closing the doughnut hole for prescription drugs that cost seniors that have serious health care an enormous amount of money, it opens it so, once again, seniors are going to have to pay for drugs that they cannot afford. The Affordable Care Act closed that.

Choices, we are going to make choices here. We are in the process of deciding what the budget will be for the Government of the United States.

Will it be a budget that provides the fundamental needs to grow this economy, education, and manufacturing so our shipyards and so our bridges can be built with American workers? Are we going to do that or not? Are we going to take care of the seniors? Are we going to educate our kids?

These are the questions that we confront here, and I would ask our colleagues to stop the—I don't know—3-year effort now to repeal the Affordable Care Act and, rather, work on making that new system effective, efficient, and viable.

It is the path we are on. It is not a government-run health care system. In fact, it is a private insurance system that has now been added with protections for the consumers, the consumers' health care bill of rights.

Don't repeal it. Make it work better. Work with us to address those problems that we know exist in the system. No program has ever been perfect, and we can do better here. That is our goal.

So today was a good day for me. As ranking member of the Coast Guard Maritime Subcommittee, we put forth a good policy—not complete—we need to add to it, and hopefully, that will happen when the bill is taken up in the Senate; but at the same time, we hear a continuing call to do away—to eliminate the patient's bill of rights. We don't want to do that.

I am going to yield back my remaining time here and just put this question before all of us. This is a country that needs to grow. This is a country that needs to prosper, and we need to work across the aisle here, just as we did last week with my colleague, Mr. LAMALFA, a Republican, a conservative.

We said we need to build something in California. We need to build a water storage system. So we have introduced legislation, the sites reservoir legislation, a bipartisan piece of legislation, a major infrastructure reservoir for the State of California, where we can store water for the drought that is going to come—not for the current drought, that opportunity was lost years ago—but for the next drought, nearly 2 million acre feet of water to be stored to be available for farmers, for the city, for the environment, to be used when needed when the rain is not there.

That is the kind of bipartisanship that we need. We need to come together. We need to spend our money wisely and efficiently. We can do that in a bipartisan way. I want to thank my colleague, Mr. LAMALFA, for working on a project that is desperately needed in California. We need those levees all across this Nation.

□ 2045

We need those shipyards building American ships to carry that natural gas all around the world. We don't need to do too much of it. We don't want to drive up the price in the United States. We want to make sure that if we are going to export a strategic national asset that all of America benefits—not just the gas companies, but all of America—the shipyards, the shipbuilders, the steelworkers, the plumbers, the pipe fitters, the electricians, those middle class jobs, 100 ships. It is possible. We need to work together to make that happen.

We have got a full agenda ahead of us. An austerity budget won't make it. It is going to harm this Nation. It is going deprive us of what we need to do: to build the infrastructure, to educate, to do the research, and to make this country move forward. Hopefully we will make a wise decision

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back my remaining time.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CAPUANO (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business.

## PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
*Washington, DC, April 1, 2014.*

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of this Congress, two additional requirements for the consideration of a concurrent resolution on the budget resolution were set forth in Section 3(e) of House Resolution 5 (113th Congress).

The first requires the concurrent resolution on the budget include a section related to means-tested and nonmeans-tested direct spending programs. The second requires a statement from the Chair of the Committee on the Budget defining those terms to be included in the Congressional Record prior to the consideration of such concurrent resolution on the budget. Amendments to, and conference reports on, the concurrent resolution must also fulfill these provisions.

Enclosed please find two tables prepared in order to fulfill the terms of section 3(e) referred to above. I have also included a communication and associated tables from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, with whom I have consulted in the preparation of this material. While the nonmeans-tested list is not exhaustive, all programs not considered means-tested can be considered nonmeans-tested direct spending. The description of programs considered to be means-tested direct spending and nonmeans-tested direct spending is the same as the one filed on March 7, 2013 in compliance with the section 3(e) requirement.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. RYAN of Wisconsin,
*Chairman, House Budget Committee.*

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
*Washington, DC, March 25, 2014.*

Hon. PAUL RYAN,
*Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives,*
*Washington DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, enclosed are two tables that show federal spending for each of the government's major mandatory spending programs and tax credits that are primarily means-tested (that is, spending programs and tax credits that provide cash payments or assistance in obtaining health care, food, or education to people with relatively low income or few assets). Table 1 shows CBO's baseline projections for the 2014–2024 period; Table 2 shows historical spending data from 2004 through 2013, along with CBO's estimates for 2014.

The tables include total spending for mandatory programs that are primarily not means-tested, but they do not include separate entries for individual programs in that group that have means-tested components (for example, student loans and some portions of Medicare, other than low-income subsidies for Part D). They also do not include means-tested programs that are discretionary (for example, the Section 8 housing assistance programs and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program). However, the tables show discretionary spending for the Pell Grant program as a memorandum item because that program has both discretionary and mandatory spending components and the amount of the mandatory Pell grant component is partially dependent on the annual amount of discretionary funding.

In CBO's latest baseline projections, published in The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2014 to 2024 (February 2014), mandatory outlays for both means-tested and nonmeanstested programs are projected to grow over the next decade at an average annual rate of 5.4 percent (see Table 1).

Overall, the growth rates projected for total mandatory spending over the coming decade are slower than those experienced in the past 10 years—by about one-half percentage point per year, on average. Over the 2005–2014 period, CBO estimates that total mandatory outlays will have increased at an average annual rate of 6.0 percent—means-tested programs by an average of 6.8 percent per year and non-means-tested programs by 5.7 percent per year (see Table 2).

A number of programs shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been or are scheduled to be significantly affected by changes in law, the recent recession, and the continuing recovery. As a result, important aspects of the programs in the future may differ significantly from historical experience, and those differences may be the source of some of the variation between the growth rates in the past 10 years and those in the coming decade. For example, spending for Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), health insurance subsidies, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and the refundable portions of the earned income and child tax credits has been or will be significantly affected by program changes that unfold over time:

The difference in growth rates for Medicaid in the two periods stems in part from policy changes that, on net, reduced those rates for the past decade (when they averaged 5.4 percent) but will increase them in the coming decade (when they are projected to average 6.8 percent). For example, in 2006, Medicaid spending contracted when spending for prescription drugs for certain people was shifted to the new Medicare Part D program. By contrast, projected rates of growth in Medicaid spending over the coming decade are elevated by the expansion of Medicaid coverage under the Affordable Care Act. CBO expects growth in such spending to average about 10 percent per year over the 2014–2017 period, as the expansion is phased in, and then to level off at a steady-state rate of roughly 5.5 percent per year in the final years of the projection period.

The difference in growth rates between the two periods for CHIP (11.8 percent in the 2005–2014 period vs. −8.6 percent in the 2015–2024 period) reflects the sunset of CHIP's existing authority at the end of fiscal year 2015. Consistent with statutory guidelines, CB0 assumes in its baseline spending projections that funding for the program after 2015 will continue at $5.7 billion, which is a significant reduction from the amount available at the start of the 2015–2024 period.

Payments of health insurance subsidies under the Affordable Care Act began in January 2014, and the high rates of growth projected for the next several years reflect a startup period for the new program. In the current projection, the number of people gaining coverage through the exchanges rises from 6 million in 2014 to 22 million in 2016. CBO projects that, after the initial startup, annual growth will average about 6 percent over the 2018–2024 period.

SNAP spending increased markedly during the recent recession—particularly in 2009 and 2010—as more people became eligible for those benefits. CB0 expects that SNAP caseloads will fall in each year of the projection period as the economy continues to improve. In addition, provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) raised the maximum benefit under that program; those provisions expired in October 2013.

The outlay portions of the earned income and child tax credits are expected to dip after 2018 because provisions expanding the refundability of those credits (which were originally enacted in ARRA and were subsequently extended) are scheduled to expire on December 31, 2017.

Finally, because of the unique budgetary treatment of the Pell Grant program—which has both mandatory and discretionary components—the growth rates for the mandatory portions of that program give incomplete information. The bulk of the funding for Pell grants is discretionary and is provided annually in appropriation acts. In recent years, spending for Pell grants also has included two mandatory components that have allowed the discretionary budget authority provided by the regular appropriation acts to remain well below the full cost of the program.

In keeping with procedures that govern CBO's baseline projections, the projection for the discretionary portion of the Pell Grant program is based on the budget authority appropriated for fiscal year 2014, adjusted for inflation. (Discretionary spending for the program is shown as a memorandum item in both tables.) Thus, the baseline projection for both discretionary and mandatory speeding for Pell grants does not represent an estimate of the expected future costs of the program; such a projection also would take into account such factors as changes in eligibility and enrollment.

I hope that you find this information helpful. If you have any further questions, please contact me or my staff. The primary staff contact is Barry Blom, who can be reached at 226–2880.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF,
*Director*.

Enclosure

ENDNOTE

1. Under current law, funding for the program in 2015 consists of two semiannual allotments of $2.85 billion—amounts that are much smaller than the allotments made in the four preceding years. (The first semiannual allotment in 2015 will be supplemented by $15.4 billion in one-time funding for the program.) Following the rules prescribed by the Deficit Control Act, CB0 extrapolates the $2.85 billion provided for the second half of the year to arrive at projected annual funding of $5.7 billion.

**Table 1**

**Mandatory Outlays in CBO's February 2014 Baseline**

(Outlays by fiscal year, billions of dollars)

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Average Annual Growth 2015-2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Means-Tested Outlays | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health Care Programs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicaid | 298 | 328 | 368 | 393 | 413 | 437 | 461 | 487 | 515 | 543 | 574 | 6.8% |
| Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies | 24 | 26 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 37 | 40 | 44 | 51 | 53 | 54 | 8.3% |
| Health insurance subsidies[a] | 15 | 41 | 75 | 95 | 104 | 108 | 115 | 122 | 128 | 135 | 143 | 24.9% |
| Children's Health Insurance Program | 14 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -8.6% |
| Subtotal | 352 | 410 | 481 | 525 | 555 | 588 | 622 | 659 | 700 | 737 | 775 | 8.2% |
| Income Security | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SNAP | 80 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 76 | 76 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 74 | 74 | -0.8% |
| Supplemental Security Income | 54 | 55 | 61 | 59 | 55 | 62 | 64 | 66 | 74 | 71 | 67 | 2.1% |
| Earned income and child tax credits[b] | 82 | 84 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 78 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 84 | 85 | 0.4% |
| Family support and foster care[c] | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 0.6% |
| Child nutrition | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 3.9% |
| Subtotal | 268 | 272 | 281 | 279 | 277 | 273 | 277 | 282 | 292 | 291 | 291 | 0.8% |
| Veterans Pensions | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 3.2% |
| Pell Grants[d] | 13 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -3.1% |
| Subtotal, Means-Tested Outlays | 639 | 694 | 774 | 818 | 848 | 877 | 916 | 958 | 1,009 | 1,046 | 1,083 | 5.4% |
| Non-Means-Tested Outlays[e] | 1,766 | 1,846 | 1,955 | 2,035 | 2,124 | 2,266 | 2,399 | 2,546 | 2,736 | 2,851 | 2,994 | 5.4% |
| **Total Mandatory Outlays** | **2,405** | **2,540** | **2,729** | **2,853** | **2,972** | **3,144** | **3,315** | **3,504** | **3,744** | **3,897** | **4,077** | 5.4% |
| **Memorandum** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pell Grants (Discretionary)[f] | 18 | 27 | 29 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 3.8% |

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: Unless otherwise noted, the projections shown here are the same as those reported in Congressional Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2014 to 2024* (February 2014).

The average annual growth rate over the 2015-2024 period encompasses growth in outlays from the amount recorded in 2014 through the amount projected for 2024.

Projections on spending for benefit programs in this table exclude administrative costs that are classified as discretionary but generally include administrative costs classified as mandatory.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

a. Differs from the amounts reported in Table 3-2 of *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2014 to 2024* (February 2014) because it does not include payments to health insurance plans for risk adjustment (amounts paid to plans that attract less healthy enrollees), reinsurance (amounts paid to plans that enroll individuals who end up with high costs), and risk corridors (amounts paid to health insurance plans whose actual costs for medical claims exceed expected costs). According to CBO's projections, that spending will be more than offset by corresponding collections. Spending for grants to states to establish exchanges is also excluded.

b. Differs from the amounts reported in Table 3-2 of *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2014 to 2024* (February 2014) because it does not include other tax credits.

c. Includes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the Child Support Enforcement program, the Child Care Entitlement program, and other programs that benefit children.

d. Includes mandatory spending designed to reduce the discretionary budget authority needed to support the maximum award level set in the appropriation act plus mandatory spending that, by formula, increases the total maximum award above the amount set in the appropriation act.

e. Does not include offsetting receipts.

f. The discretionary baseline does not represent a projection of expected costs for the discretionary portion of the Pell grant program. The budget authority is calculated by inflating the budget authority appropriated for fiscal year 2014. Outlays for future years are based on those projected amounts of budget authority and on the budget authority provided in 2014.

**Table 2**

**Mandatory Outlays Since 2004**

(Outlays by fiscal year, billions of dollars)

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | Projected, 2014 | Average Annual Growth 2005-2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Means-Tested Outlays | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health Care Programs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicaid | 176 | 182 | 181 | 191 | 201 | 251 | 273 | 275 | 251 | 265 | 298 | 5.4% |
| Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies | 0 | 0 | 11 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 10.0% [a] |
| Health insurance subsidies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | n.a. |
| Children's Health Insurance Program | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 14 | 11.8% |
| Subtotal | 181 | 187 | 197 | 213 | 225 | 277 | 302 | 309 | 279 | 297 | 352 | 6.9% |
| Income Security | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SNAP | 29 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 56 | 70 | 77 | 80 | 83 | 80 | 10.9% |
| Supplemental Security Income | 34 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 41 | 45 | 47 | 53 | 47 | 53 | 54 | 4.8% |
| Earned income and child tax credits | 42 | 49 | 52 | 54 | 75 | 67 | 77 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 82 | 6.9% |
| Family support and foster care[b] | 31 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 0.2% |
| Child nutrition | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 5.6% |
| Subtotal | 147 | 163 | 168 | 170 | 202 | 217 | 247 | 260 | 254 | 266 | 268 | 6.2% |
| Veterans Pensions | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5.2% |
| Pell Grants[c] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 13 | n.a. |
| Subtotal, Means-Tested Outlays | 331 | 354 | 369 | 386 | 431 | 501 | 557 | 589 | 550 | 584 | 639 | 6.8% |
| Non-Means-Tested Outlays[d] | 1,015 | 1,094 | 1,188 | 1,242 | 1,349 | 1,787 | 1,553 | 1,646 | 1,710 | 1,753 | 1,766 | 5.7% |
| **Total Mandatory Outlays** | **1,346** | **1,448** | **1,556** | **1,628** | **1,780** | **2,288** | **2,110** | **2,235** | **2,260** | **2,338** | **2,405** | 6.0% |
| **Memorandum** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pell Grants (Discretionary) | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 18 | 3.6% |

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: The average annual growth rate over the 2005-2014 period encompasses growth in outlays from the amount recorded in 2004 through the amount projected for 2014.

Data on spending for benefit programs in this table exclude administrative costs that are classified as discretionary but generally include administrative costs classified as mandatory.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; n.a. = not applicable.

* = between zero and $500 million.

a. The average annual growth rate reflects the program's growth from its inception in 2006 through 2014.

b. Includes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the Child Support Enforcement program, the Child Care Entitlement program, and other programs that benefit children.

c. Includes mandatory spending designed to reduce the discretionary budget authority needed to support the maximum award level set in the appropriation act plus mandatory spending that, by formula, increases the total maximum award above the amount set in the appropriation act.

d. Does not include offsetting receipts.

## ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4302. An act to amend the Social Security Act to extend Medicare payments to physicians and other provisions of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes.

## BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported that on April 1, 2014, she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H.R. 4302. To amend the Social Security Act to extend Medicare payments to physicians and other provisions of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes.

## ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 2, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

5127. A letter from the General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Paying Benefits received March 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5128. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Arizona; Payson PM10 Air Quality Planning Area [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0657; FRL-9908-00-Region-9] received March 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5129. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Iowa [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0118; FRL-9907-77-Region-7] received March 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5130. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0817; FRL-9908-02-Region-7] received March 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5131. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Hawaii; Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone and the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0228; FRL-9907-73-Region-9] received March 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5132. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Updates to HCFC Trade Language as Applied to Article 5 Countries; Ratification Status of Parties to the Montreal Protocol; and Harmonized Tariff Schedule Commodity Codes [EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0600; FRL-9906-75-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AR89) received March 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5133. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Regulation of Fuel and Fuel Additives: Reformulated Gasoline Requirements for the Atlanta Covered Area [EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0318; FRL-9907-91-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AN63) received March 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5134. 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; New Hampshire; Manchester and Nashua Carbon Monoxide Limited Maintenance Plans [EPA-R01-OAR-2012-0661; A-1-FRL-9906-76-Region 1] received March 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5135. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Second Ten-Year PM10 Maintenance Plan for Pagosa Springs [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0834; FRL-9907-57-Region 8] received March 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5136. 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; Stage II Vapor Recovery Program and Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds [EPA-R06-OAR-2013-0439; FRL-9907-55-Region 6] received March 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5137. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of California; 2013 Los Angeles County State Implementation Plan for 2008 Lead Standard [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0687; FRL-9907-14-Region 9] received March 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5138. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Disapproval of State Implementation Plan Revisions; Clark County, Nevada [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0778; FRL-9907-56-Region 9] received March 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5139. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fenamidone; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0161; FRL-9906-99] received March 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5140. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Placer County Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R05-OAR-2013-0806; FRL-9905-18-Region 9] received March 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5141. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan South Coast Air Quality Management District and El Dorado County Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0683; FRL-9905-26-Region 9] received March 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5142. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 20-303, ''Senior Citizen Real Property Tax Relief Act of 2014''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5143. A letter from the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period January 1, 2014 through March 31, 2014 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a Public Law 88-454; (H. Doc. No. 113–100); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

5144. A letter from the Acing Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Big Skate in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 120-918468-3111-02] (RIN: 0648-XD120) received March 19, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5145. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Atka Mackerel in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 121018563-3148-02] (RIN: 0648-XD125) received March 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5146. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Vessels Using Pot Gear in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 120918468-3111-02] (RIN: 0648-XD099) received March 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

5147. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30939; Amdt. No. 3574] received March 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5148. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures,