanced systems onto a single truck and trailer platform.

(2) LEADERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall appoint a full-time Director to coordinate research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities in medium- to heavy-duty commercial, recreational, and transit vehicle technologies.

(B) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.—The responsibilities of the Director shall be to—

(i) improve coordination and develop consensus between government agency and industry partners, and propose new processes for program management and priority setting to better align activities and budgets among partners;

(ii) regularly convene workshops, site visits, demonstrations, conferences, investor forums, and other events in which information and research findings are shared among program participants and interested stakeholders;

(iii) develop a budget for the Department's activities with regard to the interagency program, and provide consultation and guidance on vehicle technology funding priorities across agencies;

(iv) determine a process for reviewing program technical goals, targets, and timetables and, where applicable, aided by lifecycle impact and cost analysis, propose revisions or elimination based on program progress, available funding, and rate of technology adoption;

(v) evaluate ongoing activities of the program and recommend project modifications, including the termination of projects, where applicable;

(vi) recruit new industry participants to the interagency program, including truck, trailer, and component manufacturers who have not traditionally participated in federally sponsored research and technology development activities; and

(vii) other responsibilities as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with interagency and industry partners.

(3) REPORTING.—At the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress an annual report describing activities undertaken in the previous year, active industry participants, efforts to recruit new participants, progress of the program in meeting goals and timelines, and a strategic plan for funding of activities across agencies.

(b) CLASS 8 TRUCK AND TRAILER SYSTEMS DEMONSTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a competitive grant program to demonstrate the integration of multiple advanced technologies on Class 8 truck and trailer platforms with a goal of improving overall freight efficiency, as measured in tons and volume of freight hauled or other

work performance-based metrics, by 50 percent, including a combination of technologies listed in subsection (a)(1).

(2) ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS.—Applicant teams may be comprised of truck and trailer manufacturers, engine and component manufacturers, fleet customers, university researchers, and other applicants as appropriate for the development and demonstration of integrated Class 8 truck and trailer systems.

(c) TECHNOLOGY TESTING AND METRICS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the partners of the interagency research program described in subsection (a)(1)—

(1) shall develop standard testing procedures and technologies for evaluating the performance of advanced heavy vehicle technologies under a range of representative duty cycles and operating conditions, including for heavy hybrid propulsion systems;

(2) shall evaluate heavy vehicle performance using work performance-based metrics other than those based on miles per gallon, including those based on units of volume and weight transported for freight applications, and appropriate metrics based on the work performed by nonroad systems; and

(3) may construct heavy duty truck and bus testing facilities.

(d) NONROAD SYSTEMS PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall undertake a pilot program of research, development, demonstration, and commercial applications of technologies to improve total machine or system efficiency for nonroad mobile equipment including agricultural and construction equipment, and shall seek opportunities to transfer relevant research findings and technologies between the nonroad and on-highway equipment and vehicle sectors.

(e) REPEAL OF EXISTING AUTHORITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Sections 706, 711, 712, and 933 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16051, 16061, 16062, 16233) are repealed.

(2) ENERGY EFFICIENCY.—Section 911 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16191) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''vehicles, buildings,'' and inserting ''buildings''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(II) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking paragraph (3);

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3); and

(iii) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking ''(a)(2)(D)'' and inserting ''(a)(2)(C)''.

(3) ENERGY STORAGE COMPETITIVENESS.—Section 641 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17231) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (j);

(B) by redesignating subsections (k) through (p) as subsections (j) through (o), respectively; and

(C) in subsection (o) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and;'' after the semicolon at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

(iii) by striking paragraph (5);

(iv) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (5); and

(v) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), by striking ''subsection (k)'' and inserting ''subsection (j)''.

SA 1860. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V, add the following:

SECTION 5___. USE OF FEDERAL DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR ENERGY-EFFICIENT PRODUCTS AND STRUCTURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5141 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 327. USE OF ASSISTANCE FOR ENERGY-EFFICIENT PRODUCTS AND STRUCTURES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'energy-efficient product' means a product that—

''(A) meets or exceeds the requirements for designation under an Energy Star program established under section 324A of the of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6294a); or

''(B) meets or exceeds the requirements for designation as being among the highest 25 percent of equivalent products for energy efficiency under the Federal Energy Management Program; and

''(2) the term 'energy-efficient structure' means a residential structure, a public facility, or a private nonprofit facility that meets or exceeds the requirements of American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers Standard 90.1–2010 or the 2013 International Energy Conservation Code, or any successor thereto.

''(b) USE OF ASSISTANCE.—A recipient of assistance relating to a major disaster or emergency may use the assistance to replace or repair a damaged product or structure with an energy-efficient product or energy-efficient structure.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to assistance made available under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act that is expended on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 1861. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 3, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 44, line 23.

Beginning on page 47, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 48, line 16.

SA 1862. Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

TITLE I—FEDERAL AGENCY ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SEC. 101. ADOPTION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY POWER SAVINGS TECHNIQUES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 360 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Administrator of General Services, shall issue guidance for Federal agencies to employ advanced tools promoting energy efficiency and energy savings through the use of information and communications technologies, including computer hardware, operation and maintenance processes, energy efficiency software, and power management tools.

(b) REPORTS ON PLANS AND SAVINGS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the issuance of the guidance under subsection (a), each Federal agency shall submit to the Secretary a report that describes—

(1) the plan of the agency for implementing the guidance within the agency; and

(2) estimated energy and financial savings from employing the tools and processes described in subsection (a).

SEC. 102. AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DESIGN UPDATES.

Section 3307 of title 40, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (d) through (h) as subsections (e) through (i), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR DESIGN UPDATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), for any project for which congressional approval is received under subsection (a) and for which the design has been substantially completed but construction has not begun, the Administrator of General Services may use appropriated funds to update the project design to meet applicable Federal building energy efficiency standards established under section 305 of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834) and other requirements established under section 3312.

''(2) LIMITATION.—The use of funds under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 125 percent of the estimated energy or other cost savings associated with the updates as determined by a life cycle cost analysis under section 544 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8254).''.

SEC. 103. FEDERAL DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator for the Office of E-Government and Information Technology within the Office of Management and Budget shall develop and publish a goal for the total amount of planned energy and cost savings and increased productivity by the Federal Government through the consolidation of Federal data centers during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, which shall include a breakdown on a year-by-year basis of the projected savings and productivity gains.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section applies to the High Performance Computing Modernization Program (HPCMP) of the Department of Defense.

SA 1863. Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 401. REGIONAL HAZE PROGRAM.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall not reject or disapprove in whole or in part a State regional haze implementation plan addressing

any regional haze regulation of the Environmental Protection Agency (including the regulations described in section 51.308 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)) if—

(1) the State has submitted to the Administrator a State implementation plan for regional haze that—

(A) considers the factors identified in section 169A of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7491); and

(B) applies the relevant laws (including regulations);

(2) the Administrator fails to demonstrate using the best available science that a Federal implementation plan action governing a specific source, when compared to the State plan, does not result in greater than a 1.0 deciview improvement in any class I area (as classified under section 162 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7472)); and

(3) implementation of the Federal implementation plan, when compared to the State plan, will result in an economic cost to the State or to the private sector of greater than $100,000,000 in any fiscal year or $300,000,000 in the aggregate.

SA 1864. Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, add the following:

SEC. 4___. CONVEYANCE TO STATES OF PROPERTY INTEREST IN STATE SHARE OF ROYALTIES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (a), by striking ''shall be paid into the Treasury'' and inserting ''shall, except as provided in subsection (d), be paid into the Treasury'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting ''and except as provided in subsection (d)'' before '', any rentals''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(d) CONVEYANCE TO STATES OF PROPERTY INTEREST IN STATE SHARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on request of a State (other than the State of Alaska) and in lieu of any payments to the State under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the State all right, title, and interest in and to 50 percent of all amounts otherwise required to be paid into the Treasury under subsection (a) from sales, bonuses, royalties (including interest charges), and rentals for all public land or deposits located in the State.

''(2) STATE OF ALASKA.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on request of the State of Alaska and in lieu of any payments to the State under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the State all right, title, and interest in and to 90 percent of all amounts otherwise required to be paid into the Treasury under subsection (a) from sales, bonuses, royalties (including interest charges), and rentals for all public land or deposits located in the State.

''(3) AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after a conveyance to a State under paragraph (1) or (2), any person shall pay directly to the State any amount owed by the person for which the right, title, and interest has been conveyed to the State under this subsection.

''(4) NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall promptly provide to each holder of a lease of public land to which subsection (a) applies that are located in a State to which right, title, and interest is conveyed under this subsection notice that—

''(A) the Secretary of the Interior has conveyed to the State all right, title, and interest in and to the amounts referred to in paragraph (1) or (2); and

''(B) the leaseholder is required to pay the amounts directly to the State.''.

SA 1865. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. COBURN, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 4_____. REPEAL OF RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 211 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545) is amended by striking subsection (o).

(b) ADDITIONAL REPEAL.—Section 204 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 7545 note; Public Law 110-140) is repealed.

(c) REGULATIONS.—Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the regulations under subparts K and M of part 80 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on that date of enactment), shall have no force or effect.

SA 1866. Mr. VITTER (for himself, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HELLER, Mr. LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR CERTAIN CONGRESSIONAL STAFF AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

Section 1312(d)(3)(D) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18032(d)(3)(D)) is amended—

(1) by striking the subparagraph heading and inserting the following:

''(D) MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, CONGRESSIONAL STAFF, AND POLITICAL APPOINTEES IN THE EXCHANGE.—'';

(2) in clause (i), in the matter preceding subclause (I)—

(A) by striking ''and congressional staff with'' and inserting '', congressional staff, the President, the Vice President, and political appointees with''; and

(B) by striking ''or congressional staff shall'' and inserting '', congressional staff, the President, the Vice President, or a political appointee shall'';

(3) in clause (ii)—

(A) in subclause (II), by inserting after ''Congress,'' the following: ''of a committee of Congress, or of a leadership office of Congress,''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(III) POLITICAL APPOINTEE.—In this subparagraph, the term 'political appointee' means any individual who—

''(aa) is employed in a position described under sections 5312 through 5316 of title 5, United States Code, (relating to the Executive Schedule);

''(bb) is a limited term appointee, limited emergency appointee, or noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service, as defined under paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively, of section 3132(a) of title 5, United States Code; or

''(cc) is employed in a position in the executive branch of the Government of a confidential or policy-determining character under schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations.''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION.—No Government contribution under section 8906 of title 5, United States Code, shall be provided on behalf of an individual who is a Member of Congress, a congressional staff member, the President, the Vice President, or a political appointees for coverage under this paragraph.

''(iv) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF TAX CREDIT OR COST-SHARING.—An individual enrolling in health insurance coverage pursuant to this paragraph shall not be eligible to receive a tax credit under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or reduced cost sharing under section 1402 of this Act in an amount that exceeds the total amount for which a similarly situated individual (who is not so enrolled) would be entitled to receive under such sections.

''(v) LIMITATION ON DISCRETION FOR DESIGNATION OF STAFF.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a Member of Congress shall not have discretion in determinations with respect to which employees employed by the office of such Member are eligible to enroll for coverage through an Exchange.''.

SA 1867. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. CONDITIONING PROVISION OF PREMIUM AND COST-SHARING SUBSIDIES UNDER THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT UPON CERTIFICATION THAT A PROGRAM TO VERIFY HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS FOR THOSE SUBSIDIES IS OPERATIONAL.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no premium tax credits shall be permitted under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and no reductions in cost-sharing shall be permitted under section 1402 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18071) prior to the date on which the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services certifies to Congress that there is in place a program that successfully and consistently verifies, consistent with section 1411 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 18081), the household income and coverage requirements of individuals applying for such credits and cost-sharing reduction reductions.

SA 1868. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 4_____. GUIDELINES TO ENCOURAGE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO HELP REDUCE ENERGY USE AND COSTS.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall issue to the head of each Federal agency guidelines to reduce energy costs at that

Federal agency by requiring employees of the Federal agency to—

(1) turn off the lights in the work areas of the employees at the end of the work day; and

(2) turn off or unplugging other devices that consume energy during periods in which the employees are not in the office.

SA 1869. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, add the following:

SEC. 4____. CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall certify that the amount of energy cost savings over a 10-year period as a result of each project or activity funded under this Act or an amendment made by this Act would equal or exceed the cost of the project or activity.

(b) ACTUAL ENERGY USE.—On completion of a project or activity provided funds under this Act or an amendment made by this Act, the Secretary shall certify that, over a 10-year period, as a result of the project or activity—

(1) there was a reduction in actual energy use; and

(2) the energy cost savings exceeded the costs of the project or activity.

SA 1870. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the beginning of title IV, insert the following:

SEC. 4___. EVALUATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF DUPLICATIVE GREEN BUILDING PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—The term ''administrative expenses'' has the meaning given the term by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under section 504(b)(2) of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (31 U.S.C. 1105 note; Public Law 111–85), except that the term shall include, for purposes of that section and this section, with respect to an agency—

(A) costs incurred by the agency and costs incurred by grantees, subgrantees, and other recipients of funds from a grant program or other program administered by the agency; and

(B) expenses related to personnel salaries and benefits, property management, travel, program management, promotion, reviews and audits, case management, and communication about, promotion of, and outreach for programs and program activities administered by the agency.

(2) APPLICABLE PROGRAMS.—The term ''applicable programs'' means the programs listed in Table 9 (pages 348-350) of the report of the Government Accountability Office entitled ''2012 Annual Report: Opportunities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap and Fragmentation, Achieve Savings, and Enhance Revenue''.

(3) APPROPRIATE SECRETARIES.—The term ''appropriate Secretaries'' means—

(A) the Secretary;

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture;

(C) the Secretary of Defense;

(D) the Secretary of Education;

(E) the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(F) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(G) the Secretary of Transportation;

(H) the Secretary of the Treasury;

(I) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(J) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

(K) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(4) SERVICES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the term ''services'' has the meaning given the term by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The term ''services'' shall be limited to activities, assistance, and aid that provide a direct benefit to a recipient, such as—

(i) the provision of medical care;

(ii) assistance for housing or tuition; or

(iii) financial support (including grants and loans).

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 1, 2014, the appropriate Secretaries shall submit to Congress and post on the public Internet websites of the agencies of the appropriate Secretaries a report on the outcomes of the applicable programs.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In reporting on the outcomes of each applicable program, the appropriate Secretaries shall—

(A) determine the total administrative expenses of the applicable program;

(B) determine the expenditures for services for the applicable program;

(C) estimate the number of clients served by the applicable program and beneficiaries who received assistance under the applicable program (if applicable);

(D) estimate—

(i) the number of full-time employees who administer the applicable program; and

(ii) the number of full-time equivalents (whose salary is paid in part or full by the Federal Government through a grant or contract, a subaward of a grant or contract, a cooperative agreement, or another form of financial award or assistance) who assist in administering the applicable program;

(E) describe the type of assistance the applicable program provides, such as grants, technical assistance, loans, tax credits, or tax deductions;

(F) describe the type of recipient who benefits from the assistance provided, such as individual property owners or renters, local governments, businesses, nonprofit organizations, or State governments; and

(G) identify and report on whether written program goals are available for the applicable program.

(c) PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than January 1, 2015, the appropriate Secretaries shall jointly submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) an analysis of whether any of the applicable programs should be eliminated or consolidated, including any legislative changes that would be necessary to eliminate or consolidate the applicable programs; and

(2) ways to improve the applicable programs by establishing program goals or increasing collaboration so as to reduce the overlap and duplication identified in—

(A) the 2011 report of the Government Accountability Office entitled ''Federal Initiatives for the NonFederal Sector Could Benefit from More Interagency Collaboration''; and

(B) the report of the Government Accountability Office entitled ''2012 Annual Report: Opportunities to Reduce Duplication, Overlap and Fragmentation, Achieve Savings, and Enhance Revenue''.

(d) PROGRAM ELIMINATIONS.—Not later than January 1, 2015, the appropriate Secretaries shall—

(1) identify—

(A) which applicable programs are specifically required by law; and

(B) which applicable programs are carried out under the discretionary authority of the appropriate Secretaries;

(2) eliminate those applicable programs that are not required by law; and

(3) transfer any remaining applicable projects and nonduplicative functions into another green building program within the same agency.

SA 1871. Mr. McCONNELL (for himself, Mr. COATS, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COBURN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BURR, Mr. RISCH, Mr. JOHANNS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____—HEALTH PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Fairness for American Families Act

SEC. ____01. SHORT TITLE.

This Subtitle may be cited as the ''Fairness for American Families Act''.

SEC. ____02. DELAY IN APPLICATION OF INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5000A(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2014''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 5000A(c)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking ''2014'' in clause (i) and inserting ''2015'', and

(B) by striking ''2015'' in clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting ''2016''.

(2) Section 5000A(c)(3)(B) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015'', and

(B) by striking ''2015'' (prior to amendment by subparagraph (A)) and inserting ''2016''.

(3) Section 5000A(c)(3)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking ''2016'' and inserting ''2017'', and

(B) by striking ''2015'' and inserting ''2016''.

(4) Section 5000A(e)(1)(D) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking ''2014'' and inserting ''2015'', and

(B) by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2014''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 1501 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

Subtitle B—Authority for Mandate Delay Act

SEC. ____11. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Authority for Mandate Delay Act''.

SEC. ____12. DELAY IN APPLICATION OF EMPLOYER HEALTH INSURANCE MANDATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1513(d) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014''.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) REPORTING BY EMPLOYERS.—Section 1514(d) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by striking ''December 31, 2013'' and inserting ''December 31, 2014''.

(2) REPORTING BY INSURANCE PROVIDERS.—Section 1502(e) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is amended by striking ''2013'' and inserting ''2014''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provision of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to which they relate.

SA 1872. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 4_____. ELIMINATION OF TAX CREDIT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES PRODUCED THROUGH AN ENERGY AND CARBON-INTENSIVE MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other law, the tax credit provided under section 30D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall not be allowed for any motor vehicle if the total amount of carbon dioxide generated through the manufacturing process for such vehicle is greater than 25,000 pounds.

(b) REVENUE.—Any increase in revenue as a result of limitation described in subsection (a) shall be made available to offset the cost of any energy efficiency upgrades made to hospitals, schools, nursing homes, and daycare facilities.

SA 1873. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 33, strike line 13 and all that follows through page 36, line 21.

SA 1874. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, add the following:

SEC. 4____. STUDY AND REPORT ON TAXPAYER-ASSISTED COMPANIES THAT HAVE FILED FOR BANKRUPTCY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) conduct a study to determine the total number of companies that—

(A) received funds from a grant, loan, or loan guarantee of the Department of Energy or any other Federal agency or program under—

(i) section 1703 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16513); or

(ii) section 1705 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16516); and

(B) filed for bankruptcy under chapter 7 or 11 of title 11, United States Code, within 5 years after the date of receipt of the Federal loan, grant, or loan guarantee; and

(2) submit to Congress a report that includes the results of the study described in paragraph (1).

SA 1875. Mr. COBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, add the following:

SEC. 4____. CONSOLIDATION OF ENERGY STAR PROGRAM.

(a) CONSOLIDATION OF ENERGY STAR PROGRAM.—

(1) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to the Energy Star program established under section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a) is terminated.

(2) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—There are transferred to the Secretary of Energy all functions that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency was authorized to exercise with respect to the Energy Star program on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) REDUCTION IN FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(A) of the amounts made available for the Energy Star program that remain unobligated as of the date of enactment of this Act, 20 percent shall be rescinded; and

(B) of the amounts rescinded under subparagraph (A), 10 percent shall be transferred to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Energy.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''and the Environmental Protection Agency'';

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''Administrator and the''; and

(B) in paragraph (7), by striking ''Agency or''; and

(4) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

SA 1876. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. LIMITATION ON SUBSIDIES FOR INDIVIDUALS IN TAFT-HARTLEY PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no premium tax credits shall be permitted under section 36B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and no reductions in cost-sharing shall be permitted under section 1402 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18071) with respect to an individual for health insurance coverage provided pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement involving one or more employers.

(b) QUALIFIED PLANS.—Section 1301(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 18021(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) TAFT-HARTLEY PLANS.—The term 'qualified health plan' shall not include health insurance coverage provided pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement involving one or more employers.''.

SA 1877. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. COBURN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 303 and insert the following:

SEC. 303. FEDERAL DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION INITIATIVE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator for the Office of E-Government and Information Technology within the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) FDCCI.—The term ''FDCCI'' means the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative described in the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative, dated February 26, 2010, or any successor thereto.

(b) FEDERAL DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION INVENTORIES AND PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) ANNUAL REPORTING.—Each year, beginning in the first fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act and for each of the 4 fiscal years thereafter, the head of each agency that is described in subparagraph (D), assisted by the Chief Information Officer of the agency, shall submit to the Administrator—

(i) a comprehensive asset inventory of the data centers owned, operated, or maintained by or on behalf of the agency, including average server utilization, even if the center is administered by a third party; and

(ii) a multi-year plan to achieve the optimization and consolidation of agency data center assets, that includes—

(I) performance metrics—

(aa) that are consistent with performance metrics established by the Administrator under subparagraphs (C) and (G) of paragraph (2); and

(bb) by which the quantitative and qualitative progress of the agency toward data center consolidation goals can be measured;

(II) a timeline for agency activities completed under the FDCCI, with an emphasis on benchmarks the agency can achieve by specific dates;

(III) an aggregation of year-by-year investment and cost savings calculations for the 5-fiscal-year period past the date of submission to the Administrator, broken down by each year, including a description of any initial costs for data center consolidation and life cycle cost savings, with an emphasis on—

(aa) meeting the Government-wide performance metrics described in subparagraphs (C) and (G) of paragraph (2); and

(bb) demonstrating agency-specific savings each fiscal year achieved through the FDCCI; and

(IV) any additional information required by the Administrator.

(B) USE OF EXISTING REPORTING STRUCTURES.—The Administrator may require agencies described in subparagraph (D) to submit any information required to be submitted under this subsection through reporting structures in use as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) CERTIFICATION.—Each year, beginning in the first fiscal year after the date of enactment of this Act and for each of the 4 fiscal years thereafter, acting through the chief information officer of the agency, shall submit a statement to the Administrator certifying that the agency has complied with the requirements of this Act.

(D) AGENCIES DESCRIBED.—The agencies (including all associated components of the agency) described in this paragraph are the—

(i) Department of Agriculture;

(ii) Department of Commerce;

(iii) Department of Defense;

(iv) Department of Education;

(v) Department of Energy;

(vi) Department of Health and Human Services;

(vii) Department of Homeland Security;

(viii) Department of Housing and Urban Development;

(ix) Department of the Interior;
(x) Department of Justice;
(xi) Department of Labor;
(xii) Department of State;
(xiii) Department of Transportation;
(xiv) Department of Treasury;
(xv) Department of Veterans Affairs;
(xvi) Environmental Protection Agency;
(xvii) General Services Administration;
(xviii) National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
(xix) National Science Foundation;
(xx) Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
(xxi) Office of Personnel Management;
(xxii) Small Business Administration;
(xxiii) Social Security Administration; and
(xxiv) United States Agency for International Development.

(E) AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS.—Each agency described in subparagraph (D), under the direction of the Chief Information Officer of the agency shall—

(i) implement the consolidation plan required under subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(ii) provide updates to the Administrator, on a quarterly basis, of —

(I) the completion of activities by the agency under the FDCCI;

(II) any progress of the agency towards meeting the Government-wide data center performance metrics described in subparagraphs (C) and (G) of paragraph (2); and

(III) the actual cost savings realized through the implementation of the FDCCI.

(F) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the reporting of information by any agency described in subparagraph (F) to the Administrator, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or to Congress .

(2) ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Administrator shall—

(A) establish the deadline, on an annual basis, for agencies to submit information under this section;

(B) establish a list of requirements that the agencies must meet to be considered in compliance with paragraph (1);

(C) ensure that each certification submitted under paragraph (1)(C) and information relating to agency progress towards meeting the Government-wide total cost of ownership optimization and consolidation metrics is made available in a timely manner to the general public;

(D) review the plans submitted under paragraph (1) to determine whether each plan is comprehensive and complete;

(E) monitor the implementation of the data center plan of each agency described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii);

(F) update, on an annual basis, the cumulative cost savings realized through the implementation of the agency plans; and

(G) establish Government-wide data center total cost of ownership optimization and consolidation metrics.

(3) COST SAVING GOAL AND UPDATES FOR CONGRESS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall develop and publish a goal for the total amount of planned cost savings by the Federal Government through the Federal Data Center Consolidation Initiative during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, which shall include a breakdown on a year-by-year basis of the projected savings.

(B) ANNUAL UPDATE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the goal described in subparagraph (A) is determined and each year thereafter until the end of 2018, the Administrator shall aggregate the savings achieved to date, by each relevant agency, through the FDCCI as compared to the projected savings developed under subparagraph (A) (based on data collected from each affected agency under paragraph (1)).

(ii) UPDATE FOR CONGRESS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted to Congress and shall include an update on the progress made by each agency described in subsection paragraph (1)(E) on—

(I) whether each agency has in fact submitted a comprehensive asset inventory, including an assessment broken down by agency, which shall include the specific numbers, utilization, and efficiency level of data centers; and

(II) whether each agency has submitted a comprehensive consolidation plan with the key elements described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

(iii) REQUEST FOR REPORTS.—Upon request from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate or the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives, the head of an agency described in paragraph (1)(E) or the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the requesting committee any report or information submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for the purpose of preparing a report required under clause (i) or an updated progress report required under clause (ii).

(4) GAO REVIEW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During the 5-fiscal-year period following the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review the quality and completeness of each agency's asset inventor and plans required under paragraph (1)(A).

(B) REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall, on an annual basis during the 5-fiscal-year period following the date of enactment of this Act, publish a report on each review conducted under subparagraph (A) of an agency during the fiscal year for which the report is published.

(c) ENSURING CYBERSECURITY STANDARDS FOR DATA CENTER CONSOLIDATION AND CLOUD COMPUTING.—An agency required to implement a data center consolidation plan under this Act and migrate to cloud computing shall do so in a manner that is consistent with Federal guidelines on cloud computing security, including—

(1) applicable provisions found within the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP); and

(2) guidance published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(d) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The Director of National Intelligence may waive the requirements of this Act for any element (or component of an element) of the intelligence community.

(e) SUNSET.—This section is repealed effective on October 1, 2018.

SA 1878. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, add the following:

SEC. 4_____. STUDY ON BENEFITS OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING ENERGY CODE COMPLIANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of—

(1) the quantified energy savings and quantified nonenergy benefits of achieving full compliance with national model building energy codes (including any additional energy savings) if all new commercial building construction—

(A) meets national model building energy codes;

(B) exceeds national model codes by 30 percent; and

(C) exceeds national model codes by 50 percent; and

(2) the quantified energy saving and quantified nonenergy benefits realized from conducting comprehensive or deep retrofits in existing commercial buildings, including the effect that expanding the retrofit program would have with respect to—

(A) the United States as a whole; and

(B) 2 States selected for study.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out studies under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(A) include in nonenergy benefits improved health of building occupants and the general population, and greater office productivity that may be achieved from the adoption of national model building energy codes; and

(B) for each of the scenarios described in subsection (a)(1), calculate the societal return on investment from full implementation of national model building energy codes, with and without nonenergy benefits.

(2) DEADLINE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the studies required under subsection (a).

SA 1879. Mr. SESSIONS (for himself and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 4____. VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR AIR CONDITIONING, FURNACE, BOILER, HEAT PUMP, AND WATER HEATER PRODUCTS.

Section 326(b) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6296(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS FOR AIR CONDITIONING, FURNACE, BOILER, HEAT PUMP, AND WATER HEATER PRODUCTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of receiving reports from manufacturers certifying compliance with energy conservation standards and Energy Star specifications established under sections 324A, 325, and 342 for covered products described in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (9), and (11) of section 322(a) and covered equipment described in subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), (F), (I), (J), and (K) of section 340(1), and for the purpose of routine testing to verify the product ratings of the covered products and equipment, the Secretary and Administrator shall rely on voluntary certification programs that—

''(i) are nationally recognized;

''(ii) maintain a publicly available list of all certified models;

''(iii)(I) unless the Secretary allows the verification testing of fewer product families, annually test at least 20 percent of product families to verify the product ratings of the product families; and

''(II) provide to the Secretary a list of product families whose product ratings are to be verified to allow the Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, to identify any additional models as priorities for verification testing;

''(iv) require the changing of product ratings or removal of products from the program to reflect verified test ratings for products that are determined to have ratings that do not meet the levels the manufacturer has certified to the Secretary;

''(v) require the qualification of new participants in the program through testing and production of test reports;

''(vi) allow for challenge testing of products covered within the scope of the program;

''(vii) require program participants to certify all products within the scope of the program;

''(viii) are conducted by a certification body that is accredited under International Organization for Standardization/ International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) Standard 17065;

''(ix) provide to the Secretary—

''(I) an annual report of all test results;

''(II) prompt notification when program testing results in rerating of product performance or delisting of a product; and

''(III) test reports on the request of the Secretary;

''(x) use verification testing that—

''(I) is conducted by an independent third-party test laboratory that is accredited under International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) Standard 17025 with a scope covering the tested products;

''(II) follows the test procedures established under this title; and

''(III) notes in each test report any instructions specified by the manufacturer or the representative of the manufacturer for the purpose of conducting the verification testing; and

''(xi) satisfy such other requirements as the Secretary has determined—

''(I) are essential to ensure standards compliance; or

''(II) have consensus support achieved through a negotiated rulemaking process.

''(B) ADMINISTRATION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not require—

''(I) manufacturers to participate in a voluntary certification program described in subparagraph (A); or

''(II) participating manufacturers to provide information that can be obtained through a voluntary certification program described in subparagraph (A).

''(ii) REDUCTION OF REQUIREMENTS.—Any rules promulgated by the Secretary that require testing of products for verification of product ratings shall reduce requirements and burdens for manufacturers participating in a voluntary certification program described in subparagraph (A) for the products relative to other manufacturers.

''(iii) PERIODIC TESTING BY PROGRAM NONPARTICIPANTS.—In addition to certification requirements, the Secretary shall require a manufacturer that does not participate in a voluntary certification program described in subparagraph (A)—

''(I) to verify the accuracy of the product ratings of the manufacturer through periodic testing using verification testing described in subparagraph (A)(x); and

''(II) to provide to the Secretary test results and, on request, test reports verifying the certified performance for each product family of the manufacturer.

''(iv) RESTRICTIONS ON TEST LABORATORIES.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), with respect to covered products and equipment, a voluntary certification program described in subparagraph (A) shall not be a test laboratory that conducts the testing on products covered within the scope of the program.

''(II) LIMITATION.—Subclause (I) shall not apply to Energy Star specifications established under section 324A.

''(v) EFFECT ON OTHER AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this paragraph limits the authority of the Secretary to test products or to enforce compliance with any law (including regulations).''.

SA 1880. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE V—ENERGY FREEDOM AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

SEC. 501. REFERENCE TO 1986 CODE.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Subtitle A—Repeal of Energy Tax Subsidies

SEC. 511. REPEAL OF CREDIT FOR ALCOHOL FUEL, BIODIESEL, AND ALTERNATIVE FUEL MIXTURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6426 is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Paragraph (1) of section 4101(a) is amended by striking ''or alcohol (as defined in section 6426(b)(4)(A)''.

(2) Paragraph (2) of section 4104(a) is amended by striking ''6426, or 6427(e)''.

(3) Section 6427 is amended by striking subsection (e).

(4) Subparagraph (E) of section 7704(d)(1) is amended—

(A) by inserting ''(as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2013)'' after ''of section 6426'', and

(B) by inserting ''(as so in effect)'' after ''section 6426(b)(4)(A)''.

(5) Paragraph (1) of section 9503(b) is amended by striking the second sentence.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 65 is amended by striking the item relating to section 6426.

(d) EFFECTIVE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to fuel sold and used after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN.—In the case of any alternative fuel or alternative fuel mixture (as defined in subsection (d)(2) or (e)(3) of section 6426 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect before its repeal by this Act) involving liquefied hydrogen, the amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to fuel sold and used after September 30, 2014.

SEC. 512. EARLY TERMINATION OF CREDIT FOR QUALIFIED FUEL CELL MOTOR VEHICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 30B is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subparagraph (A) of section 24(b)(3) is amended by striking '', 30B''.

(2) Paragraph (2) of section 25B(g) is amended by striking '', 30B,''.

(3) Subsection (b) of section 38 is amended by striking paragraph (25).

(4) Subsection (a) of section 1016 is amended by striking paragraph (35) and by redesignating paragraphs (36) and (37) as paragraphs (35) and (36), respectively.

(5) Subsection (m) of section 6501 is amended by striking '', 30B(h)(9)''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 30B.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 513. EARLY TERMINATION OF NEW QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE MOTOR VEHICLES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 30D is repealed.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to vehicles placed in service after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 514. REPEAL OF ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLE REFUELING PROPERTY CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 30C is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subsection (b) of section 38 is amended by striking paragraph (26).

(2) Paragraph (3) of section 55(c) is amended by striking '', 30C(d)(2),''.

(3) Subsection (a) of section 1016, as amended by section 102 of this Act, is amended by striking paragraph (35) and by redesignating paragraph (36) as paragraph (35).

(4) Subsection (m) of section 6501 is amended by striking '', 30C(e)(5)''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart B of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 30C.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 515. REPEAL OF CREDIT FOR ALCOHOL USED AS FUEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 40 is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subsection (b) of section 38 is amended by striking paragraph (3).

(2) Subsection (c) of section 196 is amended by striking paragraph (3) and by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (14) as paragraphs (3) through (13), respectively.

(3) Paragraph (1) of section 4101(a) is amended by striking '', and every person producing cellulosic biofuel (as defined in section 40(b)(6)(E))''.

(4) Paragraph (1) of section 4104(a) is amended by striking '', 40''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to fuel sold or used after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 516. REPEAL OF CREDIT FOR BIODIESEL AND RENEWABLE DIESEL USED AS FUEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 40A is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

(1) Subsection (b) of section 38 is amended by striking paragraph (17).

(2) Section 87 is repealed.

(3) Subsection (c) of section 196, as amended by section 105 of this Act, is amended by striking paragraph (11) and by redesignating paragraphs (11), (12), and (13) as paragraphs (10), (11), and (12), respectively.

(4) Paragraph (1) of section 4101(a) is amended by striking '', every person producing or importing biodiesel (as defined in section 40A(d)(1)''.

(5) Paragraph (1) of section 4104(a) is amended by striking '', and 40A''.

(6) Subparagraph (E) of section 7704(d)(1) is amended by inserting ''(as so in effect)'' after ''section 40A(d)(1)''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 40A.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to fuel produced, and sold or used, after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 517. REPEAL OF ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 43 is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Subsection (b) of section 38 is amended by striking paragraph (6).

(2) Paragraph (4) of section 45Q(d) is amended by inserting ''(as in effect on the

day before the date of the enactment of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2013)'' after ''section 43(c)(2)''.

(3) Subsection (c) of section 196, as amended by sections 105 and 106 of this Act, is amended by striking paragraph (5) and by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (12) as paragraphs (5) through (11), respectively.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 43.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to costs paid or incurred after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 518. TERMINATION OF CREDIT FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCED FROM CERTAIN RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

(a) WIND.—Subsection (d) of section 45 is amended by striking ''January 1, 2014'' in paragraph (1) and inserting ''the date of the enactment of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2013''.

(b) INDIAN COAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 45(e)(10) is amended by striking ''8-year period'' each place it appears and inserting ''7-year period''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) WIND.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to property placed in service after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) INDIAN COAL.—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply to coal produced after December 31, 2012.

(3) OTHER QUALIFIED ENERGY RESOURCES.—For termination of other qualified energy resources for property placed in service after December 31, 2013, see section 45 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 519. REPEAL OF CREDIT FOR PRODUCING OIL AND GAS FROM MARGINAL WELLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 45I is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of section 38 is amended by striking paragraph (19).

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 45I.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to production in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 520. TERMINATION OF CREDIT FOR PRODUCTION FROM ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) of section 45J(d)(1) is amended by striking ''January 1, 2021'' and inserting ''January 1, 2015''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 521. REPEAL OF CREDIT FOR CARBON DIOXIDE SEQUESTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 45Q is repealed.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to carbon dioxide captured after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 522. TERMINATION OF ENERGY CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48 is amended—

(1) by striking ''January 1, 2017'' each place it appears and inserting ''January 1, 2015'', and

(2) by striking ''December 31, 2016'' each place it appears and inserting ''December 31, 2014''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 523. REPEAL OF QUALIFYING ADVANCED COAL PROJECT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48A is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 46 is amended by striking paragraph (3) and by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), respectively.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 48A.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2014.

SEC. 524. REPEAL OF QUALIFYING GASIFICATION PROJECT CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 48B is repealed.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 46, as amended by this Act, is amended by striking paragraph (3) and by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 48B.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after December 31, 2014.

Subtitle B—Reduction of Corporate Income Tax Rate

SEC. 531. CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE REDUCED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe a rate of tax in lieu of the rates under paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 11(b), section 1201(a), and paragraphs (1), (2), and (6) of section 1445(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to such a flat rate as the Secretary estimates would result in—

(1) a decrease in revenue to the Treasury for taxable years beginning during the 10-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, equal to

(2) the increase in revenue for such taxable years by reason of the amendments made by title I of this Act.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The rate prescribed by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning more than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1881. Mr. PRYOR (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 4___. QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology recommends that the United States develop a Government wide Federal energy policy and update the policy regularly with strategic Quadrennial Energy Reviews similar to the reviews conducted by the Department of Defense;

(2) as the lead agency in support of energy science and technology innovation, the Department of Energy has conducted a Quadrennial Technology Review of the energy technology policies and programs of the Department;

(3) the Quadrennial Technology Review of the Department of Energy serves as the basis for coordination with other agencies and on other programs for which the Department has a key role;

(4) a Quadrennial Energy Review would—

(A) establish integrated, Government wide national energy objectives in the context of economic, environmental, and security priorities;

(B) coordinate actions across Federal agencies;

(C) identify the resources needed for the invention, adoption, and diffusion of energy technologies; and

(D) provide a strong analytical base for Federal energy policy decisions;

(5) a Quadrennial Energy Review should be established taking into account estimated Federal budgetary resources;

(6) the development of an energy policy resulting from a Quadrennial Energy Review would—

(A) enhance the energy security of the United States;

(B) create jobs; and

(C) mitigate environmental harm; and

(7) while a Quadrennial Energy Review will be a product of the executive branch, the review will have substantial input from—

(A) Congress;

(B) the energy industry;

(C) academia;

(D) nongovernmental organizations; and

(E) the public.

(b) QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW.—Section 801 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7321) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 801. QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy within the Executive Office of the President.

''(2) FEDERAL LABORATORY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'Federal Laboratory' has the meaning given the term 'laboratory' in section 12(d) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(d)).

''(B) INCLUSION.—The term 'Federal Laboratory' includes a federally funded research and development center sponsored by a Federal agency.

''(3) INTERAGENCY ENERGY COORDINATION COUNCIL.—The term 'interagency energy coordination council' means a council established under subsection (b)(1).

''(4) QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW.—The term 'Quadrennial Energy Review' means a comprehensive multiyear review, coordinated across Federal agencies, that—

''(A) focuses on energy programs and technologies;

''(B) establishes energy objectives across the Federal Government; and

''(C) covers each of the areas described in subsection (d)(2).

''(b) INTERAGENCY ENERGY COORDINATION COUNCIL.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2013, and every 4 years thereafter, the President shall establish an interagency energy coordination council to coordinate the Quadrennial Energy Review.

''(2) CO-CHAIRPERSONS.—The appropriate senior Federal Government official designated by the President and the Director shall be co-chairpersons of the interagency energy coordination council.

''(3) MEMBERSHIP.—The interagency energy coordination council shall be comprised of representatives at level I or II of the Executive Schedule of—

''(A) the Department of Energy;

''(B) the Department of Commerce;

''(C) the Department of Defense;

''(D) the Department of State;

''(E) the Department of the Interior;

''(F) the Department of Agriculture;

''(G) the Department of the Treasury;

''(H) the Department of Transportation;

''(I) the Office of Management and Budget;

''(J) the National Science Foundation;

''(K) the Environmental Protection Agency; and

''(L) such other Federal organizations, departments, and agencies that the President considers to be appropriate.

''(c) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—Each Quadrennial Energy Review shall be conducted to provide an integrated view of important national energy objectives and Federal energy policy, including the maximum practicable alignment of research programs, incentives, regulations, and partnerships.

''(d) SUBMISSION OF QUADRENNIAL ENERGY REVIEW TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than August 1, 2015, and every 4 years thereafter, the President shall publish and submit to Congress a report on the Quadrennial Energy Review.

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—The report described in paragraph (1) should include, as appropriate—

''(A) an integrated view of short-, intermediate-, and long-term objectives for Federal energy policy in the context of economic, environmental, and security priorities;

''(B) anticipated Federal actions (including programmatic, regulatory, and fiscal actions) and resource requirements—

''(i) to achieve the objectives described in subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) to be coordinated across multiple agencies;

''(C) an analysis of the prospective roles of parties (including academia, industry, consumers, the public, and Federal agencies) in achieving the objectives described in subparagraph (A), including—

''(i) an analysis, by energy use sector, including—

''(I) commercial and residential buildings;

''(II) the industrial sector;

''(III) transportation; and

''(IV) electric power;

''(ii) requirements for invention, adoption, development, and diffusion of energy technologies that are mapped onto each of the energy use sectors; and

''(iii) other research that inform strategies to incentivize desired actions;

''(D) an assessment of policy options to increase domestic energy supplies and energy efficiency;

''(E) an evaluation of energy storage, transmission, and distribution requirements, including requirements for renewable energy;

''(F) an integrated plan for the involvement of the Federal Laboratories in energy programs;

''(G) portfolio assessments that describe the optimal deployment of resources, including prioritizing financial resources for energy programs;

''(H) a mapping of the linkages among basic research and applied programs, demonstration programs, and other innovation mechanisms across the Federal agencies;

''(I) an identification of, and projections for, demonstration projects, including timeframes, milestones, sources of funding, and management;

''(J) an identification of public and private funding needs for various energy technologies, systems, and infrastructure, including consideration of public-private partnerships, loans, and loan guarantees;

''(K) an assessment of global competitors and an identification of programs that can be enhanced with international cooperation;

''(L) an identification of policy gaps that need to be filled to accelerate the adoption and diffusion of energy technologies, including consideration of—

''(i) Federal tax policies; and

''(ii) the role of Federal agencies as early adopters and purchasers of new energy technologies;

''(M) a priority list for implementation of objectives and actions taking into account estimated Federal budgetary resources;

''(N) an analysis of—

''(i) points of maximum leverage for policy intervention to achieve outcomes; and

''(ii) areas of energy policy that can be most effective in meeting national goals for the energy sector; and

''(O) recommendations for executive branch organization changes to facilitate the development and implementation of Federal energy policies.

''(e) INTERIM REPORTS.—The President may prepare and publish interim reports as part of the Quadrennial Energy Review.

''(f) EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall provide the Quadrennial Energy Review with an Executive Secretariat who shall make available the necessary analytical, financial, and administrative support for the conduct of each Quadrennial Energy Review required under this section.

''(2) COOPERATION.—The heads of applicable Federal agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary and provide such assistance, information, and resources as the Secretary may require to assist in carrying out this section.''.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section or an amendment made by this section supersedes, modifies, amends, or repeals any provision of Federal law not expressly superseded, modified, amended, or repealed by this section.

SA 1882. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 4_____. SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE RULE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) FARM.—The term ''farm'' has the meaning given the term in section 112.2 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)).

(3) SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE RULE.—The term ''Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure rule'' means the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure rule, including amendments to that rule, promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency under part 112 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall not enforce with respect to any farm the Spill, Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure rule for any violation of that rule that occurs during the period beginning on the date of enactment of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113–6) and ending on September 30, 2013.

(2) RESTRICTION ON ENFORCEMENT BEGINNING IN FISCAL YEAR 2014.—Beginning on October 1, 2013, the Administrator shall not enforce with respect to any farm the Spill, Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure rule in any State until the date on which the Administrator has offered to brief each agriculture group and crop growing association in that State on that rule.

SA 1883. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 47, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:

SEC. 4_____. LEAD-BASED PAINT ACTIVITIES TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION.

Section 402(c) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2682(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) STUDY OF CERTIFICATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year prior to proposing any renovation and remodeling regulation after the date of enactment of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2013, the Administrator shall conduct, submit to Congress, and make available for public comment (after peer review) the results of, a study of the extent to which persons engaged in various types of renovation and remodeling activities in target housing, Federal and public buildings constructed before 1978, or commercial buildings—

''(i) are exposed to lead in the conduct of such activities; and

''(ii) disturb lead and create a lead-based paint hazard on a regular or occasional basis in the conduct of such activities.

''(B) SCOPE AND COVERAGE.—The study conducted under subparagraph (A) shall consider the risks described in clauses (i) and (ii) of that subparagraph with respect to each separate building type described in that subparagraph, as the regulation to be proposed would apply to each building type.''.

''(C) CONSULTATION.—The Administrator shall consult with Federal, other Governmental, non-profit and private sector owners and managers of residential and commercial buildings as it conducts the study under subparagraph (A).''

SA 1884. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 48, after line 16, add the following:

SEC. 4____. STATE OPTION OF NON-PARTICIPATION IN RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARD.

Section 211(o)(2)(B) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7545(o)(2)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(vi) ELECTION OF NON-PARTICIPATION BY STATE GOVERNMENT.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the applicable volume of renewable fuel as determined under this subparagraph shall be adjusted in accordance with this clause.

''(II) REQUIREMENTS.—On passage by a State legislature and signature by the Governor of the State of a law that elects to not participate in the applicable volume of renewable fuel in accordance with this clause, the Administrator shall allow a State to not participate in the applicable volume of renewable fuel determined under clause (i).

''(III) REDUCTION.—On the election of a State under subclause (II), the Administrator shall reduce the applicable volume of renewable fuel determined under clause (i) by the percentage that reflects the national gasoline consumption of the non-participating State that is attributable to that State.

''(IV) CREDITS TO HOLD FUEL SALES HARMLESS.—On the election of a State under subclause (II), the Administrator shall provide

for the generation of credits for all gasoline (regardless of whether the gasoline is blended) provided through a fuel terminal in the State to be calculated as though the gasoline were blended with the maximum allowable ethanol content of gasoline allowed in that State to apply toward the applicable volume of renewable fuel determined under clause (i).''.

SA 1885. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 36, after line 21, add the following:

SEC. 21__. THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION UNDER ENERGY STAR PROGRAM.

Section 324A of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) THIRD-PARTY CERTIFICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall revise the certification requirements for the labeling of consumer, home, and office electronic products for program partners that have complied with all requirements of the Energy Star program for a period of at least 18 months.

''(2) ADMINISTRATION.—In the case of a program partner described in paragraph (1), the new requirements under paragraph (1)—

''(A) shall not require third-party certification for a product to be listed; but

''(B) may require that test data and other product information be submitted to facilitate product listing and performance verification for a sample of products.

''(3) THIRD PARTIES.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Administrator from using third parties in the course of the administration of the Energy Star program.

''(4) TERMINATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an exemption from third-party certification provided to a program partner under paragraph (1) shall terminate if the program partner is found to have violated program requirements with respect to at least 2 separate models during a 2-year period.

''(B) RESUMPTION.—A termination for a program partner under subparagraph (A) shall cease if the program partner complies with all Energy Star program requirements for a period of at least 3 years.''.

SA 1886. Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. PRYOR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add following:

SEC. 304. FEDERAL BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

Section 305(a)(3)(D) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking subclause (III) and inserting the following:

''(III) SUSTAINABLE DESIGN PRINCIPLES.—

''(aa) IN GENERAL.—Sustainable design principles shall be applied to the siting, design, and construction of buildings covered by this clause.

''(bb) SELECTION OF CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS.—The Secretary, after reviewing the findings of the Federal Director under section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)), in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, and in consultation with the Secretary of Defense relating to those facilities under the custody and control of the Department of Defense, shall determine those certification systems for green commercial and residential buildings that the Secretary determines to be the most likely to encourage a comprehensive and environmentally sound approach to certification of green buildings.

''(cc) BASIS FOR SELECTION.—The determination of the certification systems shall be based on ongoing review of the findings of the Federal Director under section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) and the criteria described in clause (iii).

''(dd) ADMINISTRATION.—In determining certification systems under this subclause, the Secretary shall—

''(AA) make a separate determination for all or part of each system;

''(BB) confirm that the criteria used to support the selection of building products, materials, brands, and technologies are fair and neutral (meaning that such criteria are based on an objective assessment of relevant technical data), do not prohibit, disfavor, or discriminate against selection based on technically inadequate information to inform human or environmental risk, and are expressed to prefer performance measures whenever performance measures may reasonably be used in lieu of prescriptive measures; and

''(CC) use environmental and health criteria that are based on risk assessment methodology that is generally accepted by the applicable scientific disciplines.'';

(2) in clause (iii), by striking ''identifying the green building certification system and level'' and inserting ''determining the green building certification systems'';

(3) by redesignating clauses (vi) and (vii) as clauses (vii) and (viii), respectively;

(4) by striking clauses (iv) and (v) and inserting the following:

''(iv) REVIEW.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services and the Secretary of Defense, shall conduct an ongoing review to evaluate and compare private sector green building certification systems, taking into account—

''(I) the criteria described in clause (iii); and

''(II) the identification made by the Federal Director under section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)).

''(v) EXCLUSIONS.—

''(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), if a certification system fails to meet the review requirements of clause (i)(III), the Secretary shall—

''(aa) identify the portions of the system, whether prerequisites, credits, points, or otherwise, that meet the review criteria of clause (i)(III);

''(bb) determine the portions of the system that are suitable for use; and

''(cc) exclude all other portions of the system from identification and use.

''(II) ENTIRE SYSTEMS.—The Secretary shall exclude an entire system from use if an exclusion under subclause (I)—

''(aa) impedes the integrated use of the system;

''(bb) creates disparate review criteria or unequal point access for competing materials; or

''(cc) increases agency costs of the use.

''(vi) INTERNAL CERTIFICATION PROCESSES.—The Secretary may by rule allow Federal agencies to develop internal certification processes, using certified professionals, in lieu of certification by certification entities identified under clause (i)(III).''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(ix) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

''(I) DETERMINATIONS MADE AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2015.—The amendments made by section 405 of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2013 shall apply to any determination made by a Federal agency after December 31, 2015.

''(II) DETERMINATIONS MADE ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 2015.—This subparagraph (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act of 2013) shall apply to any use of a certification system for green commercial and residential buildings by a Federal agency on or before December 31, 2015.''.

SEC. 305. HIGH-PERFORMANCE GREEN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

Section 436(h) of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17092(h)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''SYSTEM'' and inserting ''SYSTEMS'';

(2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on an ongoing review, the Federal Director shall identify and shall provide to the Secretary pursuant to section 305(a)(3)(D) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)), a list of those certification systems that the Director identifies as the most likely to encourage a comprehensive and environmentally sound approach to certification of green buildings.''; and

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''system'' and inserting ''systems'';

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

''(A) an ongoing review provided to the Secretary pursuant to section 305(a)(3)(D) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6834(a)(3)(D)), which shall—

''(i) be carried out by the Federal Director to compare and evaluate standards; and

''(ii) allow any developer or administrator of a rating system or certification system to be included in the review;'';

(C) in subparagraph (E)(v), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end;

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

(E) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) a finding that, for all credits addressing grown, harvested, or mined materials, the system does not discriminate against the use of domestic products that have obtained certifications of responsible sourcing; and

''(H) a finding that the system incorporates life-cycle assessment as a credit pathway.''.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a business meeting has been scheduled before the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on Tuesday, September 17, 2013, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the business meeting is to consider a committee funding resolution for the period October 1, 2013, through February 28, 2015. In addition,

I would like to announce that immediately following the business meeting the Committee will hold a hearing to consider the nominations of Mr. Ronald J. Binz to be a Commissioner of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Ms. Elizabeth M. Robinson to be Under Secretary of Energy, and Mr. Michael L. Connor to be Deputy Secretary of Interior.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC, 20510-6150, or by email to Abigail_Campbell@energy.senate.gov.

For further information, please contact Sam Fowler at (202) 224–7571 or Abigail Campbell at (202) 224–4905.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 11, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled ''The Department of Homeland Security at 10 Years: Examining Challenges and Achievements and Addressing Emerging Threats.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on September 11, 2013, at 10 a.m., in room SD–226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled ''Judiciary Nominations.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Sergio Aguirre, a legislative fellow in my office, be granted floor privileges during morning business today, September 11, 2013.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my intern, Donnie Turner, have privileges of the floor for the balance of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Kevin Reed, a legislative fellow in my office, be granted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of the consideration of S. 1392.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Amitai Bin-Nun, a fellow in the office of Senator COONS, be granted the privilege of the floor during consideration of S. 1392.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL SAVE FOR RETIREMENT WEEK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to S. Res. 222.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 222) supporting the goals and ideals of National Save For Retirement Week, including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles and increasing personal financial literacy.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 222) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I commend the managers of the energy efficiency bill, Senator WYDEN, chairman of the full committee, Senator MURKOWSKI, the ranking member, and the sponsors of this legislation, Senators SHAHEEN and PORTMAN, for their work in bringing this bill to the floor and managing it today.

We have had a number of Senators who have tried to offer amendments. I was told by Senator SHAHEEN that she had a dozen or so bipartisan amendments that were waiting to be offered. There has been an attempt to offer amendments dealing with the bill but there is a little hurdle here with something that is totally nongermane that has been offered.

One of the amendments Senator UDALL of Colorado would like to offer is a bipartisan amendment to promote energy retrofitting of schools. Senator BENNET of Colorado seeks to offer a bipartisan amendment to facilitate best practices in commercial real estate energy efficiency. Senator KLOBUCHAR would like to offer her amendment to promote energy retrofitting of nonprofit buildings. But once again, Mr. President, once again my Republican colleagues can't help themselves. They have objected to the consideration of any of these amendments or any other amendments until the Senate considers an amendment—and not only considers an amendment but is guaranteed a vote on it.

Pretty interesting situation. The Senator's amendment is, of course, and everyone knows it, only for looks. It is a ''gotcha'' amendment. The Senator's amendment is the sort of amendment that is to help get some headlines in newspapers or some kind of news story. We recognize it is for show. But be that as it may, we will work with managers to craft a way forward on this bill, perhaps, or we may have to take the bill down. But we will make that decision at a subsequent time.

It is unfortunate, but that is the political world we live in now with the tea-party-driven House of Representatives. And by the way—of course everyone knows by now—they couldn't pass their continuing resolution today, so that is off the table. They were going to do that not today but tomorrow, and they pulled that down. Then we have our folks over here trying to just outmatch what they do over there so we wind up getting nothing done. Such a shame.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2013

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, September 12, 2013; and that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks the Senate be in a period of morning business for 1 hour, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans the final half; that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of S. 1392, the Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:55 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, September 12, 2013, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ROY K. J. WILLIAMS, OF OHIO, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, VICE JOHN R. FERNANDEZ, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAUL NATHAN JAENICHEN, SR., OF KENTUCKY, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE MARITIME ADMINISTRATION, VICE DAVID T. MATSUDA, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CHRISTOPHER SMITH, OF TEXAS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (FOSSIL ENERGY), VICE CHARLES DEWITT MCCONNELL, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ESTHER PUAKELA KIA'AINA, OF HAWAII, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE ANTHONY MARION BABAUTA.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

BRADLEY CROWELL, OF NEVADA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (CONGRESSIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS), VICE JEFFREY A. LANE.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

VICTORIA MARIE BAECHER WASSMER, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, VICE BARBARA J. BENNETT, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

RICHARD G. FRANK, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, VICE SHERRY GLIED, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LARRY EDWARD ANDRE, JR., OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA.

HELEN MEAGHER LA LIME, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA.

LUIS G. MORENO, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO JAMAICA.

GEORGE JAMES TSUNIS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY.

PUNEET TALWAR, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE (POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS), VICE ANDREW J. SHAPIRO .

HEATHER ANNE HIGGINBOTTOM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCES, VICE THOMAS R. NIDES, RESIGNED.

MICHAEL ANDERSON LAWSON, OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR DURING HIS TENURE OF SERVICE AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION.

DANIEL W. YOHANNES, OF COLORADO, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

ANTHONY LUZZATTO GARDNER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE EUROPEAN UNION, WITH THE RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

ELIZABETH FRAWLEY BAGLEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

BARBARA LEE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

MARK MEADOWS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THEODORE STRICKLAND, OF OHIO, TO BE AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

STEPHEN N. ZACK, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AN ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SIXTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF THE CLASSES STATED.

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS ONE, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

KEVIN TIMOTHY COVERT, OF MARYLAND
JANET WOODBURY MILLER, OF NEW YORK

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS TWO, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

K. ANNA KOSINSKA, OF FLORIDA
YOLANDA A. PARRA, OF FLORIDA

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS THREE, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

KATHERINE MARIE DIOP, OF MARYLAND
VANIA Z. GARCIA, OF VIRGINIA
JAHN FRANK JEFFREY, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL STELLARD OBRYON, JR., OF FLORIDA
NIKK SOOKMEEWIRIYA, OF VIRGINIA

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER OF CLASS FOUR, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

KRISTEN ELIZABETH AANSTOOS, OF FLORIDA
BENJAMIN J. ABBOTT, OF NEW YORK
VANESSA GRACE ACKER, OF TEXAS
ZIA AHMED, OF MASSACHUSETTS
JOEL DUNIWAY ALLEY, OF OREGON
SYED MUJTABA ANDRABI, OF WASHINGTON
JEFFREY MICHAEL AUSTIN, OF FLORIDA
NATHAN DOUGLAS AUSTIN, OF WASHINGTON
MICHELLE E. AZEVEDO, OF CALIFORNIA
EMILY HARTER BALL, OF TEXAS
PATRICK BALL, OF TEXAS
JESSICA ROHN BANULS, OF VIRGINIA
GRAHAM GLYN BARKER, OF FLORIDA
JARI D. BARNETT, OF OKLAHOMA
JENNIFER ALAYNE BARR, OF INDIANA
AMANDA K. BECK, OF CALIFORNIA
MICHELLE NICOLE BENNETT, OF CALIFORNIA
ANDREW BERDY, OF NEW JERSEY
JOSEPH STEPHEN BERNATH, OF PENNSYLVANIA
RICHA SONI BHALA, OF ILLINOIS
ALISSA BIBB, OF NEW YORK
DUSTIN REEVE BICKEL, OF GEORGIA
MARQUIS MCLEMORE BOYCE, OF GEORGIA
RYAN G. BRADEEN, OF MAINE
MATTHEW MCMAHON BRIGGS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
BARRETT G. BRYSON, OF CALIFORNIA
SARAH A. BUDDS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
JOHN P. CALLAN, OF WASHINGTON
JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER CARNES, OF OHIO
MAUREEN CHAO, OF CONNECTICUT
JESSICA CHESBRO, OF OREGON
W. JOSEPH CHILDERS, OF OHIO
MARJORIE E. CHRISTIAN, OF TEXAS
SARAH KATHLEEN CLYMER, OF MINNESOTA
CHRISTOPHER COLLINGTON, OF FLORIDA
BRIAN M. COMMAROTO–ROVERINI, OF NEW JERSEY
WILLIAM ROBERT COOK, OF CALIFORNIA
PHILLIP ANTHONY DE SOUZA, OF MARYLAND
FAUSTO P. DEGUZMAN, OF WASHINGTON
JONATHAN MORRIS DENNEHY, OF MASSACHUSETTS
JILL WISNIEWSKI DIETRICH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
NOAH A. DONADIEU, OF PENNSYLVANIA
GIDEON T. DONOHO, OF NEW YORK
EMILY BOND DUNIVANT, OF TENNESSEE
GEORGE ANDREW DUSOE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
ALLISON D. DYESS, OF TEXAS
WILLIAM ECHOLS, OF WASHINGTON
KARIN MARIE EHLERT, OF MINNESOTA
JESSICA D. EL BECHIR, OF LOUISIANA
JEFFREY GORDON ELSEN, OF WISCONSIN
JENNIFER SUZANNE EMPIE, OF NEW YORK
MICHAEL A. ERVIN, OF WASHINGTON
CRAIG J. FERGUSON, OF OREGON
TIMOTHY J. FOLEY, OF FLORIDA
SONNET FERNANDEZ FRISBIE, OF TEXAS
SEAN MARIANO GARCIA, OF FLORIDA
LAUREN LEIGH GARZA, OF WASHINGTON
MAXIMILIAN ROBERT PEREZ GEBHARDT, OF NEW JERSEY
IVNA GIAUQUE, OF UTAH
JOHN GOSHERT, OF INDIANA
COLLIER F. GRAHAM, OF MISSISSIPPI
MARK OSTAPOVYCH GUL, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL L. GUNZBURGER, OF CALIFORNIA
RENE GUTEL, OF ARIZONA
TAMRA KAY HACKETT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CRISTINA–ASTRID HANSELL, OF CALIFORNIA
DAVID H. HASKETT, OF MARYLAND
NICKOLAUS HAUSER, OF TEXAS
ELAINE MARIE HENSLE, OF VIRGINIA
BENJAMIN D. HESPRICH, OF VIRGINIA
KATE ELIZABETH HIGGINS, OF VIRGINIA
SIRLI HILL, OF VIRGINIA
MARCIA E. HOUSE, OF GEORGIA
MARCUS RYAN JACKSON, OF FLORIDA
TIFFANY L. JACKSON, OF FLORIDA
JOSEPH V. JAMES, OF VIRGINIA
DANA EDWARD JENSEN, OF NEW YORK
RIAN L. JENSEN, OF WASHINGTON
ANNE DUDTE JOHNSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
LINDA MARIE JOHNSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ALEX MICHAEL JONES, OF WISCONSIN
AARON JAMES KADKHODAI, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
CHRISTEN DECKER KADKHODAI, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
LISA K. KALAJIAN, OF FLORIDA
MARJON E. KAMRANI, OF TENNESSEE
STEPHANIE J. KANG, OF MISSOURI
JESSICA LEVY KANIA, OF NEW JERSEY
MATHEW KAWECKI, OF CALIFORNIA
MAX EDMUND KENDRICK, OF NEW YORK
SALMAN KHAN KHALIL, OF VIRGINIA
SHANA LEE KIERAN, OF MAINE
CARINA DEA KLEIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ROBERT EDWARD KRIS, OF NEW YORK
KLAUDIA G. KRUEGER, OF FLORIDA
JAMES R. KUYKENDALL, OF OKLAHOMA
ATHENA KWEY, OF CALIFORNIA
KRISTINA D. LAW, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREW ROTHSCHILD LEDERMAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MIKAEL DANIEL LURIE, OF OREGON
NATHANAEL MORRISON LYNN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ALEXANDER C. MACFARLANE, OF PENNSYLVANIA
ANDREW MALANDRINO, OF VIRGINIA
DAVID R. P. MARTINEZ, OF NEW MEXICO
EMMA OLWEN PAMELA MARWOOD, OF NEW YORK
ALAN DANIEL MCCARTHY, JR., OF VIRGINIA
CHARLES ELLIOTT MCCLELLAN, OF ARIZONA
WILLIAM APPLETON MCCUE, OF MAINE
DANIEL E. MEHRING, OF CALIFORNIA
DOERING S. MEYER, OF TEXAS
LEONEL GREENE MIRANDA, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MICHAEL WALTER MITCHELL, OF CALIFORNIA
MICHAEL J. MOODY, OF UTAH
YOON S. NAM, OF CALIFORNIA
PAUL W. NEVILLE, OF WASHINGTON
JENNIFER K. NILSON, OF WISCONSIN
RICHARD ANDREW O'NEAL, OF GEORGIA
ZENNIA D. PAGANINI, OF MARYLAND
REENA PATEL, OF TEXAS
DARIN ANN PHAOVISAID, OF ILLINOIS
GRANT G. PHILLIPP, OF ILLINOIS
ARCHANA PODDAR, OF MASSACHUSETTS
CHRISTOPHER THOMAS POLILLO, OF ILLINOIS
ADRIAN J. PRATT, OF FLORIDA
KARA LEE PREISSEL, OF FLORIDA
MICHAEL JOSEPH PRYOR, OF RHODE ISLAND
AARON DAVID RADER, OF MARYLAND
AMY NICOLE REICHERT, OF COLORADO
MICHAEL RICHARDS, OF FLORIDA
RITA ALICIA BUCK RICO, OF CALIFORNIA
JASON CORCORAN ROBERTS, OF VIRGINIA
BENJAMIN O. ROGUS, OF CALIFORNIA
MICHELE ROULBET, OF ILLINOIS
MACKENZIE LAEL ROWE, OF WASHINGTON
ALAN R. ROYSTON, OF FLORIDA
SUSAN A. RUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS
CRAIG ANTHONY RYCHEL, OF CALIFORNIA
DAVID V. SALVO, OF PENNSYLVANIA
MICHAEL JAMES SCHARDING, OF VIRGINIA
NILESH KANTILAL SHAH, OF CALIFORNIA
GREGORY D. SIMKISS, OF GEORGIA
BARRY SMITH, OF WASHINGTON
LEVI RADMAN SMYLIE, OF FLORIDA
SAUNDRA M. SNIDER–PUGH, OF VIRGINIA
WILLIAM CATLETT SOLLEY, OF VIRGINIA
ADAM B. STERN, OF FLORIDA
STACEY D. SUTTON, OF GEORGIA
NATELLA V. SVISTUNOVA, OF OREGON
PETER J. SWEENEY, OF NEW JERSEY
HUMZA TARAR, OF FLORIDA
NATHANIEL TEK, OF NEW JERSEY
ROBERT EMIL TIBBETTS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SERGEY S. TROITSKY, OF FLORIDA
KEVIN A. VAILLANCOURT, OF WEST VIRGINIA
GARETH VAUGHAN, OF FLORIDA
JUSTINE ELIZABETH VEIT, OF MISSOURI
GEOFFREY DAVID LISLE WESSEL, OF NORTH CAROLINA
ERIN MARIE WILLIAMS, OF TEXAS
BRIAN K. WINGATE, OF WASHINGTON
ALEXIS SATHRE WOLFF, OF VIRGINIA
HSUEH–TING WU, OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN ANTHONY GERHARD YODER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE TO BE CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

GABRIELA R. ARIAS VILLELA, OF FLORIDA
SAYED FAHIM AZIZI, OF VIRGINIA
SUZANNE BALSAM, OF VIRGINIA
KATRINA MARIA BARNAS, OF NEW YORK
JUAN BARRAGAN, OF VIRGINIA
ASHLEY BARTLETT, OF FLORIDA
KATE BARTLETT, OF FLORIDA
YANIV BARZILAI, OF NORTH CAROLINA
ALEXANDER BENJAMIN BELLAH, OF VIRGINIA
EMMANIA R. BLUM, OF NEW YORK
EMILY ROSE BRANDT, OF TEXAS
JOHN CERABINO–HESS, OF CALIFORNIA
RYAN CLAY, OF VIRGINIA
TYLER E. CRUSE, OF GEORGIA
MICHAEL SEAN CULLINAN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA
MARCELINA M. DA SILVA, OF VIRGINIA
MARIA DAVYDENKO, OF ALASKA
DARSHANE M. DAWLEY, OF VIRGINIA
TERRI NATHINE FRANCES DAY, OF NORTH CAROLINA
JOSHUA ROBERT DELARA, OF NEW YORK
MARTHA J. DEMOS, OF FLORIDA
KATRINA NICOLE DRAYTON, OF MICHIGAN
ARTHUR DYMOND, OF VIRGINIA
JOSEPH A. DZMURA, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT GEORGE EHRMANN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
NASHWA N. ELGADI, OF MASSACHUSETTS
LOGHMAN FATTAHI, OF VIRGINIA
PERLA GABRIELA FERNANDEZ, OF KANSAS
SARAH GARDINER, OF CONNECTICUT
ANTHONY PETER GEORGIANNI, OF VIRGINIA
MATTHEW J. GOODMAN, OF VIRGINIA
KATY A. GORE, OF VIRGINIA
ERIC T. HAN, OF CALIFORNIA
GARRETT HARKINS, OF NEW YORK
STEPHEN CAREY HARRIS, JR., OF MISSOURI
KARI ELAYNE HATCHER, OF MICHIGAN
JOELY EILEEN HILDEBRAND, OF OHIO
DANIEL JOSEPH HOFFMAN, JR., OF TEXAS
NAHDER BRYANT HOUSHMAN, OF ILLINOIS
HUI JUN TINA HUANG, OF VIRGINIA
ANTHONY A. IPPOLITI, OF VIRGINIA
STANLEY N. JAREK, OF WASHINGTON
BRIAN C. JOHNSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
LESHAWNA R. JOHNSON, OF NEW YORK
NATHAN BENJAMIN JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA
DANIEL P. JOYCE, OF FLORIDA
RYAN T. JOYCE, OF VIRGINIA
STACEY S. KERNS, OF GEORGIA
GLORYA SING KEY, OF WASHINGTON

DONG WAN KIM, OF VIRGINIA
KENNETH M. LAM, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EDITH HOPE LEE, OF WASHINGTON
HAI F., LI, OF VIRGINIA
DANIEL M. LISS, OF FLORIDA
TIMOTHY PETER LOCKWOOD, OF ARIZONA
CHRISTIAN MCCORMICK LOUBEAU, OF NEW YORK
MACIEJ JAN LUCZYWO, OF NEW YORK
SAMIRA MARR, OF VIRGINIA
JILLIAN AMBER MCCOY, OF MARYLAND
JONATHAN DEMETRIUS MCMASTER, OF MARYLAND
RACHEL B. MEHRAVARI, OF NEW YORK
STEPHEN C. MERCADO, OF VIRGINIA
SALLY MEYERS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TIFFANY MICHELLE MILLER, OF NORTH CAROLINA
SALVADOR CHAIDEZ MOLINA, OF CALIFORNIA
MICHAEL A. MORENO, OF VIRGINIA
TYLER S. MOSELLE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SARAH E. MOYER, OF NEVADA
CHRISTOPHER R. MULLIN, OF CALIFORNIA
EMILY Y. NARKIS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DOMINIC THUAN VINH NGUYEN, OF CALIFORNIA
THAO THI NGUYEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS
NATALIE ANN OLDANI, OF VIRGINIA
KABEER PARWANI, OF MASSACHUSETTS
MARYCLAIRE PEROUTKA, OF VIRGINIA
HOMER C. PICKENS, OF VIRGINIA
TREVA MARIE POWERS, OF COLORADO
JASON E. RASKIN, OF VIRGINIA
MARK J. REDMOND, OF CONNECTICUT
KRISTINA ROSALES KOSTRUKOVA, OF VIRGINIA
THOMAS ROSEN-MOLINA, OF CALIFORNIA
MALIKAT OLAMIDE RUFAI, OF ILLINOIS
LUIS ARMANDO SANCHEZ, OF VIRGINIA
VALERIE J. SANTOS, OF VIRGINIA
MARY SARGENT, OF VIRGINIA
MATTHEW C. SPADE, OF VIRGINIA
ABIGAIL M. SPENGLER, OF COLORADO
NORA T. STAAL, OF VIRGINIA
NICK STOJANOVICH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CAMERON D. THOMAS-SHAH, OF MICHIGAN
AARON M. THOMPSON, OF VIRGINIA
HARRY R. THOMPSON III, OF ILLINOIS
JULIA B. THOMPSON, OF VIRGINIA
MATTHEW V. TOMPKINS, OF CALIFORNIA
LARS TRAY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BRYANA K. TUCCI, OF VIRGINIA
JEFFREY L. UNDERCOFFER, OF MARYLAND
MARTIN VAUGHAN, OF IDAHO
IVAN VILELA, OF NEW JERSEY
DANIEL RICHARD WALKER, OF NEW YORK
ADAM MICHAEL WALLINGFORD, OF NEBRASKA
PHILLIP JAMES WALSKY, OF CALIFORNIA
RANDY R. WANIS, OF VIRGINIA
KRISTEN ELIZABETH WEAVER, OF CALIFORNIA
DAMON A. WILLIAMS, OF CALIFORNIA
THOMAS G. WINSTON, OF VIRGINIA
PAUL WULFSBERG, OF MASSACHUSETTS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BETH F. COBERT, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, VICE JEFFREY D. ZIENTS, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DAVID WEIL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE PAUL DECAMP.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES H. SHELTON III, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, VICE ANTHONY W. MILLER, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN P. CARLIN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE LISA O. MONACO, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

SLOAN D. GIBSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, VICE W. SCOTT GOULD.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

JO ANN ROONEY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE ROBERT O. WORK, RESIGNED.

JAMIE MICHAEL MORIN, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE DIRECTOR OF COST ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, VICE CHRISTINE H. FOX, RESIGNED.

MICHAEL D. LUMPKIN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE MICHAEL A. SHEEHAN.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL D. COX

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DARRYL MARKOWSKI

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

RODNEY E. GARFIELD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

CLARENCE E. DINGMAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

BRIAN W. ADAMS
JOHNNY D. ADAMS
KEVIN D. ADMIRAL
MARK J. AITKEN
STEPHEN B. ALEXANDER
CRAIG J. ALIA
JOHN R. ALLEN
CORNELL E. ANDERTON
JOEL K. AOKI
JAMES J. BAILEY
STEPHEN H. BALES
SEAN W. BARNES
BRENT M. BARTOS
STEVEN G. BASSO
PABLO BATISTAHERNANDEZ
CRAIG S. BAUMGARTNER
DAVID R. BAXTER
THOMAS A. BAYER II
IVAN P. BECKMAN
KOLIN V. BERNARDONI
ROBERT K. BERTRAND
MICHAEL J. BEST
KEVIN A. BIGELMAN
MARK O. BILAFER
KENNETH D. BOGGS
THOMAS R. BOLEN
TY D. BONNER
CHARLES R. BOWERY, JR.
RAYMOND D. BOWYER
JAMES M. BRAMBLETT
CHRISTOPHER J. BREWER
MICHAEL S. BROOKS
PAUL T. BROOKS
WINSTON P. BROOKS
TIMOTHY A. BRUMFIEL, SR.
JEFFREY A. BRYAN
JOHN T. BRYANT
CHRISTOPHER A. BURNS
LARRY Q. BURRIS, JR.
DAVID A. CALDWELL
CHRISTOPHER J. CASSIBRY
GEOFFREY A. CATLETT
EDWARD P. CHAMBERLAYNE
BRETT M. CLARK
MATTHEW J. CODY
CHRISTOPHER L. CONNOLLY
JOHN W. CONNOR
NATHAN E. COOK II
CHRISTOPHER J. COX
DARREN V. COX
PAUL A. CRAVEY
GEOFFREY A. CRAWFORD
PATRICK N. CROSBY
THOMAS A. CROWSON
RONALD T. CUFFEE, SR.
ROBERT A. B. CURRIS
SAMUEL W. CURTIS
JOHN M. CUSHING
SHAWN L. DANIEL
WILLIAM E. DARNE
WILLIAM E. DAVENPORT II
TIMOTHY C. DAVIS
JAMES A. DELAPP
STEVEN L. DELVAUX
JEFFREY C. DENIUS
MICHAEL C. DEROSIER
TORREY A. DICIRO
ROY F. DOUGLAS
JAMES A. DUNCAN
THOMAS A. DUNCAN II
LANDY D. DUNHAM
KEITH A. DUNKLE
MARSHALL V. ECKLUND
RICHARD J. EDWARDS
JAMES W. ELLERSON, JR.
PATRICK J. ELLIS
JAMES G. ERBACH
MICHAEL J. ERNST
MATTHEW H. FATH
KYLE E. FEGER
TIMOTHY J. FLETCHER
WILLIE J. FLUCKER, JR.
DAVID C. FOLEY
TODD M. FOX
TIMOTHY R. FRAMBES
CHARLES D. FREEMAN
JEFFREY W. FRENCH
BRETT T. FUNCK
ANDREW C. GAINEY
MADALYN S. GAINEY
JARED J. GALAZIN
LISA A. GARCIA
PAUL N. GARCIA
KIRK E. GIBBS
STEPHEN J. GRABSKI
GARY R. GRAVES
DARRELL L. GREEN
TIMOTHY M. GREENHAW
DENNIS E. GRIFFIN
DANIEL GUADALUPE
EUGENIA K. GUILMARTIN
DOUGLAS B. GUTTORMSEN
YI S. GWON
JUSTIN D. HADLEY
JASON M. I. HALLOREN
THOMAS B. HAM
GREGORY S. HARKINS
FRANK W. HARRAR
JAMES H. HARRELL II
RICHARD A. HARRISON
BRIAN K. HATHAWAY
TIMOTHY C. HAYDEN
JAMES E. HAYES III
DENNIS S. HEANEY
TOWNLEY R. HEDRICK
JOHN W. HENDERSON
MICHAEL D. HENDERSON
VERNON W. R. HERTEL
EARL B. HIGGINS, JR.
ANDREW C. HILMES
DAWN L. HILTON
JOHN D. HIXSON
DANIEL C. HODNE
MARC F. HOFFMEISTER
MARK A. HOLLER
DARYL O. HOOD
ARTURO J. HORTON
JAMES E. HUBER
WILLIAM H. HUFF IV
HERBERT A. JOLIAT
DAVID E. M. JONES
ROBERT P. KADERAVEK
MICHAEL T. KATONA
RICHARD R. KELLING
CARL D. KELLY, JR.
JASON E. KELLY
CHRISTOPHER J. KIDD
SEAN G. KIRSCHNER
NIAVE F. KNELL
JOHN H. KNIGHTSTEP
DAVID R. KRAMER
KERIEM X. KVALEVOG
ALLAN H. LANCETA
ADAM W. LANGE
GLENN E. LAPOINT
MICHAEL M. LARSEN
BRYAN J. LASKE
MICHAEL T. LAWHORN
MICHAEL J. LAWRENCE
DAVID R. LEWIS
RUSSELL S. LEWIS
JOSEPH G. LOCK
RONALD G. LUKOW
WESLEY F. MACMULLEN
ROBERT K. MAGEE
ROBERT MANNING III
CRAIG J. MANVILLE
JONATHAN M. MAPLEYBRITTLE
JOSEPH J. MARTIN
SILAS G. MARTINEZ
MICHAEL L. MATHEWS
JAMES A. MAXWELL
JOSEPH MCCALLION, JR.
JAMES L. MCFADYEN
MATTHEW M. MCHALE
MICHAEL J. MELITO
JEFFREY A. MERENKOV
JEFFREY M. METZGER
JODY C. MILLER
SHANNON T. MILLER
STEPHEN A. MILLER
ANDREW L. MILTNER
RONALD J. MINTY, JR.
BRADLEY F. MOCK
LANCE D. MOORE
MATTHEW P. MOORE
MATTHEW R. MOORE
MAXIMO A. MOORE
CHRISTOPHER S. MORETTI, SR.
ANDREW MORGADO
DANIEL S. MORGAN
SHANON J. MOSAKOWSKI
DEWEY A. MOSLEY
WILLIAM C. NAGEL
BRANDON D. NEWTON
DEMETRIOS J. NICHOLSON
HEATH J. NIEMI
T B. NINNESS
CHRISTOPHER R. NORRIE
DAVID A. NORTHRIDGE
ROBERT A. OBRIEN IV
THOMAS W. OCONNOR, JR.
DAVID S. OESCHGER
MICHAEL T. OESCHGER
DANIEL E. OGRADY
LANCE D. OSKEY
RAFAEL A. PAREDES
FLINT M. PATTERSON
BRIAN A. PAYNE
ISAAC J. PELTIER
ROBERT G. PICHT, JR.
JOSHUA J. POTTER
PATRICK V. POWERS
ANDREW T. POZNICK
KEITH T. PRITCHARD
MARK C. QUANDER
PATRICK D. QUINN III
JOHN L. RAFFERTY, JR.
DAVID L. RAUGH
DAVID G. RAY
PHILIP J. RAYMOND
BRAD L. REED
NEIL A. REILLY, JR.
STEPHEN C. RENSHAW
KYLE M. RIEDEL
BRANDON S. ROBBINS
ELIZABETH L. ROBBINS
LORI L. ROBINSON

ROBERT M. RODRIGUEZ
PHILIP J. RYAN
WILLIAM A. RYAN III
SAMUEL J. SAINE
JUAN M. SALDIVAR, JR.
JAMES R. SALOME
DAVID L. SANDERS III
PHILIP M. SECRIST III
DAVID J. SEGALLA, JR.
PETER A. SICOLI
JEREMY T. SIEGRIST
MARK A. SISCO
NOEL C. SMART
ELIZABETH R. SMITH
GREGORY M. SMITH
KELLY H. SMITH
GROVER R. SOUTHERLAND
COREY M. SPENCER
RICHARD W. SPIEGEL
FRANK J. STANCO, JR.
KENNETH T. STEPHENS
GEOFFREY T. STEWART
JOHN F. TAFT
CHRISTOPHER P. TALCOTT
CHRISTOPHER P. TAYLOR
CURTIS D. TAYLOR
ERIC R. TIMMERMAN
BRIAN TRIBUS
COLIN P. TULEY
JON M. TUSSING
JACK E. VANTRESS
JAMES W. VIZZARD
DOUGLAS J. WADDINGHAM
ERIC L. WALKER
TERESA A. WARDELL
ROLF H. WATTS
DOUGLAS E. WHITE
JASON D. WILLIAMS
BOB E. WILLIS, JR.
ROBERT A. WRIGHT IV
CHRISTOPHER V. WYNDER
ANDREW M. ZACHERL
D003063
D003753
D004172
D005673
D005795
D006067
D011028
D011531
D011537
D011820

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

MARCUS P. ACOSTA
ARTHUR A. ADDLEMAN
CHARLES H. ALLEN
ROBERT F. ALVARO
MICHAEL R. ANDERSON
STEVEN ANGERTHAL
RICHARD T. APPELHANS
STEPHEN A. ASHPES
ERIC E. ASLAKSON
ANTHONY J. AUDREY
MARION P. BAKALORZ
JOHN L. BARRETT, JR.
JAIME T. BAZIL
JOHN A. BENEDICT
DOUGLAS W. BENNETT
TODD A. BERRY
WOLFGANG T. BIGGERSTAFF
KIM T. BIVIN
DAVID M. BRADSHAW
JOHN D. BRANCH
STEVEN E. BREWER
JONALAN BRICKEY
DANIEL W. BURNETT
THOMAS M. BUTLER
ROBERT H. CARR
CLAUDIA J. CARRIZALES
TANIA M. CHACHO
JOO E. CHO
KURT P. CONNELL
JOHN A. CONNIFF
MICHAEL R. CORPENING
PAUL G. CRAFT
BRADY A. CROSIER
ELOY E. CUEVAS
QUACEY L. DAVIS
STEPHEN E. DAWSON
JOHN M. DEMKO
JOHN A. DINGES
GREGORY J. DOUBEK
BRIAN R. DUNMIRE
CHRISTOPHER R. DURHAM
DONALD W. EDWARDS, JR.
DOUGLAS J. EDWARDS
DEBORAH M. ELLIS
CHRISTOPHER M. FARRELL
STEVEN G. FINLEY
THOMAS F. FOSTER
JAMES A. FRICK
DANIEL FRIEND
DAVID A. GIGLIOTTI
RICARDO GONZALEZ
JOHN E. GRANT
KEVIN L. GRIGGS
PETER J. HABIC
DAVID W. HAINES
JOHN C. HALE
JERRY A. HALL
MARIE L. HALL
BURKE R. HAMILTON
GARRICK M. HARMON
ELLIOT E. HARRIS
BRADLEY C. HILTON
JOHN G. HINES, JR.
ERIC A. HOGGARD
THOMAS P. HOLLIDAY, JR.
MATTHEW J. INGRAM
STEVEN M. JOHNSON
BENJAMIN C. JONES
WILLIAM H. KACZYNSKI
KEVIN T. KAWASAKI
PETER K. KEMP
JOSEPH E. KOLLER
DANIEL F. KUNTZ
THOMAS M. LAFLEUR
ERIC A. LAND
ERIC J. LARSEN
SEUNG J. LEE
PETER S. LEVOLA
BRIAN J. LIEB
KEVIN D. LITWHILER
WILLIE J. LOCKE III
MARVIN G. LOERA
DARON L. LONG
DARREN D. LYNN
ANDREW W. MACK
ANDREW D. MARBLE
EDWARD P. MATTISON
CYNTHIA A. MATUSKEVICH
JAMES G. MCADEN
ANDREW S. MCCLELLAND
JAMES E. MCDONOUGH
DAVID P. MCHENRY
JOHN M. MCNEALY
GARY P. MISKOVSKY, JR.
CHARLES P. MOORE
JOANNE C. MOORE
KERRY E. MOORES
ROBERT M. MURRAY
ANGEL L. NIEVESORTIZ
JOHN F. NOLDEN, JR.
WILLIAM K. OCONNOR
THOMAS J. OLIVER
WESLEY P. PADILLA
STEVE D. S. PARK
MARK B. PARKER
JOSEPH G. PATTERSON
GREGORY H. PENFIELD
CELESTINO PEREZ, JR.
DAVID C. PERRINE
KEITH C. PHILLIPS
WILLIAM R. PITTMAN IV
CHRISTIANE L. PLOCH
JAMES S. POWELL
FIRMAN H. RAY
JOEL D. RAYBURN
JETH B. REY
MARK S. RILEY
WENDY L. RIVERS
PAUL D. ROMAGNOLI
KEVIN P. ROMANO
CRAIG S. ROSEBERRY
DANA RUCINSKI
DANIEL J. RUDER
MARK J. RYDZYNSKI
PAUL M. SALTYSIAK
RONALD D. SARGENT, JR.
JAMES P. SCHAPEL
WILLIAM M. SCHAUM, JR.
ROBERT C. SCHULTE
PAUL D. SCHUMACHER II
SUZANNE M. SELF
JEFFREY S. SETTLE
EULYS B. SHELL II
DALE K. SLADE
DARREN R. SMITH
FRANK H. SMITH, JR.
STEPHEN M. SMITH
TIMOTHY A. SOLIE
WILLIAM A. SPEIER III
STEVEN D. STANLEY
KENNETH A. STEVENS
OLIN K. STRADER
WALTER S. SUTTON
FRANK F. TANK
PATRICK A. TEAGUE
DAVID W. TROTTER
GEORGE C. TURNER, JR.
LANE M. TURNER
MICHAEL C. VANDEVELDE
BRET P. VANPOPPEL
WILLIAM T. VIAR
ROBERT A. VITT
GLENN J. VOELZ
JAMES E. WALKER
FORTE D. WARD
JOHN W. WEIDNER
DON L. WILLADSEN
DAVID T. WILLIAMS
GREGORY A. WILLIAMS
DAVID N. WILSON
LARRY N. WITTWER
KEVIN P. WOLFLA
DOUGLAS R. WOODALL
ROBERT B. WORSHAM
CARL J. WORTHINGTON
WILLIAM M. WYATT
NEWMAN M. YANG
JAMES M. YOCUM
MICHAEL A. YORK
GAIL E. S. YOSHITANI
RICHARD L. ZELLMANN
D011340
G001193
G001287
G001333
G001350
G001362

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

JOEL O. ALEXANDER
EDWARD W. ALLEN II
SEAN D. ANDERSON
MICHAEL J. ARNOLD
WAYNE E. BARKER
BRIAN W. BASSETT
MICHAEL A. BAUMEISTER
DAVID M. BEDARD
JAMES W. BOGART
WAYNE J. BONDY, JR.
STEVEN R. BRADDOM
JOHN C. BROOKIE
JOHN M. BROOMHEAD
CHRISTOPHER L. BROWN
JAMES L. BROWN
CLYDE M. BUCKLEY
PATRICK T. BUDJENSKA
GREGORY N. BUNN
GARRY B. BUSH
ADAM W. BUTLER
DAVID B. BYERS
MIKE A. CALVIN
JASON A. CARRICO
WILLIAM D. CARUSO
JOSEPH H. CHAN
GREGORY H. COILE
CHRISTOPHER H. COLAVITA
FRANZ J. CONWAY
AARON J. COOK
KENNETH J. COON
PATRICK K. CURRAN
LANCE G. CURTIS
PAUL G. DAVIDSON
FRANK G. DAVIS II
STEPHEN R. DAVIS
TOYA J. DAVIS
GLENN A. DEAN III
RICHARD B. DEBANY
ELIZABETH DELBRIDGEKEOUGH
CHRISTOPHER E. DEXTER
PAUL D. DISMER
FARRELL J. DUNCOMBE
ROYCE A. EDINGTON
LANCE R. ELDRED
KEVIN L. ELLISON
LILLARD D. EVANS
MARK M. EVANS
DALE L. FARRAND
JAY M. FERREIRA
TODD J. FISH
MICHAEL E. FOSTER, SR.
SHANE N. FULLMER
DANIEL L. FURBER
GAVIN J. GARDNER
ANTHONY GAUTIER
TODD M. GENTRY
AMERICUS M. GILL III
MATTHEW G. GOODMAN
BRETT F. GORDON
STEPHANIE E. GRADFORD
MARTY G. HAGENSTON
RICHARD T. HAGGERTY
YEE C. HANG
MATHEW J. HANNAH
ANTHONY L. HAYCOCK
JERED P. HELWIG
JOHN B. HINSON
RICHARD J. HOERNER
DEAN M. HOFFMAN IV
JAMES P. HOOPER
DONALD W. HURST III
ANDREW J. HYATT
SULA L. IRISH
WILLIAM D. JACKSON
ELMORE J. JONES, JR.
JOHN D. KAYLOR, JR.
JAMES R. KENNEDY
MARTINE S. KIDD
PETER J. KIM
FEDERICA L. KING
NORMAN B. KIRBY, JR.
CHARLES H. KOEHLER III
CHRISTOPHER J. LACKOVIC
TRACY L. LANIER
ROBERT N. LAW
GAVIN A. LAWRENCE
RICARDO LEBRON
BRIAN D. LEJEUNE
DOUGLAS A. LEVIEN
DOUGLAS S. LOWREY
LEE J. MACGREGOR
GARY A. MARTIN
JEFFREY W. MARTIN
QUINT L. MATTHEWS
WILLIAM J. MCCLARY
DENNIS M. MCGOWAN
SIDNEY W. MELTON
GERARDO V. MENESES
ROBERT J. MICELI
MATTHEW R. MORRIS
JOSEPH R. MORROW
MARC A. MUELLER
KEVIN J. MULVIHILL
VERNON L. MYERS
JOSEPH A. MYRDA, JR.
MICHAEL T. NAIFEH
THOMAS D. NETZEL
KIYOUNG A. PAK
CHARLES G. PHILLIPS
JEFFERY E. PHILLIPS

TERESA A. PLEINIS
ERIC C. RANNOW
JOHN A. REDINGER II
STEPHEN J. RILEY
KRISTIAN A. ROGERS
MARK W. RUSSELL
THOMAS J. RYAN
MARION A. SALTERS
ANDREW K. SAMPSON
GREGORY E. SANDERS
MICHELLE A. SANNER
MATTHEW M. SCHWIND
PAUL D. SHULER
MICHAEL B. SIEGL
JONATHAN B. SLATER
ZORN T. SLIMAN
ERIC J. SLOUGHFY
PHILLIP E. SMALLWOOD
JAMES M. SMITH
GARY E. SPEAROW
BENNY L. STARKS, JR.
BRYAN J. STEPHENS
MARK T. STINER
DONALD W. STONER III
CLINT C. TAYLOR
ROBERT J. THOMAS
LEE M. TONSMEIRE
VINCENT C. VALLEY
MENDEL D. WADDELL
BERNARD WARRINGTON, JR.
MARTIN J. WEBER
DONALD B. WILHIDE
KENNETH K. WILLIAMS
JEFFREY K. WOODS
CHARLES WORSHIM III
TIMOTHY W. ZIMMERMAN
D011416

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

MICHAEL N. ADAME
BRAD S. ANDERSON
FERNANDO ARELLANO III
CHRYSTOR L. ATKINSON
MARK A. AUSTIN
RODNEY D. BABB
RONALD A. BAHR
JEFFREY S. BAIN
DAVID F. BAKER
CLARK C. BARRETT
JOHNNY R. BASS
SAMUEL K. BEARD
JACK W. BEASLEY, JR.
GORDON D. BEHUNIN
MICHAEL R.M. BENNETT
LAURENCE R. BISHOP
MATTHEW D. BJELOBRK
KEITH D. BLODGETT
ANTHONY P. BOLANTE
ALLEN H. BOONE
WILLIAM L. BOREL, JR.
RAYMOND D. BOSSERT, JR.
ROBEY D. BRANTLEY
THOMAS J. BRIGHT
STANLEY E. BUDRAITIS
CHRISTOPHER A. BURR
EDWARD M. BUSH III
GREGORY K. BUSH
KEITH A. CALHOUN
WENDELL L. CALHOUN
BERNARDINO C. CAPRIATO
BRENT A. CAREY
BRIAN P. CHAMPAGNE
EDWARD J. CHRYSTAL, JR.
CHARLES J. COATES
JUANITA E. COBBS
JIMMIE L. COLE, JR.
DAN E. COLLINS
PAUL R. CONTE
MANUEL T. CORONADO
GARRETT B. COTTRELL
KEVIN T. COUNTIE
NATHAN H. CRUM
NARCISO CRUZ
JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM
MARK C. DAVANPORT
JOHN G. DEAN
ROSEMARIE DECK
BYRON P. DEEL
ANDREAS K. DEKUNFFY
WILLIAM DELCASTILLO
KEVIN J. D. DIAL
KEITH E. DINN
HENRY S. DIXON
DAVID L. DODD
STEVEN E. DONNELLY
JOHN P. DOOLEY, JR.
DARLENE A. DOREGO
JAMES M. DRAGO
DWAINE E. DRUMMOND
LAWRENCE DUGAN
GEORGE L. DUKES III
MICHAEL W. DYKES
PAUL F. DYNAN
TIMOTHY J. EICH
RICHARD E. ELAM
SHANE A. ELKINS
LANCE E. ENGLET
MICHAEL J. FALK
BRUCE K. FERRELL
JEFFERY J. FILES
THOMAS J. FOSTER
ROBERT C. FRICK
JOANNA E. GALE
STEVEN C. GARCIA
KENNETH S. GARRISON
MICHAEL J. GEORGE
ANDREW D. GERLACH
ROLAND C. GONZALEZ
ALBERT E. GORDON
ERIC C. GOSLOWSKY
WILLIAM R. GREER, JR.
EPHRAIM E. GRUBBS III
PAUL G. GUSTAFAN
CHESTER W. GUYER
MARK D. HAGUE
DUANE B. HAIMBACH
CARLA F. HALE
RICHARD D. HALL
RAYMOND D. HAMMOND
DANA N. HAMPTON
JOHN K. HARLAN
SHAWN A. HARRIS
JAMES S. HAWKINS, JR.
RALPH F. HEDENBERG
JAMES A. HELM
SCOTT T. HENRY
DAVID K. HERLIHY
KELLY F. HILLAND
STEVEN R. HINES
DOUGLAS A. HINKLEY
DANIEL J. HOBEN
RAYMON J. HOEFLEIN
HERMAN W. HOLT II
ELLIS F. HOPKINS III
DENNIS HUMPHREY
SHERMAN HUNT
MANLEY JAMES
DAVID M. JENKINS
RODNEY G. JENKINS
ANTHONY R. JIMENEZ
SCOTT L. JONDA
WALTER R. JONES, JR.
SCOTT E. KAHLDON
MARTIN J. KANE
MOSES KAOIWI, JR.
DAVID L. KAUFFMAN
RHONDA A. KEISMAN
SHAWN R. KERRIGAN
DAVID J. KIEFER
SCOTT H. KINGSLEY
STEVEN P. KISTLER
DONALD E. KNEIFL, JR.
JOHN G. KRENSON
DARIN M. KRUEGER
LANITA R. KUHN
JACOB D. KULZER
JOHN D. LANDRETH
JOHN E. LANGSTON
GREGORY L. LANKFORD
DAVID J. LARSON
KIP O. LASSNER
TIMOTHY B. LEDMAN
YOUNG C. LEE
RUDOLPH LIGSAY
DEBORAH V. LOBBENMEIER
MERLE E. LONDON II
KIMBERLY M. LUND
CORWIN J. LUSK
DONALD F. MABRY
RENEE T. MACDONALD
DANIEL T. MAHON
KEVIN G. MALCHOW
DANIEL E. MARKS
BRIAN K. MARSHALL
COLLEEN K. MARTIN
JUDITH D. MARTIN
ANITA S. MASSEY
GERALD C. MAY
JAMES G. MCCORMACK
WILLIAM L. MCDANIEL
PAMELA L. MCGAHA
SEAN P. MCKIERNAN
WILLIAM J. MCKINNEY
KELLY M. MCNEIL
MELANIE J. MEIER
ARLENE A. MELLO
MICHAEL MELLOR
MIGUEL A. MENDEZ
MARK A. MERLINO
WILLIAM W. MERRELL
GERALD D. MEYER
WILLIAM P. MIGNON, JR.
RUSSELL D. MILLER
ALBERTO L. MIRANDA
CRAIG M. MIX
STEPHEN J. MORGAN
JERRIE R. MUIR
LANCE J. MYLER
DENNIS J. NADRASIK
WALTER R. NALL
ALAN B. NAUGHER
VERNON L. NEWMAN
SEAN C. NIKKILA
ERIC W. NORRIS
KEN A. NYGREN
JOHN M. OBOYLE
DOUGLAS K. OCONNELL
EDWARD J. OLOUGHLIN
EDWARD J. OSHEEHAN
JODI A. PADAVANA
CHAD J. PARKER
JACK W. PARKER, JR.
WILLIAM L. PEACE
KIRK P. PEDERSON
RICHARD W. PELHAM
JOHN A. PELLERITI
WILLIAM L. PELLETIER
CHRISTOPHER L. PERRON
HENRY M. PERSON
JEFFREY A. PETERSON
THURMAN H. PETERSON, JR.
SCOTT T. PETRIK
BRIAN A. PHILLIPS
GEORGE H. POHLMANN
GREGORY S. POTTER
JASON D. PRICE
JAMES L. PRIDGEN
DANIEL L. PULVERMACHER
JASON O. PYLE
DANIEL J. QUICK
IAN H. RANBERG
ANDREW S. RATZLAFF
ROBERT W. REDDING, JR.
JAVIER A. REINA
EDWIN B. RICE
RUSSELL E. RICHARDSON
BOBBY M. ROACH
JEFFERY A. ROACH
DONALD M. RODEWALD
ANDREW E. ROGERS
ANDREW M. ROMAN
BRYAN J. ROSS
GEORGE L. ROSSER, JR.
TAUBE A. ROY
BRETT D. RUSS
ARAM A. SARAFIAN
ROBBY R. SCARBERRY
ADRIENNE L. SCHAFFER
PAUL H. SCHEIDLER
FARIN D. SCHWARTZ
CHARLES C. SCOTT
BRIAN K. SCULLY
PHILLIP J. SELLEH
TIMOTHY T. SELLERS
BRIAN S. SHACKLEFORD
GERALDINE E. SHUTT
DAVID K. SILBAUGH
ADAM R. SILVERS
MARK F. SLUSAR
PAUL A. SMITH
TERRENCE L. SMITH
LAURA J. SOARES
PAUL T. SOUTH
DANIEL C. SPINETI
MICHAEL A. STACKS
DANA T. STRANGE
HEATH J. STRECK
WALTER B. STUREK, JR.
SCOTT L. SUCHOMSKI
MARK M. SULLIVAN
MICHAEL H. SWANSON
MICHAEL A. TAFF
CRAIG TEMMER
SUSAN P. TEMMER
JEFFERY J. TEMPLIN
LAWRENCE M. TERRANOVA
JEFFREY M. TERRILL
LEE THAGGARD
PATRICK C. THIBODEAU
BARRY W. THOMAS
MILTON H. THOMPSON
CYNTHIA K. TINKHAM
GARY D. TRAVIS, JR.
DAVID N. VESPER
CAROLYN C. WALFORD
KEVIN J. WARREN
STEPHEN E. WATKINS
STEVEN F. WEIGEL
BERNICE S. WHITE
JOE L. WHITE III
BARRY C. WHITNEY
JUDAH M. WHITNEY
MARK G. WIENS
JAMES N. WILLIAMS
JOHN M. WILLIAMS
MARY C. WILLIAMSLYNCH
TIMOTHY J. WINSLOW
WALTER G. WOODRING
KARL L. WRIGHT
KEITH L. YOUNG
THOMAS J. ZELKO II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

CHRISTOPHER J. EGAN
TERRY L. GRISHAM
EDWARD C. LEICHNER
REX B. PAINTER
RALPH R. ROBOVSKY
BRUCE R. WALTON, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be major

ANDREW D. KASTELLO
MARK A. SELDES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY CHAPLAIN'S CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U. S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be major

BRIAN E. MURPHY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

TRENT E. LOISEAU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS A CHAPLAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTIONS 531 AND 3064:

To be major

YORLONDO S. M. WORTHAM

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

JOSH A. CASSADA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

RONALDO S. MEMIJE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

KEVIN L. ALBERT
JEHAN C. ANDRABADO
MARK A. BLASK
JAMEY L. CRUMB
DEREK L. JONES
ANTHONY ROBINSON
MICHAEL D. UHL
SHAWN C. WILLIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

CHRISTOPHER B. ALLEN
AARON T. ALLISON
CHRISTOPHER W. ARCHER
GREGERY E. BALSMEIER
TREVOR A. BINGHAM
TRAVIS D. BRINKMAN
STEVEN T. CHAN
JOSEPH W. CHARLES
PATRICK C. CHITTY
ROBERT A. CLARK
MARCEL T. DUPLANTIER
NEIL L. EBUEN
RAYMOND D. FLETCHER
ROBERT A. FREDRIKSEN
TIMOTHY L. GEHLING
NATALIE C. O. GILLIVER
ANDREW E. HAYES
NATHANIEL L. HERRON
STUART A. HOLLAND
MICHAEL T. JANSSEN
BENJAMIN E. KALISH
DAVID L. LUNDBERG
CORY D. MACCUMBEE
JEROD D. MCCULLY
JACOB R. MCILVAINE
MICHAEL J. MCMANUS
MARC S. NELSON
JEREMY M. NEVIN
DUCHUY T. NGUYEN
CRAIG D. PECK
JOSHUA M. PERRY
JEREMY R. POTTS
ROBERT S. RAMSEY
MARCUS A. SANCHEZ
KENNETH D. SOWELL
HENRY B. SUTER III
JEREMY M. THEIS
PAUL C. WEYANT
KRISTIN B. WHITEHOUSE
JOSEPH M. ZUKOWSKY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

PAUL A. ARMSTRONG
RYAN B. BARENG
THOMAS A. BINGOL
AUTUMN E. BUTLERSAEGER
DAVID J. CARLSON
ANDREW B. COLVIN
JOHN D. CONNOLLY
DANIEL L. CURTIS
CRISTIANO S. DESOUSA
PETER W. DIETZ
EDWARD H. ERWIN
DANIEL J. FULLERTON
RANDY A. GIBSON
ERIC P. HAMMEN
DENNIS A. KELLY
DAVID D. J. KIM
KYU C. LEE
JOSEPH F. MAYER
DOUGLAS C. MCINTOSH
JOHN C. MONAHAN
JAMES W. MYERS, JR.
THOMAS P. OFLANAGAN
JEFFREY J. ROSS
RICHARD C. SMOTHERS
ROBERT S. SPIVEY
SCOT E. SROKA
BUSTER L. WILLIAMS
JAMES P. WILLIFORD, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

JONATHAN D. ALBANO
MATTHEW M. BERKAU
KARLIE M. BLAKE
DIANA C. BLEVINS
MICHAEL J. BONO
JOSEPH R. BOSSI
BRYAN J. BUSTAMANTE
JASON D. CALANDRUCCIO
JEFFREY W. CARIDEO
BRENDAN T. CASEY
BRITTA W. CHRISTIANSON
WILLIAM I. COFFEEN IV
BRIAN D. COLBERT
MARCUS M. CRAIG
VICTOR A. CUNNINGHAM
ERIK A. DECKER
PAUL G. DEVORSE
DANIEL J. EDDY
ADESINA EKUNDAYO
JOSHUA S. FISCHER
ALFONSO V. FRANCISCO II
MAXINE J. J. GARDNER
KENNETH E. GILMORE III
JASON P. HARPER
MICHAEL C. HOCKETT, JR.
WILLIAM B. HUNT
JASON V. ILETO
IAN G. ILIFF
JASON F. JACKSON
TARA R. JACKSON
CANDICE D. LASTIE
JONATHAN B. LEUNG
SOKTHEAS S. LIENG
ANDREW C. LOVGREN
ANAS E. MAAZOUZI
BENJAMIN I. MAY
DONALD M. MCINTYRE
JOSHUA R. MELCHERT
GRANT W. MILLER
MATTHEW L. MILLER
BENJAMIN S. NICHOLS
JOSHUA F. QUENEMOEN
GEOFFREY F. ROTH
FRANCISCO SALAZAR, JR.
JONATHAN D. SCHUMANN
CHRISTOPHER M. SHUTT
JARROD H. SMITH
JOHN G. SPRAGUE
RYAN R. STICKEL
JARED J. SWEETSER
JEREMY B. TAYLOR
THOMAS P. TEAGUE
MARCUS E. THOMAS
MAURA L. THOMPSON
DEREK E. VOGT
BROCK L. WALASKA
TITO A. WARNER
MICHAEL R. WHEELER
TRACEY M. WITWER
DANIEL D. YERGER
JAMES H. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

MICHELE Y. ALLEN
ARTURO ALVARADO, JR.
JOHN D. ARCE
WILLIE R. BARKSDALE
JAMES M. BIVINS
KIMBERLY V. BOEHLERT
LAURA A. BOERSTE
MARTIN L. BOESE
JASON A. BRAINARD
ATHENA J. BRAY
CHRISTINE M. BURNS
KATIE A. CAMP
SHERON Y. CAMPBELL
HANNAH A. CASTILLO
AMY R. CLARK
GABRIELLE A. CRANE
JAMES E. CRUMPTON
NEETA V. DARITY
COREY L. DAVIS
THOMAS B. DOKE
STEPHEN J. DUNHAM II
PHONTHIP M. EADENS
CARRIE A. EASTON
MARIE F. EDWARDS
KIM S. FISHER
LORELIE D. FLINN
MICHAEL D. FOUST
KIMBERLY J. C. GERBER
TERRI L. GIANOTTI
JENNIFER L. GOODRIDGE
CHRISTOPHER J. GREY
SHAWNA G. GROVER
BRIAN M. GUZMAN
DWIGHT L. HAMPTON
JUDY O. HANHILA
MELANI L. HARDING
CANDICE D. HECK
ANNETTE M. HEMPHILL
KIRBY L. JAHNKE
ROSE C. JOLLY
FRANK A. JONES
WARREN D. KARR IV
KATHERINE M. KIDDE
KARL KRUGER
TAMERA G. LARSEN
LAUREN S. LAZZARO
CHRISTOPHER A. LINGER
JACQUELINE LOPEZ
RICHARD D. MAIATICO
SONYA L. MCKAY
CHERRY A. MINKAVAGE
MARGARET A. MOFFATT
BRENDA S. MORGAN
JENNIFER E. MORRISON
GWENDOLYN D. MULHOLLAND
HEATHER J. MYER
DAVID R. MYERS
CARLA B. NEWKIRKMCDOWELL
COLBY J. OQUIN
JESSICA M. ORZECHOWSKI
STEPHANIE M. PAONE
KATHRYN L. PHILLIPS
ROCIO G. PORRAS
EVE S. POTEET
HEATHER Y. PURCELLMULLINS
ANTHONY P. PUTNEY
HARLEY R. RAGLE III
JEREMY M. RAY
APRIL L. REAVES
JONATHAN F. REBUSTILLO
MARGARET M. REYNOLDS
ORLANDO RIVERA, JR.
JEFFEREY M. ROCKETT
JEFFREY L. ROSS
LANDRIA C. RUSSELL
TERI R. RYALS
DAGOBERTO SALINAS, JR.
BETTINA A. SOLWAZI
JOHN T. SPANNUTH
DAMIAN M. STORZ
JENNIFER D. STUDER
STACY M. SYRSTAD
ABREAIL D. TETZLAFF
ANA L. TEXIDOR
DEVIN C. THOMAS
ERIC T. TOBIN
LINDSAY M. TOUCHETTE
FAITH M. UNDERWOOD
JEREMY T. VENSKE
CHRISTOPHER R. WEISS
DAVID W. WELTCH
CAMILLE C. WHITE
ROBYN V. WHITE
BRENDA M. WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

CANDICE C. ALBRIGHT
MATTHEW S. BAILEY
JOHN J. BATTISTI
DENIZ M. BAYKAN
JONATHAN B. A. BLAZEK
JOHN J. BOYD
TIMOTHY G. BOYLE
JOHN F. BUTLER
SARAH J. COTTRILL
ROBIN D. CRABTREE
JOHN R. GOODIN
BRIAN C. HAAGENSEN II
MICHAEL B. HANZEL
WILLIAM A. HOLT
TARA C. LAWLOR
JOSHUA R. LORENZ
JOHN A. V. LOVASTIK
KEVIN J. MEJEUR
MICHAEL G. MONTAGUE
MISHONDA M. MOSLEY
ANDREW D. MURRAY
STEPHEN A. MURRAY
DANIEL W. NAPIER
ERIC S. NELSON
ELIZABETH A. OCONNOR
REBECCA M. OLDFIELDFREY
PETER R. OSTROM
TIMOTHY J. PASKEN
JEFFREY M. PEARSON
AYANA B. PITTERSON
JENNIFER L. POLLIO
TRACY L. REYNOLDS
ELIZABETH M. ROCHE
MATTHEW A. SCHULTZ
KATHERINE E. SHOVLIN
GARRETT S. SNOW
DARCY F. URIBE
ALLISON E. WARD
MATTHEW J. WOOTEN
KATHERINE D. WORSTELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

ALEXANDER ALDANA
LAURA J. ANDERSON
HAK AUTH
WILLIAM F. BACA
PAUL E. BENOIT
SONIA M. BILLUPS
CARL R. BLAESING, JR.
RICHARD H. BLAIR
WILLIAM A. BLAIR, JR.
AMANDA P. BRADFORD
CLINTON W. BULLMAN
JAMES E. CABALLERO
RAUL E. CARDENAL
KRISTINA K. CARTER
MARTIN M. CASAREZ
DOUGLAS J. CHANG

DOMINADOR D. CONSTANTINO
GABRIEL N. DEFANG
DEIRDRE E. DESMOND
DEEPAK D. DEVASTHALI
JOHN M. DISCHERT
KELLYE A. DONOVAN
CHRISTOFER J. ECKLUND
JOHN M. GARDNER
BOYCE R. GIRE
MARCUS A. GOBRECHT
VENA C. GREEN
ROSA C. GRGURICH
MARIO GUERRERO
THERON HAMILTON
BETH A. HAWKS
MARCUS E. HILL
GRETCHEN S. JACKSON
RYAN F. JARMER
JED J. JUACHON
DEAN KANG
MICHAEL W. KEREKGYARTO
TOSHA A. KLOTZBACH
MICHAEL D. KNOELL
LARKIN E. MAGEL
PAUL R. MAYO II
SONNY L. MCGOWAN
RUDY D. MEDINA
GREGORY J. MONK
DARIO P. MORGAN
JOSEPH C. NEWMAN III
KIRT C. NILSSON
JOSEPH E. OSMOND
KITTRA T. OWENS
FERNANDO PATRON, JR.
JODI M. PHILLIPS
GREY H. PICKERILL
RUSSELL J. SANSONE
IVETTE R. SCHMIEGE
MATTHEW R. SCHUMACHER
JOHN R. STAGE
ANN M. TARTER
SUZANNE M. TSCHAUNER
FELIX M. VILLANUEVA, JR.
IAN A. WAUGH
LANCE T. WERSLAND
ANGELA M. WEYRICK
SCOTT H. WILLIAMS
TERESA A. YOUSHOCK
DANIEL L. ZAHUMENSKY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

RICARDO M. ABAKAH
LALEH ABDOLAZADEH
MATTHEW J. ADAMO
MATTHEW W. BANKS
PETER D. CERVENKA
KATHERINE L. CHENG
CHRISTOPHER A. CONNORS
JEFFREY L. CULBREATH
ALEXANDER K. DESTA
WILLIAM C. DONOVAN
DAVID M. DOW II
COLIN A. ELIOT
MAIJA A. FISH
REBECCA A. FRAZER
JESUS M. GONZALEZ
MICHAEL J. GRAU, JR.
PETER J. HAMMES
ADAM K. HARKRIDER
ANDREA B. HASELOFF
SCOTT A. HOCKER
VANESSA O. HOFILENA
JACQUELINE A. M. HOGAN
BROCK J. JOHNSON
LAURA E. S. JOHNSON
ANDREW B. KELSO
DARIEN G. LAZARO
JAIME K. LEE
NATHANIEL S. LEEDY
XIANG LI
GUSTAVO E. LORES
JARED W. MACK
MURIEL L. MCKOY
ERIN E. MILLEA
PATRICK B. MOORE
PATRICK T. MORRELL
AMY M. MUNSELLE
RYAN MURPHY
BROC A. MUSHET
MICHAEL M. H. NGUYEN
AJA N. NICHOLS
MARK A. NOCERA
JAMES M. OBRIEN
CHRISTOPHER D. PARKS
MICHAEL L. PAYNE
LEONEL PEREZ, JR.
ARIC M. PETERSEN
JOSEPH N. REARDON
AMY M. RESPONDEK
BENJAMIN L. RICKS
JUSTIN L. ROGERS
ROBERT S. RUEHRWEIN
ROBIN S. SCHROEDER
CHRISTOPHER G. SELLERS
AMY G. SMITH
ROBERT D. STONER
LESLIE H. WALLACE
ANDRE L. WILLIAMS, JR.
GREGORY A. WILLIAMS
DANIEL S. WITCHER
CHRISTOPHER L. YOUNG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

NEHKONTI ADAMS
JADA M. AIKMAN
ADENIYI S. ALATISE
RICHARD C. ANDERSEN
MARY A. ANDREWS
MICHAEL J. ARMSTRONG
JESSE BANDLE
RYAN C. BARTLE
AARON K. BASSETT
JONATHAN R. BEAR
STEPHANIE M. BEDZIS
JENNIFER M. BERARDUCCI
JONATHAN H. BERGER
CATHERINE M. BERJOHN
SARAH M. BIALOBOK
MATTHEW S. BIDLACK
ERIC D. BIEWENGA
ROBERT O. BOATWRIGHT
RICHARD J. BOWER
DANIEL L. BOWERS
CATHERINE A. BRANKIN
JONATHAN W. BRUGGER
DANIEL G. BRUGGERS
KATHRYN E. BUIKEMA
TSHAWNDA J. BURKE
CARRICK T. BURNS
MELISSA S. BUTTS
MIGUEL A. CABRERA
ORLANDO G. CABRERA
MARC L. CALESTINI
ROBERT C. CALL
VICTORIA A. CAMPBELL
WESLEY R. CAMPBELL
MICHAEL D. CAMPIAN
RICHARD D. CARD II
JEFFREY M. CARNESS
JOHN J. CHAN
TIMOTHY J. CHINNOCK
ANTHONY J. CHOI
SUNG W. CHOI
STACY M. CHRONISTER
JACALYN H. CLARK
KEITH A. CLAUSSEN
SUZANNE D. CLAYTON
JULIE A. COHN
JEFFREY T. COOK
LARRY M. COWLES
SEAN F. COWLEY
LESLIE F. CRAWFORD
MARK I. CROSBY
ELIZABETH B. CROWELL
BRIDGET K. CUNNINGHAM
JENNIFER L. CUNNINGHAM
PATRICK L. DALY
ANTHONY B. DAMBRO IV
JUSTIN L. DAY
LUKE T. DAY
AMY B. DETTORI
MARIA I. DICKEY
TIMOTHY E. DOCKMAN
SEAN M. DRISCOLL
ELIZABETH A. DUBIL
DAMIAN J. DYCKMAN
STEPHANIE L. ELENBAUM
ANDREW W. ELLIOTT
ANN E. P. ETIM
JOHN T. EWING
KEITH A. FAIRBANKS
KIMBERLY L. FISCHER
SETH M. FISCHMAN
LAUREN C. FISKE
JAMES H. FLINT
AIDITH FLORES
DEREK L. FOERSCHLER
SUSANNE E. FRANCIS
TIMOTHY S. W. FRAZIER
RUTH E. GARDNER
PHILIP A. GAUDREAU III
STEVEN M. GLERUM
RYAN J. GNANDT
BRIANNE C. GOBER
REYNALDO GOMEZ
JENNIFER L. GOODRICH
LAURA A. GRECO
RISHELLE D. GREENLEE
JOSEPH C. GRESENS
ALAN R. GRIMM
KRISTINA M. GUERRA
LAURA L. HABELOW
JISUN HAHN
MARK E. HALLER
JOHN C. HAMILTON
ANDREW W. HARBUCK
SUNIL B. HARI
BRYAN K. HARRELL
MASON D. HARRELL III
RACHAEL M. HARTER
AMIE L. HARVEY
DANIEL T. HEARD
RICHARD U. D. HEDELIUS
JAMES L. HEGARTY
JESSIN HELMRICKBLOSSOM
PAUL D. HENDRICKSEN
NADINE D. HENLEY
MARCUS G. HEROD
SHANNON L. HILLIER
SARAH D. HODGES
SCOTT P. HOPKINS
ADAM R. HORN
BENJAMIN I. HOWIE
VIRGILIO R. HUERTA
MEGHAN E. HUGHES
KATHRYN R. HUNT
JAMES T. HYNES
GEORGE A. JAKUBEK
MIA JIN
PATRICK E. JONES
DEV N. KALYAN
NICOLE M. KING
ASHLEY B. KLEIN
CHRISTOPHER M. KNAUS
PRUDENCE Y. KNIGGE
KEVIN S. KOEHLER
LUKE T. KRISPINSKY
BRENT W. LACEY
CHRISTINA L. LACROIX
REMI H. LAI
DAVID R. LAMBORN
ARTHUR K. LAMMERS
TIMOTHY M. LAWLER
GRACE S. LEE
JEFFREY J. LEVINE
ROSELLE E. LIGANOR
DAVID M. I. LIM
GEORGE H. LOEFFLER III
NICHOLAS F. LOGEMANN
BRYCE D. LOKEY
JAIME L. LONGOBARDI
ROZALYN G. F. LOVE
LESLI M. LUCAS
MATTHEW L. LUTYNSKI
KATHARINE I. MANGAN
JANELLE M. MARRA
BRUCE L. MATCHIN
JESSICA A. MATTHESS
ANDREW J. MCDERMOTT
APRIL L. MCGILL
PETER Z. MCINTYRE
ANDREW D. MCLAUGHLIN
DANIEL P. MCMAHON
JOSELYN C. MERCADOABADIE
MARC A. MOLENAT
DANIEL J. MONLUX
DANIELLE C. MONTEIL
JEFFREY L. MOORE, JR.
SAMIR T. MUKHERJEE
JENNIFER L. MURIE
BATI A. MYLES
ROBERT MYSLIN
KARL Z. NADOLSKY, JR.
TARA A. OCONNELL
DENNIS R. OCONNOR IV
ROBERT F. ODONNELL
LAUREN G. OLIVEIRA
MICHELLE D. OLSON
HEATHER K. OSTMANN
ERIK L. OWEN
ADAM H. PAGE
ANDREW M. PAUL
COLLEEN F. PEREZ
CHRISTOPHER M. PERRY
SHANNON H. PHIBBS
GREGORY L. PIRKL
RYAN P. PONTON
ADITYA RAGHUNANDAN
JEREMY K. RAMSEY
CATHERINE M. RAPP
LINDSEY R. RATH
PAPIYA RAY
MITCHELL A. REES
PASQUALE F. REINO
RYAN D. RESTREPO
CATHERINE L. RIDINGS
JAMES P. RIES
JASON L. ROBY
MICHAEL J. ROSEDALE
GRIGORIY A. ROZENFELD
DANIEL M. RUANE
BENJAMIN F. RUDDICK
STACY E. RUSTICO
ELLE M. SCHOLLNBERGER
DUSTIN J. SCHUETT
JOSEPH D. SCHWARTZ
DONALD J. SETTER
BENNETT H. SHAPIRO
STEVEN F. SHELDEN
JENNIFER C. SHIPPY
MEGAN M. SICK
RAJ C. SINGARAJU
TRICIA V. SKIPPER
JASON A. SLINGERLAND
JAMES G. SLOTTO
ASHLEY L. SMITH
DUSTIN K. SMITH
TRACIE C. SNIDER
ROBERT P. SNOW
KARL A. SODERLUND
CHARLES A. SOLA
LEIVI A. SOSA
MICHAEL K. SRACIC
CHARLES C. STEHMAN
MATTHEW T. STEPANOVICH
MARIE I. STRAIT
STEPHANIE B. STRATTON
JONI C. STUART
SEAN M. STUART
ADAM J. SUSMARSKI
KATHERINE L. SWARTZ
AMY N. SWEIGART
RICHARD B. THOMPSON
DARSHAN S. THOTA
DAVID M. TOUCHETTE
ROBYN M. TREADWELL
KRISTEN D. TRINCA
BRIAN P. TULLIUS
JUSTIN R. TURESON
SARAH J. TURNER
ERIC R. VAUGHT
JOSEPH V. VO, JR.
KATRINA S. VONGSY
MICHAEL S. WAGNER
JAMES P. WALTON

ALLISON B. WEISBROD
MATTHEW C. WENDT
KATHLYN V. WILDE
DAMIAN T. WILLIAMS
KEVIN J. WINEGAR
CHRISTOPHER R. WORLEY
KATHERINE A. WRENN
CHAI H. WU
JOHN M. YOSAY
CHRISTAL M. YOUNG
LISA C. YOUNG
MARVIN W. ZAHLER
JOSEPH E. ZEMAN, JR.
WADE A. ZIMMERMAN
NATHAN S. ZUNDEL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant commander

KIMBERLY S. BAILEY
MARY J. CLINGAN
BENJAMIN L. DAVIS
BRITTINY A. EPPERSON
PAUL K. HERICKHOFF
PAUL E. JOHNSON
JAMES H. LEE
MEGHAN R. LEWIS
SUSAN M. MCDOWELL
KIM A. NGUYEN
RICHARD J. OKANE II
NATHANIEL S. RIAL
ALEXANDER M. TUMMERS
CAREY A. WELSH
ERIC E. WONG

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE 529TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANY USAEUR HONOR GUARD

HON. BLAINE LUETKEMEYER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the prodigious service of the members of the 529th Military Police Company Honor Guard, first activated in July of 1945, which served at and protected the United States Army in Europe (USAEUR) Headquarters and handled internal security for the USAEUR Commander-in-Chief's command building and residence.

The 529th had the responsibility and privilege of honoring notable figures such as President John F. Kennedy, President Charles de Gaulle of France, General William C. Westmoreland, and Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor.

Beyond its important work to protect U.S. interests and dignitaries in Europe, this talented and dedicated MP company spent many long hours practicing the drill team manual, including perfecting the "click-tap-click" of the "Deuce Nine." In addition, the unit was assigned three 105mm Howitzers which formed their salute battery, and successfully fired 742 rounds without a misfire.

Across the nation and the world, U.S. military police provide an important duty to protect and serve not only our nation but also their colleagues. The tireless and selfless dedication of the 529th Military Police Company Honor Guard and all military policy companies must not be overlooked.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all the members of the 529th Military Police Company Honor Guard our sincerest thanks and appreciation for their valiant service.

HONORING CHAD HIGDON

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize a special member of my staff. After more than 11 years of service, Chad Higdon has left his position in my Saint Joseph District Office to become the Executive Director of Second Harvest Community Food Bank.

Chad had been with my congressional office nearly from the start. He began as an intern in 2001, helping to set up our first office in the St. Joseph Post Office Building. A year later, he was hired as the office Staff Assistant. Chad has filled many roles in the office, eventually working his way to become the congressional "go-to-guy" for the Saint Joseph community.

As a field representative, Chad spent many hours behind the wheel representing me in the small towns across Northwest Missouri. He built strong relationships with local leaders and always had his finger on the pulse of a community. Whether it was listening to a veteran's retelling of war stories, helping a local community find funding for sewer upgrades, or providing a legislative update to farmers, Chad's work was always done whole-heartedly and with a smile.

In 2010, Chad temporarily left his post to serve as my campaign manager. He helped secure a solid vote-margin that November and represented our organization well across all 26 counties. Chad's willingness to serve and his dedication to constituent service was a great example of how government should work. While I am losing a valuable member of my team, I am proud of Chad and excited to watch the next chapter of his career.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in thanking Chad Higdon for his many years of service to the people of the Sixth Congressional District. I know Chad's colleagues, family and friends join with me in thanking him for his commitment to others and wishing him many years of success to come.

HONORING RANDOLPH F. SNOWDEN OF NAPA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Randy Snowden, who is retiring as the Director of the Napa County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA).

Mr. Snowden is a true public servant in the Napa Valley, and a leader in community public health programs and health care reform. As the director of the largest agency in Napa County, Mr. Snowden has consistently held himself to the highest levels of integrity, principle, and ethical business practice. In the recent recession, Mr. Snowden led efforts to stabilize Napa County HHSA's budget while maintaining critical services that other counties dramatically cut.

Mr. Snowden guided the agency and the county in integrating services and increasing accessibility. During his tenure, Napa County HHSA opened a satellite office in American Canyon, and an embedded Clinic Ole was established on HHSA's campus.

As the agency's leader, Mr. Snowden displayed a dedication to the pursuit of diversity, collaborative management, and program-based budgeting. He has overseen the transformation of HHSA's culture from one of compliance to one focused on quality management.

Above all, Mr. Snowden held fast to HHSA's mission to help those in need. For him, it is always all about the clients. He has remained true to his and the agency's guiding principles and has served as a professional and personal role model for all who know him.

Mr. Speaker, Randy Snowden has a long and distinguished career of service to Napa County, most notably to the Napa Valley Health and Human Services Agency. It is therefore appropriate that we honor Mr. Snowden today and wish him well in his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING REVEREND DR. JOHN F. WILLIAMS

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, this year, Reverend Dr. John F. Williams is celebrating twenty-five (25) years preaching, twenty-three (23) years in pastoral leadership and seven (7) years as Pastor of Antioch East Baptist Church this year, he has provided stellar leadership to his church and community; and

Whereas, Reverend Dr. John F. Williams under the guidance of God has pioneered and sustained Antioch East Baptist Church as an instrument in our community that uplifts the spiritual, physical and mental welfare of our citizens; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious man of God has given hope to the hopeless and is a beacon of light to those in need; and

Whereas, Reverend Dr. Williams is a spiritual warrior, a man of compassion, a fearless leader and a servant to all, but most of all a visionary who has shared not only with his Church, but with our state and the nation his passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Reverend Dr. John F. Williams, as he celebrates this milestone in pastoral leadership; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim August 25, 2013 as Reverend Dr. John F. Williams Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 25th day of August, 2013.

HONORING ST. JOHN MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable historical church, St. John Missionary Baptist of Darling, Mississippi and the great leadership it is under.

St. John Missionary Baptist Church has been a part of the Darling Squirrel Lake, MS community for some 130 years. Many families have come and gone, but many can boast of a great start at this little wooden church in the country. Although, this is a small church, its pastor and members have always had big hearts. St. John has reached our into the community to host and sponsor reading classes in an effort to improve reading skills among the young and old; summer feeding program- preparing and serving hot balanced meals for the youths and disable in the church community; and doing a garden project to provide fresh vegetables for the church community.

Years has brought about change, but the hearts of St. John members are still big and fill with love. The name was changed to New St. John some ten years ago, but Jesus and saving souls is still the focus of the church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing St. John Missionary Baptist Church for its dedication to serving our great country.

''THE LIVING MEMORIAL'' PREPARED REMARKS BY LT. COL. SEAN N. DAY FOR CITY OF SAN JOSE MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I had the honor at Oak Hill Cemetery's Memorial Day event on May 27th to listen to Lt. Col. Sean Day's speech celebrating and honoring the memories of Americans who have died defending freedom. I would like to honor his words which are so meaningful.

''THE LIVING MEMORIAL'' PREPARED REMARKS: CITY OF SAN JOSE MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVANCE, OAK HILL CEMETERY, SAN JOSE, CA, 1100 27 MAY 2013

Lt. Col Sean N. Day, USMCR Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment

Mayor Reed, Supervisor Cortese, Congressman Honda, Congresswoman Lofgren, Vice Admiral Zukunft, Major General Regua, other distinguished guests, friends and fellow Americans.

Thank you for the opportunity to be a small part of your celebration of the lives and sacrifices of our most honored citizens. It is with profound humility that I am speaking with you on this sacred day, on this hour and in this place.

Now, if you would indulge me for a moment—

Do we have any veterans from the War in Vietnam in the audience?

It's with deep appreciation that if you have never heard it, or even if you have been told a thousand times, to the veterans of the War in Vietnam, we are so very proud of you and welcome home.

Now, I am keenly aware that as the final speaker of the day, I am all that stands between you and cookouts and the first game of the Bay Area brawl between the Giants and the A's. So, in the few minutes that we'll spend together this afternoon I won't talk about the great sales at Valley Fair Mall or the day off so many are enjoying. I won't speak of bands or bugles, or even the stone and marble monuments raised in memory of the sacrifices given by our most honored citizens.

But instead, my brief comments will center on ''The Living Memorial.''

In every age, just as during the Vietnam War era, those who are willing to face down shot and shell are few. During the Revolution, only a few answered the call for help that rang out at the Rude Bridge in Concord. Many heard the call, had more pressing priorities and moved on with their lives. A few answered, and some who did gave the last full measure of devotion to enable the beginning of the Republic that we love so dearly.

And right down through the years, it has been the same. Many hear, few answer and a portion of those who do, consecrate our nation's highest ideals with their lives. On battlefields long forgotten, or for the mass of our fellow citizens not known or even cared about, this story of self-sacrifice, complete devotion and fidelity to the best and highest of ourselves, plays out again, and again and again. The many war veterans in the audience, from World War II right up to the ones of today, can tell you what it is like to hear an unremitting drumbeat demanding sacrifice.

They can remember in jungle monsoons or savage desert sandstorms, seeing the very best our country can produce step forward. And then watching those same brave brothers in arms, friends and comrades fall to the violence of the cruel enemy. All the while, hearing that same drumbeat, demand more and more sacrifice.

How many friends have we held as their finals breaths slipped away?

How many times have we seen flag-draped transfer cases placed on aircraft;

How many times have we stood at memorials in hot, dirty, dusty places;

And how many times have we been asked by parents and family members what the last days of their loves ones were like.

Everyone here knows the answer—far too many times.

So many of our friends are no longer here to teach their sons to throw a baseball, escort their daughters to quinceaneras, or to guide their parents into old age. We, who have born the battle, must give voice to our fallen comrades. They stood for all Americans when it counted most. So, we must stand tall today and everyday—because they cannot.

As witnesses to the most profound human tragedies, our charge now is to ensure their memories are not forgotten. But even more importantly—that the ideals of the great republic they gave their very lives to protect—live on and are strengthened. It is our sacred obligation to represent those whose lives were so cruelly ended; to be their ''Living Memorial.''

One of our most distinguished countrymen, Oliver Wendell Holmes, not only served as a Supreme Court Judge for the great state of Maine, and on the Supreme Court of the United States, but he was also a wartime and combat veteran. Serving as an infantryman during the Civil War, Justice Holmes offered a poignant reminder to all of us. . .

''We have shared the incommunicable experience of war, we have felt, we still feel, the passion of life to its top. In our youth our hearts were touched with fire.''

And we stand in constant memory of our fallen brothers.

It is worth remembering that those brave Americans who fell threw the torch of freedom to those in the next generation, who would take it up and shield it. Each successive generation of patriots serves as a ''Living Memorial'' to those who gave all in the preceding age. And a few in this generation have caught that same torch of freedom.

When tyranny and terror have attacked the torch and caused its flame to flicker, a few have protected it from the violence of the enemy. They have given their blood and lives to shield it, and in so doing had their own lives extinguished so that the light of liberty would continue to shine.

They have done so in the ancient Mesopotamian cities of Baghdad, Al Kut and Hillah in Iraq. From Afghanistan's desert plains of the Helmand province to its wispy heights of the Hindu Kush, where air to breathe is hard to come by, but enemy bombs, bullets and attacks are easy to find.

The honor roll of names who have given the last full measure is not nearly as popular or as well-known as the latest winner of American Idol, the results of the NFL draft or the latest cover story in People magazine. And because of this, it is up to us to carry their lives, loves and memories forward to serve as their ''Living Memorial.''

For those esteemed fallen patriots are the precious few who were willing to step forward for all of America. The story of their lives and commitment answers the ancient question, ''Who will go for us and who will we send.''

They answered the question through their actions; stepping forward for all of us.

The scriptures say, ''A man has no greater love than to lay down his life for his brother.'' What they showed may have been patriotism, may have been devotion, and it certainly was sacrifice—but what we know is that they gave their all, and in so doing, showed all of us today that those who will follow, love in its most basic form. A love for our country, our families—yours and mine, and our way of life; one that exceeded the love they had even for themselves. And as we look out across the years, and think of faraway places, our deep and humble appreciation is with those whose love exceeded all bounds.

So what to make of this devotion, belief and sacrifice?

One of our very distinguished Americans, Eleanor Roosevelt, witnessed some of the most significant events in our country's proud history. She carried in her wallet this poem to remind her daily of the sacrifices of our most esteemed citizens and it reads:

''Dear Lord,
Lest I continue
My complacent way,
Help me to remember that somewhere,
Somehow out there
A man died for me today.
As long as there be war,
I then must
Ask and answer
Am I worth dying for?''

Eleanor Roosevelt understood deeply that she was a ''Living Memorial,'' for those who enabled her to do all the wonderful things she did for our great country. She understood the deep debt of gratitude owed to those who ''gave their today to ensure our tomorrow.'' She understood that her life personally, and our nation's way of life, was a ''Living Memorial'' to those who gave all.

So, I leave you with this. Today is not a day for mourning.

It is, of course, a remembrance for what has been lost—the finest our country has produced from across the ages. However, this day is more than that, it is a celebration. A celebration of our national heritage, a celebration of the very best our country represents. We ought not lament the loss of our true champions. Instead, cherish the thought that such very fine Americans lived, such fine Americans sacrificed for your family and mine—such American gave all. Our challenge is to ensure that their sacrifices were not in vain.

Your presence in this place, at this hour indicates that you probably don't need to hear this message. However, many of our countrymen do need to hear it. So as you leave here today, each of you has a mission.

Carry forth the memory of those who gave all they had to give for the finest ideals of our country and of all humanity.

Carry forth the memory of our honored dead.

Remind others that our champions were not victims, but Americans who made our way as a people possible. They carved the path that brought freedom from the yoke of distant tyranny, they served as the guarantors of independence, they made the proclamation of emancipation real. And they ensured that liberty remained a reality rather than a mere idea, a word on a page, or a hope for dream.

I ask each of you to resolve to live in such a way as to carry on the work of the fallen. To make our great country better each day, and in doing so to serve as ''Living Memorials,'' to our most honored citizens.

Thank you for taking the time out today to be part of this celebration.

God Bless America and Semper Fidelis.

RECOGNIZING AMERICORPS ON THEIR TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DEREK KILMER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the national service organization AmeriCorps on its twentieth anniversary. AmeriCorps has provided young Americans with the opportunity to meet critical needs in the communities in which they work.

AmeriCorps partners with nonprofit organizations, government agencies, schools, and faith-based organizations to support intensive community service work. AmeriCorps was first formed under President Clinton in 1993 as a part of the Corporation for National and Community Service. Since its inception, 800,000 people have taken the AmeriCorps oath, with about 80,000 now serving annually.

Mr. Speaker, AmeriCorps members are hard at work in my district and all across the country. They tutor students in junior and high schools. They work directly with families to help them overcome barriers to employment. They advocate for victims of domestic violence. They teach CPR classes. In short, AmeriCorps members are making a difference and are strengthening communities.

Not only do communities benefit from AmeriCorps—so do the participants. These young people are able to work side-by-side with local community partners on issues that are important to them. AmeriCorps functions as a framework for how individual citizens motivated to public service can come together and make a difference in a tangible way.

AmeriCorps has demonstrated remarkable successes over the last 20 years; I look forward to more accomplishments and more impact over the next 20 years. I am hopeful that a new task force created by President Obama earlier this year can help identify new ways that AmeriCorps can employ members' talent and ingenuity to further national priorities. As Martin Luther King, Jr., once said, ''Everyone can be great because everyone can serve.''

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by extending my gratitude for the hard work AmeriCorps members are doing by serving and making America even greater.

HONORING NEW BEGINNING FULL GOSPEL BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, for the past twenty years, New Beginning Full Gospel Baptist Church has been and continues to be a beacon of light to our county and district; and

Whereas, today, Bishop James H. Morton and the members of the New Beginning Full Gospel Baptist Church family continue to uplift and inspire our county and district; and

Whereas, the New Beginning Full Gospel Baptist Church family has been and continues to be a place where citizens are touched spiritually, mentally and physically through outreach ministries and community partnership to aid in building up our county and district; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious Church of God has given hope to the hopeless, fed the needy and empowered our community for the past twenty (20) years; and

Whereas, this Church has produced many spiritual warriors, people of compassion, people of great courage, fearless leaders and servants to all, but most of all visionaries who have shared not only with their Church, but with our community their passion to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the New Beginning Full Gospel Baptist Church family for their leadership and service to our District on this the 20th Anniversary of their founding; now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim August 18, 2013 as New Beginning Full Gospel Baptist Church Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 18th day of August, 2013.

SEPTEMBER 11

HON. VIRGINIA FOXX

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, twelve years ago, the course of our country's history changed.

In an unprovoked attack that sought to bring America to its knees, the world was reminded instead that ours is a nation of heroes—where people run toward danger for the sake of their fellow man; where a new generation of protectors, knowing full well the risk, chose to answer its country's call to defend liberty and pursue peace.

Last year on this day we were again reminded that freedom has its foes. We mourn the lives of the four dear Americans we lost to terror in Benghazi and pledge justice on their behalf.

To the families bound together by this tragic date eleven years apart, we promise our continued prayers for peace, and we take comfort that the nearness of Almighty God is always with the brokenhearted.

September 11, another infamous date for our Republic, revealed the strength and resolve of American character, and proved once again to the adversaries of liberty that the champions of freedom will not be stopped. We will never waiver, we will not cede strength, and we will stand firm as the last best hope of earth.

IN HONOR OF R. BURNETT MILLER'S 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Sacramento's former mayor, city councilman and a prominent member of our community, R. Burnett Miller, as he celebrates his 90th birthday. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this great civic-minded individual who has served his country with honor and has contributed so much to the Sacramento region.

Burnett was born in Sacramento, California, in 1923 and graduated from C.K. McClatchy High School. He began his life of service by joining the ROTC at Santa Clara College in 1941. He was a sophomore when World War II began, and went on to serve our nation in the Battle of the Bulge, and was a part of the U.S. 11th Armored Division when it liberated the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria on May 6, 1945. His service earned him a Purple Heart and the Silver Star for gallantry in action against an enemy of our nation. His experiences were featured in Ken Burns' documentary The War on PBS.

Burnett completed his college education at Georgetown University and lived in Europe for several years; however, he never forgot his hometown. Burnett moved back to Sacramento and joined his family's lumber business, which later became known as Burnett and Sons Planing Mill and Lumber Company. For over 144 years, this company has prided itself in special and unique craftsmanship and has provided high-quality jobs to local Sacramentans.

Burnett continued his lifetime of public service by serving first as a member of the Sacramento City Council and then as mayor. As a leader in our community, Burnett has championed local causes and organizations, raising funds for the Crocker Art Museum, the Sacramento Symphony, and the Sacramento History Center.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in recognizing the great life of my friend, R. Burnett Miller, as he celebrates his 90th birthday with his lovely wife Mimi, his children and his friends and family in Sacramento. His life and legacy are an inspiration to us all.

HONORING FRIENDSHIP MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Friendship Missionary Baptist Church for their unwavering resiliency and unity in continuing to spread the Gospel

among members of their congregation and community for over 143 years.

Since its beginnings in early spring of 1870, the church has had a number of spiritually led pastors who, through the years, have helped the congregation grow in number and in spiritual knowledge. Among the ministers who have led the congregation were Reverend James Williams, Reverend A.H. Davis, Reverend H.W. Scott, Reverend S.S. Butler, Reverend W.P. Whitfield, Reverend Curtis L. West, and Reverend McKinley K. Nelson.

In March 1965, the congregation elected Reverend Bobby Burks as their leader. Under Reverend Nelson, the church underwent significant changes, ultimately leading to impressive growth in many different areas. During Pastor Burks' leadership, the church saw a considerable growth in membership, implementation of prayer meetings and bible class, youth ministry, sick and shut-in ministry, fellowship breakfast, Praise Team group, and an annual church trip and picnic. In addition to implanting a number of new activities for the membership, Pastor Burks was also instrumental in establishing numerous ministries.

With such growth in activities and membership, the church deemed it necessary to expand to accommodate the increase members. Many physical improvements to the church were made from 2003 through 2007. Completion of a handicap accessible sidewalk and rails, new bathrooms added near the front entrance of the church, addition of a public address and security system, construction of the Family Life Center, and the furnishing of the church's finance room with a copier, computer, fax, and binding machine all took place as a result of a 249+ increase in membership.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Friendship Missionary Baptist Church in its commitment to remain grounded in the true traditions of the Baptist doctrine within the Edwards community.

RECOGNIZING MS. ANTOINETTE TUFF

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, today we pause to recognize a virtuous woman of God whose actions, thinking, and spirit blessed the lives of the children, parents, teachers, and support staff of not only the Ronald E. McNair Discovery Learning Academy, but the hearts of citizens across America; and

Whereas, Ms. Antoinette Tuff on August 20, 2013 gave of herself to calm and defuse an incredibly dangerous situation that could have devastated our community and our Nation; and

Whereas, Ms. Antoinette Tuff talked down an armed and troubled intruder who was focused on harming elementary school children, their teachers, support staff, and police officers on the scene; and

Whereas, Ms. Tuff stood as a citizen diplomat, cool and calm, communicating with the would be assailant, as she advocated for life, not only for the intruder and herself, but for every life in the school building on that day; and

Whereas, this wise woman of God shared her stories, her struggles, her trials and her triumphs, to breathe in words of encouragement and comfort, transforming a spirit of destruction into a spirit of redemption, allowing herself to be an instrument of God ensuring that all would live to see another day; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Ms. Antoinette Tuff for her bravery, her selflessness, leadership, and service not only to those students, teachers, support staff, police officers, and administrators at Ronald E. McNair Discovery Learning Academy in DeKalb County, Georgia, but also for her heart and spirit that have touched our Nation and the World; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim August 25, 2013 as Ms. Antoinette Tuff Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 25th day of August, 2013.

RECOGNIZING THE 85TH ANNIVERSARY OF DELANEY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a special occasion for Delaney Street Baptist Church in Orlando, Florida. Delaney Street Baptist Church will celebrate their 85th anniversary this upcoming Sunday, September 15, 2013.

The First Baptist Church of Orlando began a Mission in 1923, which later would develop into Delaney Street Baptist Church. Under the leadership of Reverend T.E. Waldrup, thirty-six Charter members laid the foundations for what would become Delaney Street Baptist Church. On September 14, 1928, Delaney Street Baptist church was officially founded.

This is a special moment in the history of Delaney Street Baptist Church, and they deserve to be commended for their 85 years of service to their community. I would like to thank them for their many years of faithful ministry to our community and their dedication to Christian leadership.

On behalf of the people of Central Florida, it is my pleasure to recognize and congratulate Delaney Street Baptist Church on this momentous occasion. May God continue to bless their church and ministry throughout future generations.

ON RECOGNITION OF THE TRAGEDY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR SURVIVORS

HON. RON BARBER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors.

The Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors or TAPS assists families of our Armed Forces who have lost their military loved one. TAPS is a resource that provides 24/7 tragedy assistance based on a framework of peer-to-peer emotional support. Their programs fill the crucial need of connecting survivors with survivors to provide comfort, compassion, healing and hope in time of need.

For nearly 20 years, TAPS has provided essential support to more than 40,000 military family members and those assisting them. TAPS successfully builds on the experience of survivors by connecting them as peer-mentors to other grieving family members in similar circumstances.

However, connecting survivors is just the beginning. TAPS continues its outreach and support through grief seminars, camps for kids and physical events. The TAPS network in not a one-time liaison but a continuing support framework that provides continuous compassion and assistance to families as they grieve.

Ms. Bonnie Carroll founded TAPS in 1994 after she tragically lost her husband in 1992, Brig. Gen. Tom Carroll, in a military plane crash. Sensing an unfilled need, Ms. Carroll established TAPS to ensure surviving military family members have the necessary resources to cope with their loss. Since then, Ms. Carroll has dedicated her life to supporting our surviving military families. Ms. Carroll and all of the TAPS volunteers are deserving of our highest thanks and honor.

HONORING BROWNSVILLE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Brownsville Missionary Baptist Church for exemplifying the importance of resolute faith, persistence, and ultimately perseverance in the face of many historical adversities, consequently serving as a model for others within the Baptist community.

The beginning of the initial foundation was formed under the guidance of Reverend Nelson in 1862, thus sparking the beginning of Brownsville Beaureau Colored Church. Brownsville Beaureau Colored Church began its initial foundation at the intersection of Highway 22 and Bolton-Brownsville Road, north of the site it now stands. Preaching services were held at Beulah Memorial Baptist Church (now named Brownsville Beulah Baptist Church). Reverend Nelson conducted services for both congregations (black and white), when Brownsville's shared the church. Service was conducted in the morning for Beulah's congregation and the evening for Brownsville's.

A "brush harbor" was erected on the land purchased during the period of growth and separation. The land the present church is on, is recorded to have been bought on March 18, 1862. The members worshipped and held service faithfully under the brush harbor structure, thus, history continued to be made and the initial foundation set forth. Because limitations of space and format necessitated the need for even more land, additional land was purchased in April 1890.

Since the earlier days of the church beginnings, many events have occurred in the life of the church and its members. The church has been rebuilt, expanded several times, and

the latest remodeling consisted of renovation of the sanctuary after the ceiling collapsed in August 2005. The church underwent its first major renovation in 1968 under the leadership of Reverend L.M. Robinson. With the renovation of the church came a number of other construction projects that ultimately enhanced the church and solidify it as a concrete fixture of spiritual guidance within the community. Among those additions were construction of a kitchen, a baptismal pool, a handicap accessible ramp, additional bathrooms, paving of the parking area, refinishing of the church pews, replacement of sanctuary windows, and completion of the Fellowship Hall.

Members of the Brownsville Missionary Baptist Church congregation are tirelessly committed to maintaining a solid foundation for spiritual growth within their church home and community. A number of church auxiliaries and committees have been established through the 146-year existence of the church, which includes the Benevolent committee, Brotherhood, Beautification, Bible Class, BTU (training of Christian values to the members that strengthen earthly lives), Cemetery, Mission Society, Praise Teams, and Brownsville Review.

During Brownsville's 146 years of existence, the church has been under the leadership of 21 pastors. Little is known of the lives of the earlier pastors, but the effectiveness of their work is evidenced by the fact that the church has survived and developed through the years. The most notable pastor was Reverend Eddie Gibson. Pastor Gibson' ministry is characterized by his gift of compassion and his concern for individual growth and for each member of the congregation. He faithfully served the church for 20 years. Currently Minister Stanley Garner serves as leader of this magnificent congregation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Brownsville Missionary Baptist Church in its commitment to remain grounded in the true traditions of the Baptist doctrine within the Bolton community.

HONORING MRS. BARBARA ANN FLANIGAN

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, a virtuous woman of God accepted her calling to serve in the Educational System; and

Whereas, Mrs. Barbara Ann Flanigan began her educational career in teaching thirty-seven (37) years ago, and this year she retires from teaching at Cedar Grove Elementary School in Ellenwood, Georgia, she has served the DeKalb County School District well and our community has been blessed through her service; and

Whereas, this phenomenal woman has shared her time and talents as a Teacher, Educator, and Motivator, giving the citizens of Georgia a person of great worth, a fearless leader, a devoted scholar, and a servant to all who want to advance the lives of our youth; and

Whereas, Mrs. Flanigan is formally retiring from her educational career today, she will continue to promote education because she is a cornerstone in our community that has enhanced the lives of thousands for the betterment of our District and Nation; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Mrs. Barbara Ann Flanigan on her retirement from the DeKalb County School District and to wish her well in her new endeavors; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim June 2, 2013 as Mrs. Barbara Ann Flanigan Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 2nd day of June, 2013.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. BILL FOSTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House to observe a moment of somber remembrance for the 12th anniversary of the September 11th attacks on the United States.

Twelve years ago, nearly 3,000 innocent men and women in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania perished when our nation suffered its worst terrorist attack in our history.

While together we have moved a decade beyond that tragedy, the memories of September 11th will forever be with us. All across the country, Americans are coming together for what has become a day of service and remembrance. As we take the time to reflect today, we are reminded that what unites us is far stronger than what divides us, and that the courage and perseverance of the American people should never be underestimated.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to not only join me in remembering those who lost their lives, but to also remember the many first responders, members of the military and ordinary citizens who answered the call of duty.

IN HONOR OF GLEN DOHERTY AND TYRONE WOODS

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, on the one year anniversary of the terrorist attack on our consulate in Benghazi, Libya, I rise to honor Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods, two former Navy SEALs that were killed during the attack.

Glen was born in Massachusetts and always had a sense of adventure. He became a pilot, and enjoyed skiing and whitewater rafting. His desire to serve his county led him to join the Navy and become a Navy SEAL, where he was part of the team that responded to the attack on the USS *Cole*. Several years later, Glen fought in Iraq, earning the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal with Combat Distinguishing Device.

Tyrone grew up in Oregon and was the father of three children. After high school he joined the Navy with the goal of becoming a SEAL. During his first attempt at SEAL training, Tyrone suffered an injury, but his perseverance led him to try again, and he earned his trident in 1991. During his 20 years of service in the Navy, Tyrone participated in Operations in Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan, where his bravery earned him the Bronze Star with combat "V" device.

After both men left the military, they continued to serve their county by protecting Americans serving overseas. On night of September 11th, 2012, our consulate in Benghazi, Libya, was under siege by terrorists. As the coordinated attack unfolded, Glen and Tyrone exposed themselves to enemy fire as they engaged attackers that were armed with guns, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades. Their ultimate sacrifice saved the lives of numerous American personnel that were rescued and safely returned to their families. Despite their brave actions, Glen and Tyrone's heroism and sacrifice has not been recognized through a formal awards process.

In recognition of their sacrifice, I have introduced H.R. 1186, which would award Glen and Tyrone the Congressional Gold Medal. As we remember those that we lost on that tragic day in Benghazi, we must not forget the heroic acts and selfless courage displayed by Glen Doherty and Tyrone Woods.

HONORING NICHOLETTE P. STEFFES

HON. E. SCOTT RIGELL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. RIGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a first for Accomack County, Virginia, in the 2nd Congressional District which I am honored to represent. On August 4, 2013, the Accomack County Department of Public Safety promoted Fire Medic II Nicholette P. Steffes, to the rank of Fire/EMS Captain, the first female Captain ever in the service of Accomack County. Nicholette joined the Department of Public Safety in 2007 as a recruit fire medic, another first for Accomack County, and after completing her fire training at the Eastern Shore Regional Fire Training Center, and earning her EMT basic certificate, Nicholette began her service as a Fire Medic. After several years of intensive training and course study, much of this on her own time, Nicholette completed her National and Virginia certification as a Paramedic in 2012.

Mr. Speaker, the Accomack Director of Public Safety, Mr. Jeff Terwilliger, should be commended for his leadership and dedication for providing Accomack County with a first class and effective Department of Public Safety. Nicholette is to be congratulated for her hard work, dedication, and achievements in the service to the residents of Accomack County. I am proud to represent the dedicated men and women of the Department of Public Safety, Accomack County Virginia, whose motto is "Together We Make a Difference."

HONORING MOUNT OLIVE MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an irreplaceably important architecture of worship in the town of Bolton, Mississippi. For 143 years, the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church has served as a beacon of spiritual light for so many in the community.

The beginnings of Mount Olive were formed through a coordinated effort among a group of God-fearing, Christian individuals who regularly gathered to conduct Sunday worship service beneath a small bush harbor in the late 1800s. The group subsequently established the Forkey Hill Missionary Baptist Church, located at the intersection of Mount Olive Road and Joe Hall Road. In 1883, the congregation decided to move and build a new sanctuary; in doing so, the church was renamed to Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church.

In order to finance the construction of the new sanctuary, Brother John H. Jones and his wife, Earnestine Jones, allowed the church to use their home as collateral to have the new church built. Once financing was achieved, the church was built and continued to grow in number. One notable pastoral leader was Reverend Augustus Harper. Under his leadership, the church became debt-free by completing the terms and payments on the mortgage for the sanctuary in November 1971. The church also purchased 8 acres of prime farmland from Sister Alma Reuben and family, of which 2 of the acres were designated for the church cemetery and 3 acres were designated for the church parking lot. Through additional contributions made from Sister Reuben, the church was also able to construct the first lighted outdoor recreational facility for children of the community.

The construction and establishment of the Mount Olive community park encouraged other members of the congregation to spearhead the church's first athletic program, softball, and baseball teams. With so many positive advancements occurring within the congregation and the community, the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church saw it necessary to construct a larger sanctuary to accommodate the growing membership. By September 2010, the membership performed a ribbon cutting ceremony, officially opening the new sanctuary.

In addition to acquiring a new sanctuary, the church was blessed with many other new amenities from members of the congregation, including a new refrigerator, a new stove, cabinets, dishes, a hot water tank, and a kitchen vent. Amongst all of the additions and changes came a revelation that Reverend Harper would honorably resign as pastor of Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church in 2002. The following year, Reverend Wayne C. Moore became pastor and established numerous new ministries and goals for the church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church for being an inspiration for change, growth, and unwavering spiritual unity for its congregational members and local community.

RECOGNIZING MS. PATRICIA PARKER

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, A virtuous woman of God accepted her calling to serve in the Educational System; and

Whereas, Ms. Patricia Parker began her educational career in teaching thirty-eight (38) years ago, and this year she retires from teaching at Dunaire Elementary School in Stone Mountain, Georgia, she has served the DeKalb County School District well and our community has been blessed through her service; and

Whereas, this phenomenal woman has shared her time and talents as a Teacher, Educator and Motivator, giving the citizens of Georgia a person of great worth, a fearless leader, a devoted scholar and a servant to all who want to advance the lives of our youth; and

Whereas, Ms. Parker is formally retiring from her educational career today, she will continue to promote education because she is a cornerstone in our community that has enhanced the lives of thousands for the betterment of our District and Nation; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Ms. Patricia Parker on her retirement from the DeKalb County School District and to wish her well in her new endeavors; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim May 21, 2013 as Ms. Patricia Parker Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 21st day of May, 2013.

HONORING WOODY HUNT

HON. BETO O'ROURKE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. O'ROURKE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor distinguished El Pasoan Woody Hunt as the recipient of the Ysleta High School "2012–13 Outstanding-Ex Award," which recognizes exceptional school alumni. Mr. Hunt has earned this distinction through a lifetime of serving the El Paso community in his roles as a successful business leader, tireless education advocate, and generous community servant.

Mr. Hunt, a fourth generation El Pasoan, graduated from Ysleta High School in 1962 and earned his Bachelor's Degree in Finance from the University of Texas at Austin (1967). He received his MBA in Finance from UT Austin (1970) and later earned his MA in Management from the Drucker School of Management in Claremont, California (1986).

Mr. Hunt began his career by returning to El Paso to work for the family business, which he eventually grew into one of the nation's leading construction and development companies. As Chairman and CEO of Hunt Companies, Inc., Mr. Hunt manages more than $13 billion in assets focused on the key areas of public-private partnerships, community development, real asset investment management and multifamily housing. Mr. Hunt uses his business expertise as a board member of numerous business and leadership nonprofits in El Paso.

Beyond his notable business achievements, Mr. Hunt has been a particularly effective higher education advocate. He understands that access to college is essential to growing our middle class and ensuring that all Americans have an opportunity to succeed. Mr. Hunt is a board member of several national, statewide and local education organizations focused on college access, including Complete College America; the College for All Texans Foundation; and the Development Boards of the University. of Texas at El Paso and the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center at El Paso. He previously served as the Vice-Chairman of the University of Texas System Board of Regents. This work allows him to focus on closing achievement gaps and increasing opportunity for traditionally underrepresented students. He is one of the first people I call when issues of higher education are before Congress.

Mr. Hunt is also passionate about promoting quality and accessible healthcare. He is the founding Chairman and current board member of the Medical Centers of Americas Foundation in El Paso; a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center in Houston; and was the Chairman of the Paso del Norte Health Foundation.

Mr. Hunt serves as Chairman of the Hunt Family Foundation, which he and his wife Gayle established in 1987. The El Paso community continues to be enriched by Woody Hunt's legacy of leadership, integrity and generosity. I thank Mr. Hunt for his commitment to improving the quality of life for everyone in El Paso, and in particular for his tireless efforts to ensure young people in our community have access to excellent educational opportunities.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 10, 2013, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: on rollcall No. 452, "yea."

HONORING DR. LARRY RIDLEY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, legendary jazz artist Dr. Larry Ridley will be honored this year by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF) at the Jazz Issue Forum and Concert that will take place during the 43rd Annual Legislative Conference (ALC). Dr. Ridley, an internationally renowned bassist/composer/bandleader/educator, will also perform at the concert, which will take place on Thursday, September 19, 2013, at the Walter E. Washington Convention Center, in Washington, D.C. Dr. Ridley will receive the 2013

CBCF ALC Jazz Legacy Award for his contributions to jazz and world culture.

Hugh Wyatt of the New York Daily News described Dr. Ridley as a ''master bassist'' and a ''musician's musician.'' He has been one of the most in-demand bassists of the past six decades, performing with over 150 artists including Wes Montgomery, Carmen McRae, Freddie Hubbard, Thelonious Monk, David Baker, Dizzy Gillespie, Marvin Gaye, Tammi Terrell, and Alicia Keys. Ridley has also recorded over 50 sessions as a sideman. His recordings as a leader include Other Voices and Live at Rutgers University (with the Jazz Legacy Ensemble), and Sum of the Parts.

Dr. Ridley served as Chairman, Music Department, Livingston College of Rutgers University, 1972–1980; Professor of Music, Rutgers University, 1972–1999, and has served as Professor Emeritus at Rutgers, beginning in 1999. He has served as Artist-in-Residence at a number of colleges, universities and institutions including Southern University, College of the Virgin Islands, University of Natal-Durban and the Schomburg Center/New York Public Library, where he has been in residence since 1993.

Dr. Ridley's numerous honors and awards include the Mid-Atlantic Arts Foundation's Living Legacy Jazz Award (1997), Howard University's Benny Golson Award (2001) and the Don Redman Society's Don Redman Heritage Award (2011). He has also been inducted into The International Association of Jazz Educators Hall of Fame (1998); Down Beat Magazine's Jazz Education Hall of Fame (1999) and received the Rutgers University/Livingston College Legacy Award (2011).

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Larry Ridley is a living jazz treasure and I urge all members to join me in commending him for his magnificent contributions as an artist and educator.

HONORING ANDERSON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Anderson United Methodist Church Jackson, Mississippi.

Anderson United Methodist Church began as a mission in 1914 under the leadership of local ministers from the Central and Pratt Methodist Episcopal Churches. One of the ministers, the late Rev. R. L. Pickens, then pastor of Central, helped organize the Cloverleaf Methodist Episcopal Mission. During the 1920s, the first group of members met at the home of William Harper on Woodrow Wilson Avenue where they worshiped until a specific location was secured.

By 1928, a temporary house of worship for the Mission had been obtained, an old abandoned store on Whitfield Mill Road, (now Martin Luther King Dr.). In 1936, a lot on Spring Street was purchased, and the first church building was constructed. It was named for the Rev. R. L. Anderson the first conference appointed minister. Rev. Anderson died in 1930. The Rev. I. R. Kersh, Sr., was the pastor at the time Anderson Chapel, as it was known then, was constructed. During the next fifty-five years, the following ministers Pastored Anderson Chapel: Reverends J.C. Bell, Golden Price, S.L. Webb, W.J. Eubanks, N.W. Ross, R.D. Gerald, Whalon Blackmon, T.S. Davis, A.L. Holland, F.P. Leonard, C.P. Payne, H.C. Clay, Sr., and John L. Baker.

In September 1952, under the leadership of Rev. Blackmon, a new structure was built on Page Street and given the name Anderson Memorial. In 1968, under C.P. Payne, Anderson Memorial became Anderson United Methodist Church. In 1972, during the tenure of Rev. Clay, the white and black United Methodist conference merged into one conference. In 1985, Rev. Jeffrey A. Stallworth was appointed pastor at Anderson. It was under his leadership that the church moved to 485 West Northside Drive.

Because of the tremendous growth, Anderson relocated to 1–220 at Hanging Moss Road in November, 1994. At this time, membership was over 1,600. After being at this location for only two years, in December 1996 the membership at Anderson surpassed the 3,000 mark.

In June 2002, the Reverend Joe W. May became Pastor of Anderson United Methodist Church. As membership continue to rise, Anderson United Methodist Church works diligently to provide a friendly worship atmosphere.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Anderson United Methodist Church.

HONORING DR. BENNIE PENNINGTON

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, a tenacious man of God accepted his calling to serve in the Educational System; and

Whereas, Dr. Bennie Pennington began his educational career in teaching thirty (30) years ago and this year he retires from teaching at Dunaire Elementary School in Stone Mountain, Georgia, he has served the DeKalb County School District well and our community has been blessed through his service; and

Whereas, this remarkable man has shared his time and talents as a Teacher, Educator and Motivator, giving the citizens of Georgia a person of great worth, a fearless leader, a devoted scholar and a servant to all who want to advance the lives of our youth; and

Whereas, Dr. Pennington is formally retiring from his educational career today, he will continue to promote education because he is a cornerstone in our community that has enhanced the lives of thousands for the betterment of our District and Nation; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Dr. Bennie Pennington on his retirement from the DeKalb County School District and to wish him well in his new endeavors; now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim May 21, 2013 as Dr. Bennie Pennington Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 21st day of May, 2013.

CONGRATULATING THE BENSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THEIR STRAIGHT A REPORT CARD

HON. RON BARBER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. BARBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Benson Unified School District on the high honor of being named Arizona's top performing school district.

The Benson School District serves 1200 students in the community of Benson as well as other areas across San Pedro Valley. Their mission is to provide a safe and welcoming learning community that prepares students to be competitive and productive citizens.

The success of Benson Schools comes after years of commitment to proven instructional practices and a strong academic curriculum for their students. This dedication has led to the accolades we celebrate today.

This distinguished recognition is testament to the hard work and dedication Superintendent David Woodall, the school board, and the dedicated staff and teachers of the district. I am proud to represent these outstanding schools in Congress.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHIEF KENNETH BROOKER

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the illustrious career of Chief Kenneth Brooker of the Flower Mound Police Department as he retires after 40 years of committed service in law enforcement. Over his past 30 years with the Flower Mound Police Department, Chief Brooker has advanced from Patrol Officer to Chief of Police, a leadership position he has held since 1999.

During his tenure, as the Town of Flower Mound's population has grown from 4,400 to over 62,000, Chief Brooker has capably overseen the expansion of the police force in accordance with the town's needs. In addition to the growing from 13 employees on staff to its current 86 sworn officers and 82 civilians, the Flower Mound Police Department has achieved accreditation through the Commission on the Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, developed a SWAT team, Citizen's Patrol, Chaplain Corps, School Crossing Guard Program and Junior Police Academy.

Under Chief Brooker's direction, the Flower Mound Police Department has been honored nationally for well-designed police vehicles and was recognized as a Webber Seavey Award for Quality in Law Enforcement finalist by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Town of Flower Mound has been repeatedly recognized as one of the safest cities in Texas, a phenomenal and challenging feat.

Chief Brooker's legacy of honorable service, diligence to duty and inspired leadership will continue to positively influence the Town of Flower Mound and the police department he has supervised over the past 14 years. It is

my privilege to commend Flower Mound Police Chief Kenneth Brooker and wish him well in his retirement and to represent the Town of Flower Mound in the U.S. House of Representatives.

HONORING PEARL STREET AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Pearl Street African Methodist Episcopal Church in Jackson, Mississippi. In 1865, Reverend Thomas W. Stringer organized Pearl Street African Methodist Episcopal Church. The first church was known as Foley Chapel, and Reverend Stringer served as pastor until Reverend James Ellsworth was appointed as pastor. The church was located on the corner of Clifton and Pearl Streets. About seventeen pastors served the church in its initial edifice, including Reverend Hugh Miller Foley, the pastor for whom Foley Chapel was named.

In 1898, Reverend James E. Carter, who had served as president of Shorter College in Arkansas, came to Mississippi and was assigned in 1899 as pastor. Under Reverend Carter's leadership, the name of the church was changed to Pearl Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, and a new edifice was built in 1902. The newly built church was on the corner of Clifton and Pearl Streets. Foley Chapel remained on the property as Foley Hall.

In 1956, Bishop W. W. Wright appointed Reverend G. R. Haughton to Pearl Street A.M.E. Church as pastor. During his pastorate, the city requested the property at Clifton and Pearl Streets for opening a new street. Reverend Haughton immediately focused members' attention on building Greater Pearl Street African Methodist Episcopal Church in another location at 925 West Pearl Street. A home at 1051 Deer Park Street was purchased for the new parsonage. Members began use of the new church in April 1961, and it was dedicated on April 30, 1961. Successors to Reverend G. R. Haughton include the following: Reverend Dr. George A. Sewell (1965–1967) and Reverend William Portis (1967–1974).

In October 1974, Reverend Thomas Benjamin Brown, Jr. was appointed as pastor of Pearl Street. He served as pastor for eight years. In 1976, during Reverend Brown's leadership of the church, the trustees purchased additional property around the church at 925 West Pearl Street. Also, the church sold the parsonage on Deer Park Street and purchased a home at 219 Claiborne Street as the new parsonage. Four years later, Reverend Brown kicked off his campaign for Bishopric on May 24, 1980 in his native Greenwood, Mississippi. Two years following the kick-off campaign, Bishop Cummings determined that perhaps Reverend Brown stood a better chance of winning the Bishopric if he were to run for the Bishop serving as pastor of Union Bethel, New Pearl Street. So in November 1982, Bishop Frank Curtis sent Reverend Brown to New Orleans as pastor of Union Bethel, and he sent Union Bethel's pastor, Reverend Lorenzo G. Clarke to Pearl Street. Reverend Clarke was pastor of Pearl Street from November 1982–October 1985.

At the General Conference 1984, Bishop Donald George Kenneth Ming was assigned to the Eighth Episcopal District Bishop Ming appointed Reverend Johnny Barbour, Jr. as pastor of Pearl Street A.M.E. Church in October 1985. Reverend Barbour, Pearl Street's longest serving pastor, remained as pastor for 15 years. In 1987, under Reverend Barbour's spiritual leadership, the church moved from 925 West Pearl Street into a church edifice at 2519 Robinson Street (valued at 3.5 million dollars). During this same year, 1987, Mrs. Ruth Roseman Dease, dedicated church historiographer from 1958–1987. Shirley Hopkins Davis was privileged and honored to have worked with Mrs. Dease in typing the history, which she so competently recorded on a weekly basis. Following Mrs. Dease's death, Reverend Barbour appointed Ms. L'Dina Robinson as church historiographer.

Ten years following the purchase of the edifice at 2519 Robinson Street (1997), Reverend Johnny Barbour, Jr. and the officers and members burned the mortgage. The presiding bishop then was the Rt. Reverend Richard Allen Chappelle, Sr. Since the church has been purchased under Rt. Reverend Donald G. K. Ming's bishopric, Reverend Barbour invited Bishop Ming back to preach at the Mortgage Burning. Bishop Chappelle conducted the Mortgage Burning ceremony. Reverend Barbour had announced his candidacy for Secretary-Treasurer of the A.M.E. Sunday School Union at the General Conference 1996. So, he was campaigning for the office during this time. He remained pastor of progressive Pearl Street for several months after he was elected to the office at the General Conference 2000, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

During the General Conference 2000, the 8th Episcopal District was assigned Bishop Cornal Garnett Henning, Sr. whose father, Reverend H. W. Henning, had served as pastor of Pearl Street from 1940–41. Bishop Henning asked Reverend Barbour to remain pastor of Pearl Street until Planning Meeting in December 2000, and Reverend Barbour remained as pastor while carrying on his new General Officer position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Sunday School Union.

On December 2, 2000 the Rt. Reverend C. Garnett Henning, Sr. appointed the Reverend Dr. Samuel Boyd, Sr. as pastor of Pearl Street African Methodist Episcopal Church. Reverend Boyd had served as pastor of Historic St. James A.M.E. Church, New Orleans, LA for ten years. He preached as pastor of Pearl Street on December 3, 2000.

Pearl Street has a rich history of growth and development as a church family and community supporter. After 136 years, the church remains a stronghold and a source of spiritual empowerment for its members and the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Pearl Street African Methodist Episcopal Church.

RECOGNIZING MR. VAL ARCHER

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, a cool, calm, collected and very tenacious man, Mr. Val Archer was born April 13, 1929, raised in Chicago, Illinois and now resides in Conyers, Georgia; and

Whereas, during WWII at the tender age of 15, and even in the face of segregation and discrimination, out of a strong sense of patriotism and love of country, he answered the call to service in the U.S. military; and

Whereas, Mr. Archer served honorably in the U.S. Army Air Corps, the United States Air Force and as a member of the renowned Tuskegee Airmen, a unit with a strong sense of honor and duty who performed with great precision in combating the enemy in the European theater; and

Whereas, he saw active duty in Korea, Japan, Guam, the Marshall Islands and Europe where he was always proud of the performance of his fellow Tuskegee Airmen who proved beyond a doubt that they were there to excel; and

Whereas, he served with great distinction as the President of the Atlanta Chapter of the Tuskegee Airmen, Inc and he is the recipient of The Congressional Gold Medal, the nation's highest civilian honor; and

Whereas, this model citizen continues sharing his time, talents and great wisdom with young people urging them to not drift or follow the crowd, to get an education, practice self-respect, integrity and responsibility to themselves, their family and their country; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize Mr. Val Archer for his outstanding leadership and service to the citizens in the 4th District, the state of Georgia and the nation; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim May 18, 2013 as Mr. Val Archer Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 18th day of May, 2013.

HONORING THE ROTARY CLUB OF JOLIET

HON. BILL FOSTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Rotary Club of Joliet for selflessly working for 100 years to improve communities in Illinois. The organization's motto of "Service Above Self" inspires its members to provide humanitarian service, encourage high ethical standards, and promote good will in the world. The Joliet Rotary Club has over 130 members and is part of Rotary International. It was established in 1910 as the Study Club, and it became the first Rotary club in a city with less than 75,000 residents.

Joliet Rotarians learned the best practices of service, and went on to help establish new Rotary clubs in surrounding communities over the next decades. They participated in the

foundation of the Joliet Chamber of Commerce, the conservation of Higginbotham Woods, and collecting shoes and supplies for World War I soldiers. They have always been instrumental in providing financial assistance for groups and foundations in their call to community service.

The Guiding Principles of Rotary capture important and admirable values for our community. The principles state: "The object of Rotary is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster: first, the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; second, high ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying of each Rotarian's occupation as an opportunity to serve society; third, the application of the ideal of service in each Rotarian's personal, business and community life; fourth, the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world of fellowship of business and professional persons united in the ideal of service."

Rotary International founder Paul P. Harris said it best, "Rotary brings men differing in social status, religious beliefs and nationality together in order that they may be more intelligible to each other and therefore more sympathetic and friendly." If we all follow this model, we will leave our community and our world a much better place.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Rotary Club of Joliet, not only for its longevity, but also for its dedication to service of our fellow man. I commend the club's continued dedication to making the world around us a better place for all.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ED PERLMUTTER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, on August 2, 2013 I was not present to vote on the Motion to Recommit and Final Passage of H.R. 2009—the "Keep the IRS Off Your Health Care Act of 2013." I want to inform you that if present I would have voted: "aye" on the Motion to Recommit to H.R. 2009; and "nay" on Final Passage of H.R. 2009.

The legislation prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury, or any delegate of the Secretary, from implementing or enforcing any provisions of or amendments made by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

This bill marks the 40th time House Republicans have brought forth legislation seeking to repeal, obstruct and undermine the Affordable Care Act. It is time for Congress to focus on legislation that strengthens the middle-class, creates jobs and grows the economy.

IN HONOR OF RESCUE 5 AND THE 78 FALLEN FIREFIGHTERS OF 9/11

HON. MICHAEL G. GRIMM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following.

Staten Island Strong "Go Together, Stay Together" in honor of Rescue 5 and the 78 fallen firefighters of 9/11 and their families.

F/F Faustino Apostle, Jr., Battallion 2, F/F Louis Arena, Ladder 5, A/C Gerald Barbera, C.W.C, F/F Arthur Barry, Ladder 15, F/F John P. Bergan, Rescue 5, F/F Paul Beyer, Engine 6, F/F Brian Bilcher, Squad 1, F/F Carl Bini, Rescue 5, F/F Greg Buck, Engine 201, F/F Salvatore Calabro, Ladder 101, F/F Michael Cammarata, Ladder 11, F/F Brian Cannizzaro, Ladder 101, F/F Peter Carroll, Squad 1, F/F John Chipura, Engine 219, F/F Michael Clarke, Ladder 2.

F/F Reuben Correa, Engine 74, F/F Robert Curatolo, Ladder 16, Lt. Edward Darti, Squad 1, F/F Michael D'Auria, Engine 40, F/F Scott Davidson, Ladder 118, F/F Edward Day, Ladder 11, F/F George Dipasquale, Ladder 2, Capt. Martin Egan, Jr., Division 1, F/F Francis Esposito, Engine 235, Lt. Michael Esposito, Squad 1, Capt. Joseph Farley, Division 1, F/F Michael Fiori, Rescue 5, F/F Andre Fletcher, Rescue 5, Lt. Michael Fodor, Ladder 21, F/F Gary Geidel, Rescue 5.

F/F James Giberson, Ladder 35, F/F Jeffrey Giordano, Ladder 3, F/F James Gray, Ladder 20, B/C Joseph Grzelak, Battalion 48, Lt. Joseph Gullickson, Ladder 101, F/F Sean Hanley, Ladder 20, F/F Thomas Hannifin, Ladder 5, Lt. Harvey Harrell, Rescue 5, F/F Jonathan Hohmann, HazMat, BC Charles Kasper, Special OPS CD., F/F David LaForge, Ladder 20, F/F Robert Lane, Engine 55, F/F Neal Leavy, Engine 217, F/F Daniel Libretti, Rescue 2, F/F Joseph Maffeo, Ladder 101.

Lt. Charles Margiotta, Rescue 5, Lt. Peter Martin, Rescue 2, F/F Joseph Mascalli, Rescue 5, F/F John McAvoy, Ladder 3, F/F Timothy McSweeney, Ladder 3, F/F Douglas Miller, Rescue 5, F/F Henry Miller, Jr., Ladder 105, Capt. Louis Modiferri, Rescue 5, F/F Christopher Mozzillo, Engine 55, F/F Joseph Ogren, Ladder 3, F/F Patrick O'Keefe, Rescue 1, F/F Jeffrey Olsen, Engine 10, F/F Eric Olsen, Ladder 15, F/F Jeffrey Palazzo, Rescue 5, F/F Paul Pisani, Engine 10.

Lt. Glenn Perry, Battalion 12, Lt. Philip Petti, Battalion 7, Lt. Michael Quilty, Ladder 11, F/F Louis Ragaglia, Engine 54, F/F Nicholas Rossomando, Rescue 5, F/F Thomas Sabella, Ladder 13, F/F John Santore, Ladder 5, F/F John Schardt, Engine 201, F/F Stephen Siller, Squad 1, F/F Jeffrey Stark, Engine 230,

STATEN ISLAND STRONG

(By Albert Carey Caswell)

All in these,
Our darkest of all hours!
Will we so find the strength,
to somehow overcome,
the power?
To go so courageously forth,
to shine and not to cower!
While, all there but in the face death!
While, putting our own lives all at risk to others bless!
To so show the world of faith's true power!
And become Angels,
all because of these our last and most finest of all hours!
And how will our loved ones so find the strength?
To so accept God's Will,
knowing what their loss has meant?
As all around them such heartache towers!
As their tears roll down their chins,
all throughout the coming years and hours!
And how will they so find the grace,
to wipe all those tears from their face?
And start again with hearts of courage full so breaking then!
With the kind of pain that only heaven heals, so ends!
As upon bended knee,
as all across this Nation we now so pray for them!
As we so ask our Lord to help them find the strength!
Because strength cannot so be measured in girth and power!
Or muscle mass acquired,
while working out in a gym for hours!
But from rather what so comes from heart within!
For the greatest of all strength so comes. . .
With the kind strength,
that lets one run up those steps into the face of hell!
And let's their love ones hearts so mend,
as each new day in such heartache they so dwell!
All in the shadow of America's Liberty. . .
All in this Empire State for all to see. . .
But lies such a magnificent community. . .
An island to its self which greaves,
as to all hearts now so speaks!
So speaks of faith and courage and dignity!
Of an Island made of Staten Steel which breathes!
Of blue collar workers,
just trying to live That Great American Dream!
Of such strength and courage,
a monument to all the world to be!
Of such heroic hearts which beat!
Who against all odds would succeed!
And would not wave,
as why up to heaven they so rose Godspeed!
All because of the greatest of all gifts they gave!
Who with such Strength In Honor so behaved!
Who on 9/11 so taught you and me!
Just how truly great a heart can be!
Because, all in the moments of our lives. . .
When, who lives and who so dies...
When, it all so depends upon you, relies!
Will we so with our hearts of courage full,
rush in to shine bright like a jewel?
To over evil to so rule!
To make a difference with it all!
To save life,
while Standing Strong!
While, Standing Tall!
Leaving the Angels in such awe!
Would we be so willing to pay such a price?
With these,
our own most precious of all lives?
All with such selfless sacrifice!
Bringing tears to our Lord's eyes!
People, who in one another so believed!
You go! I go!
As all into that face of death together, WE!
"GO TOGETHER, STAY TOGETHER",
was but their most heroic creed!
And all of those most heroic families!
Who so lived with all of that worry. . .
As each new morning off to work they'd leave!
Who so faced death, To So Rescue Me!
Such fine Men and Women of humanity!
Who Stood Staten Island Strong,
to be all that they could be!
Who all in that moment of truth,
so showed us how Angels are so conceived!
When, their fine hearts. . .
just like a song would speak!
Living by such a most selfless creed!
All but To Rescue Me!
Armed with such brave hearts which no longer beat!
Who all out upon war wagons came rushing these,

jumping up upon them to death to cheat!
As it was one for all,
and all for one!
You go. . . I go!
A band of brothers so willing to die and bleed!
Who upon each other so relied,
the need!
For they were some of America's greatest ones!
Whose families are our Nation's quiet heroes and heroines!
As no new day is so promised to anyone!
And on 9/11 as their day begun,
just like all those others, had each one. . .
For on this day of days they all stood Staten Island Strong!
As each and everyone could so be counted on!
Armed but with such Gotham Hearts,
to which belonged!
As why now up in Heaven they are Angels all among!
To watch over us from dust to dawn!
Rescue 5 and these Fire Fighters,
up on a pedestal so belong!
''GO TOGETHER, STAY TOGETHER''
Just like a Psalm!
As you rushed up while others rushed down!
As you rushed in while others rushed out!
While, the face of death you stared down!
With each new most heroic step,
closer to Heaven your soul was swept!
As you gave all,
That Last Full Measure,
would accept!
So many heroes from that Island died that day!
Standing Staten Island Strong in every way,
as all of their fine lives they gave!
Heroes come all in such shapes and sizes!
But it's what's within their hearts which so comprises!
Who they are!
That which so lives on bright like a star!
And for all of those families,
Husbands and Wives who now so weep!
And for all of those children without Mom's and Dad's,
whose pain now mounts so ever deep!
And all of those Brothers and Sisters,
who in your arms your best friends can't keep!
Could we just as your loved ones such courage speak?
To a place where only hearts of courage beat!
And be Stand Staten Island Strong,
as once had all of these!
And as you lay your heads down to rest, to sleep!
In Staten Island there comes a gentle rain,
so very deep. . .
As it's your loved ones tears,
from up in Heaven to so ease. . .
To so ease your pain as you weep. . .
Until one fine day up Heaven you'll all so meet. . .
And you won't have to cry no more!
So hush little baby don't you cry,
one day up in Heaven you will look into your parent's eyes!
And you will hear them on the wind,
and when you wake feel them again and again. . .
And remember my child,
on the day you were born,
their greatest wish so formed. . .
Was for you to have a happy life,
to live on...
So make your parents dreams come true,
and somehow carry on. . .
Goodness!
Evil!
Darkness!
Light!
Those brave hearts who evil must fight!
Who bring their light!
Were but all of those who fought that fight!
Who Stood Staten Island Strong with all their might!
And in the shadow of America's Liberty. . .
All in this The Empire State for all to see. . .
But lies such a magnificent community. . .
An island who out to all hearts now so speaks!
That which stands even stronger this day indeed!
All because of them, these!
Who so showed us all how to so live and die,
and how to grieve!
As they Stood Staten Island Strong,
for their families and what they believed!
For We Will Never Forget,
Never.., all of these!
And The Greatest Strength,
all within a heart so beats!
All in this most heroic community,
which sits in the shadow of Liberty!
Amen!

HONORING AALIYAH COLE

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ms. Aaliyah Cole, a dedicated student, who is making a difference in her community.

On a crisp winter day in December of 1994, Aaliyah Cole was born to Biven and Beatrice Cole. She grew quickly both physically and intellectually. At the age of two, she was able to read children's books on her own. In September of 1999, her little brother, Biven Cole Jr., was born. They grew together as siblings and companions. As a young girl she began to set her sights high on accomplishing things bigger than herself. She was motivated, determined, and driven to make a difference and dream big.

Throughout her years in school, Aaliyah has maintained exceptional academic records backed by outstanding leadership roles and giving dynamic service to her community. In the second grade, she wanted to be the Valedictorian of her graduating class and she accomplished that. She has held three state officer positions—State President, State Secretary, and State Treasurer-in the Technology Student Association and she is also the current chairman of her high school yearbook committee. She received several leadership awards for her leadership abilities.

Aaliyah has served her community, since she was a little girl, whether it was recycling plastics and aluminums, hosting voter registration drives, or visiting the community nursing home, she has always found urgency in making a difference in the world and in people's lives.

In March of 2011, Aaliyah launched her very own organization by the name of Team M.A.W.M.A.C. (Make a Wave, Make a Change), an organization designed to raise awareness about the many things that plague communities around the world. With this organization, she held a Teens for Jeans drive which helped her school to collect 152 pairs of blue jeans to donate to homeless teens around the world. They also plan to cultivate her school flower beds on Earth Day this April, 2013.

Upon completing high school, Aaliyah plans to further pursue her dream of making a difference by attending either the University of Southern Mississippi or Xavier University of Louisiana. There she will pursue a degree in Biochemistry/Pre-Medicine, to later attend medical school and become a licensed Pediatric Neurologist. She also plans to open her own private practice. During her career, she plans to help rebuild the Jefferson County community by renovating their schools and seek businesses to invest the area. She also dreams about creating a scholarship program that will give African American students in underprivileged communities like her hometown greater funds to assist students with paying for college.

Aaliyah likes to live by this motto: ''When you have big dreams don't listen to what nobody says that is trying to turn you away. When you have big dreams, keep your eyes on the prize and don't fall by the wayside; reach for the sky.''

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing a talented student, Ms. Aaliyah Cole, for her zeal in actively making a difference in her community.

HONORING THE WAY, THE TRUTH AND THE LIFE CHRISTIAN CENTER, INC.

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, today we celebrate leadership, service and a ministry that for the past thirty one years has enhanced our district, our state, our country and the world; and

Whereas, Apostle Ulysses Tuff and Pastor Deborah Tuff are today celebrating thirty one years as spiritual leaders and servants of God at the church of their founding, The Way, The Truth and The Life Christian Center; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious man of God, Apostle Ulysses Tuff and this phenomenal virtuous woman of God, Pastor Deborah Tuff are instruments of God who give hope to the hopeless, feed the needy and empower our community by preaching the gospel, teaching the gospel and living the gospel; and

Whereas, the members of The Way, The Truth and The Life Christian Center continue to uplift and inspire others, through outreach ministries, The Giver of Life Mission School, The Giver of Life Christian Academy, The Giver of Life Institute of Ministerial Training, and The Giver of Life Ministerial Association; and

Whereas, The Way, The Truth and The Life Christian Center has produced many spiritual warriors, people of compassion, people of great courage, fearless leaders and servants to all, but most of all visionaries who have shared not only with their Church, but with our district, our nation and the world; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize The Way, The Truth and The Life Christian Center, Inc., on their 31st Anniversary and for their distinguished leadership and service to humanity; now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim August 25, 2013 as

The Way, The Truth and The Life Christian Center, Inc., Day in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia.

Proclaimed, this 25th day of August, 2013.

TRIBUTE TO SHERRY BARBARA SHAPIRO

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sherry Barbara Shapiro on her retirement following 40 years of extraordinary federal service.

Ms. Shapiro began her federal service in July, 1973 working for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, which later became the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA).

In 1975, she left ARBA to join the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress as a government and law bibliographer. In this position, prior to the wide availability of commercial and academic electronic databases, Sherry indexed and abstracted thousands of articles to serve as authoritative resources for public policy makers conducting congressional business

Working collaboratively with the Government Printing Office each year for many years, Sherry coordinated CRS's compilation of materials to support the annual high school and college debate manuals.

Sherry's primary work assignment was to respond directly to Member and committee research requests related to foreign affairs, regional studies, and national defense. Sherry at the same time served the information needs of the analysts and senior specialists in CRS's Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. Her research supported the production of hundreds of CRS reports and CRS analyst testimony during her 40-year career.

During her tenure at CRS, she supported a number of congressional programs, among them democracy-building programs conducted by Members of Congress working on the Frost-Solomon Task Force, the House Democracy Assistance Commission, and later the House Democracy Partnership. Her knowledge of foreign affairs and regional studies made her the go-to person for information compiled for Congressional delegations to East Timor, Hungary, Mongolia, China, South Korea, and Indonesia. Sherry accompanied Commission members and staff on several congressional delegation trips to work with members of foreign legislatures. Her specialized knowledge and her genuine concern for the people of the countries she visited resulted in many lasting friendships, and the high regard in which Sherry was held by those she met provided enhanced opportunities for congressional delegations to learn a great deal from their experience of travel to these countries.

As Sherry supported and participated in congressional delegations, she also trained foreign parliamentary and government agency librarians and encouraged literacy in developing countries such as Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan. Whenever she traveled abroad, she expanded her efforts to reach students in fledgling democracies to share her knowledge of what it means to be a librarian in a functioning democracy.

While at CRS, Sherry also spent considerable time reviewing electronic resources and developing innovative ways to increase access to these resources by staff serving the information needs of the Congress.

Another important aspect of Sherry's work at CRS was her work as a mentor to new librarians. Her knowledge of federal librarianship and the work of the legislative branch allowed her to develop a new generation of librarians.

Sherry's dedication to her work at CRS was based on responding to each person she encountered with kindness and respect, fairness, and a willingness to go the extra mile to make sure each one had the tools and skills to locate the information needed to help develop legislation, answer constituent requests, or examine the critical issues of the day.

Outside of her many duties and responsibilities at CRS, Sherry not only raised five children with her husband John, but was actively involved in community activities. Sherry works tirelessly in our community of Alexandria. The Girl Scouts, the elderly and memory-impaired, a soup kitchen, an animal rescue organization, and others, all have benefitted from her determination to make our community better.

During my own time at CRS, I knew and worked with Sherry, and I look forward to continuing to work with her on projects that will benefit our community.

I congratulate Sherry, her husband John, and their children, Matt, Daniel, Emily, Lauren and Nora on this momentous occasion.

I personally thank her for 40 years of service to the United States Congress.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. DEREK JOHNSON

HON. JASON CHAFFETZ

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant and American hero who died tragically in the line of duty while protecting the city of Draper, Utah. In the early morning hours of September 1, 2013, 32-year-old police Sgt. Derek Johnson was ambushed while responding to a suspicious vehicle during the last few minutes of his graveyard shift. Never able to draw his own weapon or return fire, Sgt. Johnson died from multiple gunshot wounds shortly after the incident. We honor his lifelong commitment to the safety and security of his community.

Remembered as one of the hardest working officers in the Draper Police Department, Sgt. Johnson is a decorated officer who earned many awards for his efforts. Not only was he the 2012 Community Policing Officer of the Year, he also earned the Life Saving Award and Distinguished Service Award for his outstanding service. According to his family, he grew up wanting to be a police officer.

We honor the immeasurable personal sacrifice of Sgt. Johnson's family. He leaves behind his wife, Shante Sidwell Johnson and his six-year-old son Bensen Ray, who he called Little Buddy. His love for his family was obvious to all. We also recognize his mother, Laura, father, Randy, and four siblings: brothers Devin, Darin, and Dayson and his sister Desirae. The Johnson family has endured a terrible tragedy and made an extraordinary sacrifice to keep the community safe. We are forever thankful.

The streets of the United States of America stay safe because of the honorable and dedicated service of officers like Sgt. Derek Johnson. His loss will be keenly felt by all who knew him.

Today, I ask all Members of Congress to join me as we honor the life and legacy of Sgt. Derek Johnson, as well as each man and woman who risks life and limb to secure our communities. I also ask that we recognize the sacrifice and burdens their families endure in support of this great country. We owe them all our eternal gratitude.

HONORING MOUNT ZION MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable historical church, Mount Zion Missionary Baptist of Lambert, Mississippi and the great leadership it is under.

The New Mount Zion M. B. Church in Lambert, Mississippi was first organized in 1917 or 1918. It took on new life in 1923, when a small piece of land was purchased and a new church was built through donations made by members of the church. W. L. Morgan was the first pastor of the church.

Rev. Jossell was elected as pastor on Sunday, September 4, 1994. He preached his first sermon as pastor on September 18, 1994 and is still here. We are a full time Church on the move for Jesus.

After construction was completed, the first sermon in the new sanctuary was held on Sunday, December 3, 2006. The name of New Mt. Zion M. B. Church was officially changed back to Mount Zion M. B. Church on December 29, 2006. On April 30, 2008, the church parking lot was paved. In 2009, BTU (Baptist Training Union) and Evening Worship Service were instituted. In the spring of 2011, the recently constructed Family Life Center was used for a Red Cross Shelter to housed flood victims, and continues to be identified as a voluntary Red Cross shelter in the event of a natural disaster.

Mt. Zion M.B. Church outreach ministries is known for addressing the needs of the whole man through Parenting Classes, Healthy Marriage Seminars, Music Classes, Male Mentoring and Abstinence Education Programs. Mt. Zion also sponsors an annual Senior Citizen Christmas food bag giveaway that was expanded through efforts of the establishment of the Quitman County Community Revival. Currently plans are underway to collaborate with other churches in the Quitman County Community to host a "feed the hungry" drive where participants will receive free food for physical nourishment and spiritual food (the spoken word) to strengthen and empower the soul.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church for its dedication to serving our great country.

RECOGNIZING HILLCREST CHURCH OF CHRIST

HON. HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following Proclamation.

Whereas, since 1951, Hillcrest Church of Christ has been and continues to be a beacon of light in our district; and

Whereas, Bro. Richard L. Barclay, Senior Minister and the members of the Hillcrest Church of Christ family, today continue to uplift and inspire those in our district and beyond; and

Whereas, Hillcrest Church of Christ has been and continues to be a place where citizens are touched spiritually, mentally and physically through outreach ministries and community partnership to aid in building up the community; and

Whereas, this remarkable and tenacious Church of Christ has given hope to the hopeless, fed the needy and empowered our community by preaching the gospel, witnessing for the gospel and teaching the gospel; and

Whereas, Hillcrest Church of Christ has produced many spiritual elders, people of compassion, people of great courage, fearless leaders and servants to all, but most of all visionaries who have shared not only with their Church, but with our district and the world as they spread the gospel of Jesus Christ; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia has set aside this day to honor and recognize the Hillcrest Church of Christ family as they dedicate their new Church Sanctuary and for continued leadership and service to our District and the world; now therefore, I, HENRY C. "HANK" JOHNSON, Jr. do hereby proclaim August 25, 2013 as Hillcrest Church of Christ Day in the 4th Congressional District.

Proclaimed, this 25th day of August, 2013.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr Speaker, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 2013, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the thirty-four preceding years I have served in the Congress.

Assets:

Real Property:

Single family residence in City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at $1,378,823). Ratio of assessed to market value: 100% (Unencumbered)	$1,378,823.00
Condominium in Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered)	$134,700.00
Undivided 25/44ths interest in residence in Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of $1,370,700.	$778,806.82
Total Real Property	$2,292,329.82

3/31/13 Disclosure

Common & preferred stock	# of shares	$ per share	Value
Abbott Laboratories, Inc.	12200	35.32	430,904.00
AbbVie Inc.	12200	40.78	497,516.00
Alcatel-Lucent	135	1.33	179.55
Allstate Corporation	370	49.01	18,133.70
AT & T	7099.76991	36.69	260,490.56
JP Morgan Chase	4539	47.46	215,420.94
Benton County Mining Company	333	0.00	0.00
BP PLC	3604	42.35	152,629.40
Centerpoint Energy	300	23.96	7,188.00
Chenequa Country Club Realty Co.	1	0.00	0.00
Comcast	634	41.98	26,615.32
Darden Restaurants, Inc.	2160	51.68	111,628.80
Discover Financial Services	156	44.84	6,995.04
Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.	1250	83.65	104,562.50
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp.	1200	49.16	58,992.00
Eastman Chemical Co.	540	69.87	37,729.80
Eastman Kodak	1080	0.30	324.00
Exxon Mobil Corp.	9728	90.11	876,590.08
Frontier Comm.	504.616019	3.99	2,013.42
Gartner Inc.	651	54.41	35,420.91
General Electric Co.	15600	23.12	360,672.00
General Mills, Inc.	5760	49.31	284,025.60
NRG Energy (Formerly GenOn Energy)	28	26.49	741.72
Hospira	1220	32.83	40,052.60
Imation Corp.	99	3.82	378.18
Kellogg Corp.	3200	64.43	206,176.00
Merck & Co., Inc.	7303	44.20	322,792.60
3M Company	2000	106.31	212,620.00
Express Scripts (Formerly Medco Hlth)	6656	57.62	383,518.72
Monsanto Corporation	2852.315	105.63	301,290.03
Moody's	5000	53.32	266,600.00
Morgan Stanley	312	21.98	6,857.76
NCR Corp.	68	27.56	1,874.08
Newell Rubbermaid	1676	26.10	43,743.60
JP Morgan Cash	345.12	1.00	345.12
PG & E Corp.	175	44.53	7,792.75
Pfizer	30415	28.86	877,776.90
Century Link	95	35.13	3,337.35
Tenneco Inc.	182	39.31	7,154.42
Unisys, Inc.	16	22.75	364.00
US Bancorp	3081	33.93	104,538.33
Verizon	1880.97125	49.15	92,449.74
Vodafone Group PLC	323	28.40	9,173.20
Wisconsin Energy	2044	42.89	87,667.16
Total Common & Preferred Stocks & Bonds			$6,465,275.88

3/31/13 DISCLOSURE

Life insurance policies	Face $	Surrender $
Northwestern Mutual	12,000.00	108,180.02
Northwestern Mutual	30,000.00	260,254.77
Massachusetts Mutual	10,000.00	15,571.32
Massachusetts Mutual	100,000.00	409,111.38
American General Life Ins.	175,000.00	42,652.72
Total Life Insurance Policies		$835,770.21

3/31/13 DISCLOSURE

Bank & IRA accounts	Balance
JP Morgan Chase Bank, checking account	38,834.51
JP Morgan Chase Bank, savings account	64,532.38
BMO Harris Bank, checking account	7,686.64

3/31/13 DISCLOSURE—Continued

Bank & IRA accounts	Balance
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	1,245.05
JP Morgan Chase, IRA accounts	158,071.11
Total Bank & IRA Accounts	$270,369.69

3/31/13 DISCLOSURE

Miscellaneous	Value
2009 Ford Taurus	10,508.00
1994 Cadillac DeVille	1,675.00
1996 Buick Regal	1,641.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated)	180,000.00

3/31/13 DISCLOSURE—Continued

Miscellaneous	Value
Stamp collection (estimated)	160,000.00
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	222,803.80
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	460,525.44
Traveler's checks	7,800.00
17 ft. Boston Whaler boat & 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated)	5,000.00
20 ft. Pontoon boat & 40 hp Mercury outboard motor (estimated)	8,000.00
Total Miscellaneous	$1,058,953.24
Total Assets	$10,922,698.84

3/31/13 DISCLOSURE

Liabilities	
None	
Total Liabilities	$0.00
Net Worth	$10,922,698.84

3/31/13 DISCLOSURE

Statement of 2012 taxes paid	
Federal Income Tax	$135,247.00
Wisconsin Income Tax	$47,256.00
Menomonee Falls, WI Property Tax	$2,463.00
Chenequa, WI Property Tax	$19,975.00
Alexandria, VA Property Tax	$13,618.00

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of five trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son.

Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

HON. KENNY MARCHANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in solemn remembrance of the events of twelve years ago today, of the people who lost their lives, the families that have carried on, and the brave men and women who risked everything to save others. The human loss was tremendous and we pause with to honor those personally affected.

This is also a time for our nation to remember the resilience and unity that we showed in the days following September 11, 2001. It is an opportunity to renew our commitment to serving this country that we love. In times of difficulty or disagreement, may this day always provide a reminder of the blessings that we share as Americans and the responsibilities that come with that.

Today we again resolve to honor the sacrifice of citizens who risk their lives to help those in harm's way. The courage of first responders who gave all for the protection of others demonstrated that September 11th would not be the downfall of our great nation but would be a defining moment. May we all, like them and so many others who labored on that day, always stand ready to assist our neighbors in need.

I wish to give thanks to the brave men and women who defend our freedom as members of the armed services, many of whom may have enlisted as a direct result of the events of September 11th. We are all forever indebted to you for your tireless and selfless efforts that ensure our security. Thank you.

My prayers continue to be with the families and friends of the loved ones lost on this day twelve years ago, with our great nation, and with those who serve it.

HONORING BOBBY WATSON

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, legendary jazz artist Bobby Watson will be honored this year by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF) at the Jazz Issue Forum and Concert that will take place during the 43nd Annual Legislative Conference (ALC). Mr. Watson, an internationally renowned saxophonist/composer/arranger/bandleader/educator, will also perform at the concert, which will take place on Thursday, September 19, 2013, at the Walter E. Washington Convention Center, in Washington, D.C. Mr. Watson will receive the 2013 CBCF ALC Jazz Legacy Award for his contributions to jazz and world culture.

Blessed with sizzling and sinewy sound that Jazz: The Rough Guide described as ''a highly individual, extraordinarily fluid style imbued with powerful feeling,'' Watson was born in Lawrence, Kansas, and grew up in Kansas City, Kansas. He started playing piano at ten, the clarinet one year later, took up the saxophone in the eighth grade, played in various concert and R&B bands in high school. He graduated from the University of Miami in 1975, moved to New York City. Watson joined Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, serving as his Musical Director from 1977 to 1981. He has recorded over one hundred recordings as a sideman and has worked with an impressive array of artists including Max Roach, Joe Williams, Dianne Reeves, Betty Carter and Lou Rawls. He was also a co-founder of the 29th Street Saxophone Quartet.

Watson formed the group, Horizon in 1980. Horizon's six recordings include No Question About It, Midwest Shuffle and Post-Motown Bop. Watson's nearly thirty CD's as a leader include Appointment in Milano, Round Trip, The Year of the Rabbit and his Kansas City opus, The Gates BBQ Suite. Watson's compositions, ''In Case You Missed It,'' ''Love Remains,'' and ''E.T.A,'' are considered modern jazz standards. Prof. Watson taught at William Patterson University in the mid-eighties, and at the Manhattan School of Music from 1986 to 1999. He returned to Kansas City in 2000, where he was selected as the recipient of the first William D. and Mary Grant Missouri Distinguished Professorship in Jazz Studies, the first endowed chair at the University of Missouri-Kansas City Conservatory of Music, where he continues to serve as the Conservatory's Director of Jazz Studies. Watson received Howard University's Benny Golson Award earlier this year.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Watson is a living jazz treasure and I urge all members to join me in commending him for his magnificent contributions as an artist and educator.

HONORING THE NON-DENOMINATION HOUSE OF PRAYER

HON. BENNIE THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable Christian organization, The Non-Denomination House of Prayer.

The Non-Denomination House of Prayer was founded in 1948 by Pastor Charity Waffer in the historical city of Mound Bayou, Mississippi. Pastor Waffer was the first female pastor in the Mississippi Delta. As a pastoral pioneer she was instrumental in opening doors for women and youths through various church auxiliaries and functions. Her leadership guided many to various freedoms and liberties.

The current overseer is Dr. Earnestine Flowers which over sees other churches in Mississippi with the communities of Duncan, Batesville, Sardis, Oxford and in Chicago, Illinois. The Non-Denomination House of Prayer in the City of Mound Bayou current ministerial leaders are Pastor Willie Joe Flowers, Assistant Pastor Carl Henry, and Minister Martha Sanders. They have increased the church membership and have embarked on renovating and expanding their facilities in order to continue to be a blessing to its members, community, and surrounding communities by being able to be a place of refuge to those who are hungry physically and spiritually and by offering comprehensive programs to meet the needs of others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Non-Denomination House of Prayer for their dedication in being a corner stone in the Mound Bayou Community.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM RAY ''TANK'' SIMS

HON. HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following U.S. Citizen of Distinction.

Whereas, we are gathered to celebrate the life of Mr. William Roy ''Tank'' Sims, one of DeKalb County's favorite sons; and

Whereas, William Roy Sims, Jr., was born to William Roy Sims, Sr., and Pearlie McCray Sims, on March 10, 1951, he was educated in Birmingham, Alabama, graduated from Ullman High school and later graduated from Tuskegee Institute, in 1973 he was the first African American to work at the Macon County Commission in Alabama; and

Whereas, he was a man who believed and lived a life for God, country, community and family; and

Whereas, William Roy ''Tank'' Sims gave of himself, his time, his talent and his life with unwavering commitment to his family; and

Whereas, he was a son, a brother and a friend; he was a man who enjoyed life, savoring the moments with his family, his beloved fraternity Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., and his church, Hillcrest Church of Christ in Decatur, Georgia; and

Whereas, the U.S. Representative of the Fourth District of Georgia recognizes Mr. William Roy ''Tank'' Sims as a citizen of great worth and so noted distinction; now therefore, I, HENRY C. ''HANK'' JOHNSON, Jr., do hereby attest to the 113th Congress that Mr. William Roy ''Tank'' Sims is deemed worthy and deserving of this ''Congressional Honor'' by declaring Mr. William Roy ''Tank'' Sims U.S. Citizen of Distinction in the 4th Congressional District of Georgia

Proclaimed, this 27th day of May, 2013.

IN COMMEMORATION OF 9/11

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, a dozen years after the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the scars from the heinous attack on our country remain. We continue to mourn the loss of the lives of nearly 3,000 innocent men, women and children, including more than 50 men and women from my own district, the 4th District of New Jersey.

The scars remain, obviously, in the painful void in the lives of the families who have sought in vain to make sense of their tragic loss. And the scars remain embedded in the fabric of our society, which has had to learn to cope with the reality of a world where indiscriminate, vicious attacks on human life are a constant threat.

While recognizing the extraordinary efforts and courage of America's first responders—the firefighters, police officers, and other emergency response personnel, the heroes—it was also apparent from the terrorist attacks that our Nation had much to learn. We had to craft policies to better protect our people.

While progress has been made—we are safer, but still not safe—some lessons have still not been effectively learned by some in our government. One year ago today, unfortunately—on the very anniversary of the original 9/11 tragedy—we lost four Americans in a sustained attack on the U.S. consulate in Benghazi, Libya, including the U.S. ambassador to that country.

I was one of those, among so many others, who advocated early and consistently for a commission to chronicle the facts, missteps, and opportunities lost leading up to the original 9/11 tragedy and to develop a well-informed, thoughtful strategy to reduce the risk of an attack. The 9/11 Commission—that was chaired so ably by Governor Tom Kean, the former Governor of New Jersey, and former chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Lee Hamilton—issued an historic, incisive report, a comprehensive report which, together with subsequent legislation, was thoroughly examined by House and Senate committees.

Virtually all of the recommendations were enacted into law. The whole thrust, post 9/11, has been to mitigate and, God willing, prevent such a tragedy from ever occurring again on our homeland. We have largely succeeded as several terrorist bomb plots have been prevented, except for the dreadful bombing at this year's Boston Marathon on April 15. Still, the perpetrators of that attack have been captured—one is now deceased fatally wounded in a shoot out with police and the other arrested and facing trial for his part in the bombing.

I wish I could say the Benghazi murderers of the four Americans have met swift justice, but one year later, no one has been arrested, there are no credible leads on the perpetrators, and those deemed by the subsequent Accountability Review Board (ARB) report to be at fault received months of paid leave and are now back at work at the State Department. Then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton claimed to be responsible, but even though she was directly involved in decisions made during the hours of attacks on the Americans in Benghazi, the ARB didn't even question her and never explained why. A year later, we still don't know who gave the order to our military to stand down from rescue operations while there presumably was still time to save the four Americans who died. Despite House and Senate hearings on the matter, a shroud of silence has descended to withhold the answers to the mysteries still surrounding the events of one year ago today.

Our enemies are constantly searching for our vulnerabilities, and our ability to remain ahead of them is critical to our very survival. However, when Americans lose their lives and no one is culpable for their deaths, our safety in the homeland or abroad cannot be assured. Our enemies must know that justice will surely find them, and our officials must be certain that unjustifiable errors in judgment are not without cost.

This is a very solemn day for America. There are now two tragedies associated with this day, and the most recent one remains painfully unresolved.

HONORING NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2013

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor New Hope Baptist Church Jackson, Mississippi.

On April 13, 1913 Reverend Cassie organized New Hope Baptist Church along with seven members in the home of Mrs. Ida Taylor of Whitfield Mills Road, Jackson, Mississippi. Reverend Spencer Taylor succeeded Pastor Cassie in 1914 and served the growing congregation as pastor for ten years. The church relocated to the corner of Holmes and Spring Streets when Reverend Nick Bradley was called to pastor. During Reverend Bradley's administration, the church moved to Whitfield Mills Road.

Following Reverend Bradley's death in 1924, his son, Reverend E. M. H. Bradley, was called to pastor and served until his death in 1944.

Reverend G.C. Hunte became the fifth pastor of New Hope Church in 1944. Under his leadership, the church began its first financial drive with a goal of securing funds to build a new facility. Construction began in 1950 on Whitfield Mills Road. On May 1, 1955, construction was completed and the congregation moved to its new facility at 2355 Whitfield Mills Road. Reverend Hunte faithfully served the congregation until his death in 1973. In addition to spiritual leadership, Reverend Hunte was a good steward who, upon his death, left the church debt free.

Reverend E.C. Burns became pastor in November 1973, and served until June 1979. During his administration, the membership nearly doubled to 750; additional property was purchased; a church constitution was written; and a new order of service was implemented.

On February 1, 1980, Reverend Jerry Young began his administration as the seventh pastor of New Hope Baptist Church. Reverend Young, a dynamic and expository preacher, lead the church in tremendous growth and opportunity for ministry and outreach. Realizing such tremendous growth, with vision and foresight, Reverend Young led the church in purchasing a new facility at 5202 Watkins Drive. The first worship service in the new facility was held in March 1981. The Deacon's Family plan, ''The Shepherd's Plan,'' became operational.

In July 1982, the New Hope Kindergarten and Day Care Center was established with an ultimate vision of developing a Christian School. New Hope Kindergarten and Day Care Center began serving children ages 3 through 5.''A Going Church to Meet the Coming Christ,'' a phrase coined by Reverend Young, became the motto of the church and was indicative of the thrust of the total ministry. Membership at New Hope reached 1000 in 1983.

The first Pictorial Directory was published in 1984, and by 1985, the church celebrated the liquidation of the indebtedness of the facility during three days of praise, worship, and thanksgiving. The church held its first annual Yuletide Fellowship and began its annual Reformation Celebration. Twenty-one acres of land were purchased north of the facility in 1986. During that year, the church records were computerized. New ministries were developed in 1989 that included: Equipping, Prison, Hospital, Outreach, Youth Christian Education, and Membership. In 1989, the Kindergarten and Day Care Center became New Hope Christian School which served children ages 6 months through first grade.

Pastor Young lead the congregation in the development of a vision and mission statement for the church, ''Our vision is to touch our community with the transforming power of the gospel of Jesus Christ in order that a Christian world and life view may permeate our communities.'' This vision guided the work of the ministry. In 1990, two ordination services were held; eleven deacons and one minister were ordained. The Laymen's Ministry was reorganized and an Administrative Staff was added. In 1991, the Discipleship Ministry was enhanced and a Money Management class was implemented. Plans for the Family Life Center were completed in 1992. Small Group Study for adults and a Children's Ministry were established in 1993.

A groundbreaking ceremony for the new Family Life Center was held in 1994. The church hired its first Youth Director and the first graduation from the elementary school that had grown to serve students through 6th grade was held in May 1994. In 1997, the Family Life Center was completed and dedicated; the elementary division of New Hope Christian School moved into the Family Life Center; the Christian Education Director became a full time staff person; and the Comforting Ministry was established. Three young men were called to the ministry and one was ordained.

In 1990, Reverend Young directed the Future Development Design Committee of the ministry to add to the present ground and facilities a plan for the inclusion of a West campus which would have a worship facility, softball/soccer fields, tennis courts, picnic area, a half mile jogging track and additional parking.

The year 2000 brought inspiration and opportunity. Ten new deacons were trained and ordained into the ministry. The first scholarship fund for high school and college graduates was established and $5000 in scholarship money was issued to deserving students within the ministry. Reverend Young and his family celebrated their 20th year pastoral service to the New Hope Congregation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing New Hope Baptist Church.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 12, 2013 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 16

Time to be announced

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Business meeting to consider an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee during the 113th Congress.

S–216

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee during the 113th Congress; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the nominations of Ronald J. Binz, of Colorado, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Elizabeth M. Robinson, of Washington, to be Under Secretary of Energy, and Michael L. Connor, of New Mexico, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

SD–366

10 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Human Rights

To hold hearings to examine stand your ground laws, focusing on civil rights and public safety implications of the expanded use of deadly force.

SD–226

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) efforts to combat human trafficking, focusing on the role and mandate of the Special Representative and Coordinator for Trafficking in Human Beings and efforts to combat modern day slavery in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe region.

SD–106

2:15 p.m.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee during the 113th Congress, S. 120, to expand the number of scholarships available to Pakistani women under the Merit and Needs-Based Scholarship Program, and the nominations of Kenneth R. Weinstein, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and Evan Ryan, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

S–116

2:30 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

SEPTEMBER 18

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Stevan Eaton Bunnell, of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel, and Suzanne Eleanor Spaulding, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for National Protection and Programs, both of the Department of Homeland Security.

SD–342

10 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine implementing Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century's (MAP–21) provisions to accelerate project delivery.

SD–406

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S. 1086, to reauthorize and improve the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee during the 113th Congress, the nominations of Richard F. Griffin, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, Chai Rachel Feldblum, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and Scott S. Dahl, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Labor, and any pending nominations.

SD–430

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine reevaluating the effectiveness of Federal mandatory minimum sentences.

SD–226

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship

To hold hearings to examine closing the wealth gap, focusing on empowering minority owned businesses to reach their full potential for growth and job creation.

SR–428A

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development

To hold hearings to examine recovering from Superstorm Sandy, focusing on assessing the progress, continuing needs, and rebuilding strategy.

SD–538

2 p.m.

Special Committee on Aging

To hold hearings to examine older Americans, focusing on the changing face of HIV/AIDS in America.

SD–562

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Subcommittee on Economic Policy

To hold hearings to examine implementation of the ''Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Act of 2012'', focusing on one year after enactment.

SD–538

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee during the 113th Congress.

SR–253

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings to examine the economic costs of debt-ceiling brinkmanship.

SH–216

SEPTEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Committee on Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Deborah Lee James, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Air Force, Jessica Garfola Wright, of Pennsylvania, to be Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, and Marcel J. Lettre II, of Maryland, to be Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Intelligence, all of the Department of Defense, Frank G. Klotz, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Energy for Nuclear Security, and Kevin A. Ohlson, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces.

SD–G50

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine wildlife management authority within the State of Alaska under the Alaska National Interest Lands Act and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

SD–366

2:30 p.m.

Select Committee on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH–219

CORRECTION

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S6337–S6402

Measures Introduced: Three bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1494–1496, and S. Res. 222. **Page S6377**

Measures Passed:

National Save for Retirement Week: Senate agreed to S. Res. 222, supporting the goals and ideals of National Save for Retirement week, including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles and increasing personal financial literacy. **Page S6395**

Measures Considered:

Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of S. 1392, to promote energy savings in residential buildings and industry, after agreeing to the motion to proceed, and taking action on the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S6350–67**

Pending:

Wyden (for Merkley) Amendment No. 1858, to provide for a study and report on standby usage power standards implemented by States and other industrialized nations. **Pages S6356–67**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that no amendments or motions be in order relative to Syria or the use of military force during the consideration of the bill. **Page S6350**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 10:30 a.m., on Thursday, September 12, 2013. **Page S6395**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Roy K. J. Williams, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development.

Paul Nathan Jaenichen, Sr., of Kentucky, to be Administrator of the Maritime Administration.

Christopher Smith, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy).

Esther Puakela Kia'aina, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Bradley Crowell, of Nevada, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs).

Victoria Marie Baecher Wassmer, of Illinois, to be Chief Financial Officer, Environmental Protection Agency.

Richard G. Frank, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Larry Edward Andre, Jr., of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Helen Meagher La Lime, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Angola.

Luis G. Moreno, of Texas, to be Ambassador to Jamaica.

George James Tsunis, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Norway.

Puneet Talwar, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Political-Military Affairs).

Heather Anne Higginbottom, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources.

Michael Anderson Lawson, of California, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Daniel W. Yohannes, of Colorado, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with the rank of Ambassador.

Anthony Luzzatto Gardner, of New York, to be Representative of the United States of America to the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador.

Elizabeth Frawley Bagley, of the District of Columbia, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sixty-eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Barbara Lee, of California, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the Sixty-eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mark Meadows, of North Carolina, to be a Representative of the United States of America to the

Sixty-eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Theodore Strickland, of Ohio, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sixty-eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Stephen N. Zack, of Florida, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sixty-eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Beth F. Cobert, of California, to be Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget.

David Weil, of Massachusetts, to be Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

James H. Shelton III, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Secretary of Education.

John P. Carlin, of New York, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Sloan D. Gibson, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

Jo Ann Rooney, of Massachusetts, to be Under Secretary of the Navy.

Jamie Michael Morin, of Michigan, to be Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation, Department of Defense.

Michael D. Lumpkin, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Foreign Service, and Navy. **Pages S6395–S6402**

Messages from the House: **Pages S6374–75**

Measures Referred: **Page S6375**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Page S6375**

Executive Communications: **Page S6375**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S6377**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S6379–81**

Additional Statements: **Pages S6374–79**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S6381–94**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Pages S6394–95**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S6395**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S6395**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:55 p.m., until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, September 12, 2013. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6395.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2014 for the Federal Communications Commission, after receiving testimony from Mignon Clyburn, Acting Chair, and Ajit Pai, and Jessica Rosenworcel, both a Commissioner, all of the Federal Communications Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AT 10 YEARS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Department of Homeland Security at 10 years, focusing on examining challenges and achievements and addressing emerging threats, after receiving testimony from former Representative Jane Harman; Tom Ridge, former Secretary of Homeland Security, Ridge Global, and Stewart A. Baker, former Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Policy, Steptoe and Johnson, both of Washington, D.C.; and Admiral Thad W. Allen, United States Coast Guard (Ret.), McLean, Virginia.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Robert Leon Wilkins, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, who was introduced by Senator Cardin, Timothy L. Brooks, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, who was introduced by Senators Pryor and Boozman, James Donato, and Beth Labson Freeman, both to be a United States District Judge for the Northern District of California, and Pedro A. Delgado Hernandez, to be United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, who was introduced by Representative Pierluisi, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 4 public bills, H.R. 3080–3083; and 3 resolutions, H.J. Res. 60–61; and H. Res. 341 were introduced. **Page H5512**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5512–13**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 2481, to amend title 38, United States Code, to codify and improve the election requirements for the receipt of educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, with amendments (H. Rept. 113–207) and

In the Matter of Allegations Relating to Representative John Tierney (H. Rept. 113–208).

Page H5512

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Reed to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5479**

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in memory of the victims of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. **Page H5479**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:30 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H5482**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote. **Page H5482**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:20 p.m. and reconvened at 2:10 p.m. **Page H5491**

To condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational—Rule for Consideration: The House agreed to H. Res. 339, the rule that is providing for consideration of H.R. 2775, to condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational, by a yea-and-nay vote of 228 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 457, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 227 yeas to 196 nays, Roll No. 456. **Pages H5486–93**

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow. **Page H5493**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5491–92 and H5492–93. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:36 p.m.

Committee Hearings

KEEPING COLLEGE WITHIN REACH: SUPPORTING HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR AMERICA'S SERVICEMEMBERS AND VETERANS

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Training held a hearing entitled "Keeping College Within Reach: Supporting Higher Education Opportunities for America's Servicemembers and Veterans". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

INNOVATION VERSUS REGULATION IN THE VIDEO MARKETPLACE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Technology held a hearing entitled "Innovation Versus Regulation in the Video Marketplace". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE FED TURNS 100: LESSONS LEARNED OVER A CENTURY OF CENTRAL BANKING

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Monetary Policy and Trade held a hearing entitled "The Fed Turns 100: Lessons Learned over a Century of Central Banking". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THREAT TO AMERICANS' PERSONAL INFORMATION: A LOOK INTO THE SECURITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE HEALTH EXCHANGE DATA HUB

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies held a hearing entitled "The Threat to Americans' Personal Information: A Look into the Security and Reliability of the Health Exchange Data Hub". Testimony was heard from Kay Daly, Assistant Inspector General, Audit Services, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 2655, the "Lawsuit Abuse Reduction Act of 2013"; H.R. 2871, to amend title 28, United States Code, to modify the composition of the southern judicial district of Mississippi to improve judicial efficiency, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2922, to extend the authority of the Supreme Court Police to protect court officials away from the Supreme Court grounds; and a vote to close to the public the classified Full Committee hearing on September 18 entitled ''Oversight of the Administration's use of FISA Authorities''. The bills were ordered reported, without amendment; and the Committee voted to close to the public the classified Full Committee hearing on September 18.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE MAGNUSON–STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a hearing on the Reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Testimony was heard from Samuel Rauch, Acting Assistant Administration for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and public witnesses.

ENSURING AN ACCURATE AND AFFORDABLE 2020 CENSUS

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, U.S. Postal Service, and the Census held a hearing entitled ''Ensuring an Accurate and Affordable 2020 Census''. Testimony was heard from John Thompson, Director, Census Bureau, Robert Goldenkoff, Director, Strategic Issues, Government Accountability Office; and Carol Cha, Director, Information Technology, Government Accountability Office.

OVERSIGHT OF THE SIGTARP REPORT ON TREASURY'S ROLE IN THE DELPHI PENSION BAILOUT

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on Government Operations held a hearing entitled ''Oversight of the SIGTARP Report on Treasury's Role in the Delphi Pension Bailout''. Testimony was heard from Christy Romero, Special Inspector General, Troubled Asset Relief Program; Barbara D. Bovbjerg, Managing Director, Education, Workforce and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; A. Nicole Clowers, Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE: FULLY DEVELOPED CLAIMS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs held a hearing entitled ''Implementation Update: Fully Developed Claims''. Testimony was heard from Tom Murphy, Director, Compensation Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

ENDING CASH FOR CONVICTS AND OTHER WAYS TO IMPROVE THE INTEGRITY OF THE UI PROGRAM

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Human Resources held a hearing on preventing the payment of unemployment benefits to incarcerated individuals and other ways to improve the integrity of the Unemployment Insurance program. Testimony was heard from Julia Hearthway, Secretary of Labor and Industry, State of Pennsylvania; Scott Sanders, Commissioner, Department of Workforce Development, State of Indiana; Valerie Melvin, Director, Information Management and Technology Resources Issues, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2013

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: business meeting to consider an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee during the 113th Congress; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine essential elements of housing finance reform, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: business meeting to consider an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the committee during the 113th Congress, Time to be announced, Room to be announced.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Nisha Desai Biswal, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Subcommittee on Primary Health and Aging, to hold hearings to examine dental crisis in America, focusing on the need to address the cost, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 987, to maintain the free flow of information to the public by providing conditions for the federally compelled disclosure of information by certain persons connected with the news media, S. 357, to encourage, enhance, and integrate Blue Alert plans throughout the United States in order to disseminate information when a law enforcement officer is seriously injured or killed in the line of duty, an original resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee for the 113th Congress, and the nominations of Cornelia T. L. Pillard, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Landya B. McCafferty, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Hampshire, Brian Morris, and Susan P. Watters, both to be a United States District

Judge for the District of Montana, Jeffrey Alker Meyer, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, and Kenneth Allen Polite, Jr., to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, Department of Justice, 10 a.m., SD–226.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Seapower and Projection Forces, hearing on Undersea Warfare Capabilities and Challenges, 9 a.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''The Semi-Annual Report of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau'', 9 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, hearing entitled ''The Troubling Path Ahead for U.S.-Zimbabwe Relations'', 12 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity, hearing entitled ''A Review of the Performance of the Veterans Retraining Assistance Program (VRAP) and the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP)'', 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Ongoing Intelligence Activities'', 9 a.m., HVC–304. This is a closed hearing.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

9:30 a.m., Thursday, September 12

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond one hour), Senate will continue consideration of S. 1392, Energy Savings and Industrial Competitiveness Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9:30 a.m., Thursday, September 12

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Complete consideration of H.R. 2775—To condition the provision of premium and cost-sharing subsidies under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act upon a certification that a program to verify household income and other qualifications for such subsidies is operational.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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