percent of the liberal-leaning groups and only 45 percent of the conservative groups. The IRS approved every group with the word ''progressive'' in its name.

In addition, other publicly available information supports the analysis of the Ways and Means Committee. In September 2013, USA Today published an independent analysis of a list of about 160 applications in the IRS backlog. This analysis showed that 80 percent of the applications in the backlog were filed by conservative groups while less than seven percent were filed by liberal groups. A separate assessment from USA Today in May 2013 showed that for 27 months beginning in February 2010, the IRS did not approve a single tax-exempt application filed by a Tea Party group. During that same period, the IRS approved ''perhaps dozens of applications from similar liberal and progressive groups.''

The IRS, over many years, has undoubtedly scrutinized organizations that embrace different political views for varying reasons—in many cases, a just and neutral criteria may have been fairly utilized. This includes the time period when Tea Party organizations were systematically screened for enhanced and inappropriate scrutiny. But the concept of targeting, when defined as a systematic effort to select applicants for scrutiny simply because their applications reflected the organizations' political views, only applied to Tea Party and similar conservative organizations. While use of term ''targeting'' in the IRS scandal may not always follow this definition, the reality remains that there is simply no evidence that any liberal or progressive group received enhanced scrutiny because its application reflected the organization's political views.

For months, the Administration and congressional Democrats have attempted to downplay the IRS's misconduct. First, the Administration sought to minimize the fallout by preemptively acknowledging the misconduct in response to a planted question at an obscure Friday morning tax-law conference. When that strategy failed, the Administration shifted to blaming ''rogue agents'' and ''line-level'' employees for the targeting. When those assertions proved false, congressional Democrats baselessly attacked the character and integrity of the inspector general. Their attempt to allege bipartisan targeting is just another effort to distract from the fact that the Obama IRS systematically targeted and delayed conservative tax-exempt applicants.

CONCLUSION

Democrats in Congress and the Administration have perpetrated a myth that the IRS targeted both conservative and liberal tax-exempt applicants. The targeting is a ''phony scandal,'' they say, because the IRS did not just target Tea Party groups, but it targeted liberal and progressive groups as well. Month after month, in public hearings and televised interviews, Democrats have repeatedly claimed that progressive groups were scrutinized in the same manner as conservative groups. Because of this bipartisan targeting, they conclude, there is not a ''smidgeon of corruption'' at the IRS.

The problem with these assertions is that they are simply not accurate. The Committee's investigation shows that the IRS sought to identify and single out Tea Party applications. The facts bear this out. The initial ''test'' applications were filed by Tea Party groups. The initial screening criteria identified only Tea Party applications. The revised criteria still intended to identify Tea Party activities. The IRS's internal review revealed that a substantial majority of applications were conservative. In short, the IRS treated conservative tax-exempt applications in a manner distinct from other applications, including those filed by liberal groups.

Evidence available to the Committee contradicts Democrats' claims about bipartisan targeting. Although the IRS's BOLO list included entries for liberal-oriented groups, only Tea Party applicants received systematic scrutiny because of their political beliefs. Public and nonpublic analyses of IRS data show that the IRS routinely approved liberal applications while holding and scrutinizing conservative applications. Even training documents produced by the IRS indicate stark differences between liberal and conservative applications: '''progressive' applications are not considered ''Tea Parties.''' These facts show one unyielding truth: Tea Party groups were targeted because of their political beliefs, liberal groups were not.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the resolution has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 568, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

The question is on the resolution.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. 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.

RECOMMENDING THAT LOIS G. LERNER BE FOUND IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of House Resolution 574 will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

MOTION TO REFER

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cummings moves to refer the resolution H. Res. 574 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform with instructions that the Committee carry out the following:

(1) Conduct a bipartisan public hearing with testimony from legal and constitutional experts on whether Lois Lerner waived her Fifth Amendment rights when she professed her innocence during a hearing before the Committee on May 22, 2013, and whether Chairman Darrell E. Issa complied with the procedures required by the Constitution to hold Ms. Lerner in contempt.

(2) As part of that public hearing and in relationship to Ms. Lerner's profession of innocence in her testimony before the Committee, consider and release publicly the full transcripts of the following 39 interviews conducted by Committee staff of employees of the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of the Treasury, who discussed the actions that occurred within the Exempt Organizations Division that Ms. Lerner supervised and who identified no White House involvement or political motivation in the screening of tax exempt applicants, with appropriate redactions as determined by Chairman Darrell E. Issa in consultation with Ranking Minority Member Elijah E. Cummings:

(A) Screening Agent, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (May 30, 2013).

(B) Screening Group Manager, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 6, 2013).

(C) Determinations Specialist I, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (May 31, 2013).

(D) Determinations Specialist II, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 13, 2013).

(E) Determinations Specialist III, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 19, 2013).

(F) Group Manager I, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 4, 2013).

(G) Group Manager II, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 12, 2013).

(H) Program Manager for Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 28, 2013).

(I) Tax Law Specialist I, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 10, 2013).

(J) Tax Law Specialist II, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 14, 2013).

(K) Tax Law Specialist III, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 2, 2013).

(L) Tax Law Specialist IV, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 31, 2013).

(M) Group Manager, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 21, 2013).

(N) Manager I, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 16, 2013).

(O) Manager II, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 11, 2013).

(P) Director of Rulings and Agreements, and Director of Employee Plans Division, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Aug. 21, 2013).

(Q) Director of Rulings and Agreements and Technical Unit Manager, Exempt Organizations, Internal Revenue Service (May 21, 2013).

(R) Technical Advisor to the Division Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (July 23, 2013).

(S) Senior Technical Advisor to the Director of Exempt Organizations I, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Oct. 29, 2013).

(T) Senior Technical Advisor to the Director of Exempt Organizations II, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Sept. 5, 2013).

(U) Former Senior Technical Advisor to the Division Commissioner, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Oct. 8, 2013).

(V) Counsel I, Office of Chief Counsel, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Aug. 9, 2013).

(W) Counsel II, Office of Chief Counsel, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (July 26, 2013).

(X) Senior Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel, Tax Exempt Government Entitles, Internal Revenue Service (July 12, 2013).

(Y) Deputy Division Counsel and Deputy Associate Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Aug. 23, 2013).

(Z) Division Counsel and Associate Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Aug. 29, 2013).

(AA) Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service (Nov. 6, 2013).

(BB) Commissioner of the Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Division until December 2010, Internal Revenue Service (Sept. 23, 2013).

(CC) Commissioner of the Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division, December 2010–2013, Internal Revenue Service (Sept. 25, 2013).

(DD) Chief of Staff to the Commissioner, 2008–2012, Internal Revenue Service (Nov. 21, 2013).

(EE) Chief of Staff to the Commissioner, 2012–2013, Internal Revenue Service (Oct. 22, 2013).

(FF) Commissioner, 2008–2012, Internal Revenue Service (Dec, 4, 2013).

(GG) Deputy Commissioner of Services and Enforcement and Acting Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service (Nov. 13, 2013).

(HH) Attorney Advisor, Office of Tax Policy, Department of the Treasury (Feb. 3, 2014).

(II) Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, Office of Tax Policy, Department of the Treasury (Jan. 16, 2014).

(JJ) Deputy Chief of Staff, Department of the Treasury (Feb. 11, 2014).

(KK) Chief of Staff, 2009–2013, Department of the Treasury (Feb. 4, 2014).

(LL) Chief of Staff, 2013, Department of the Treasury (Mar. 27, 2014).

(MM) General Counsel, Department of the Treasury (Feb. 26, 2014).

Mr. ISSA (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent we dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 568, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of the motion to refer this matter back to committee.

Sixty years ago, the Supreme Court of the United States announced that the waiver of Fifth Amendment rights is ''not lightly to be inferred.''

That is exactly what happened when the Oversight Committee held a party line vote finding that Lois Lerner waived her Fifth Amendment privilege without holding even one hearing with one legal expert.

Experts who have reviewed the record before the committee conclude that Ms. Lerner did not waive her Fifth Amendment rights by declaring her innocence.

Now, more than 30 independent legal experts have also come forward to conclude that the chairman, Chairman ISSA, botched the contempt procedure when he abruptly ended our committee hearing and cut off my microphone before any Democratic members had a chance to utter a single syllable.

In other words, these experts say a judge will likely throw this case out of court.

Let me be clear that I am not defending Lois Lerner's mismanagement at the IRS; but as a Member of Congress, I have sworn, like my colleagues, to protect every citizen's rights under the Constitution of the United States of America, and I do not take that obligation lightly.

I believe that it is irresponsible to move forward today without ever having held a single hearing to hear from a single legal expert on this constitutional question.

I asked for this hearing more than 9 months ago, but my request was rejected, so this motion would require the Oversight Committee to do what it should have done a long time ago.

This motion also would direct the committee to release publicly the full transcripts from all the interviews of the IRS and Treasury employees that our committee staff conducted during the investigation.

These 39 transcripts show that there is no evidence of any White House involvement or any political motivation in the IRS' review of these tax-exempt applicants.

I remind the Speaker that these 39 witnesses are witnesses that were called by the majority. They are the ones who sat down with a bipartisan group of employees from the majority and the minority and went through the questioning.

Instead, these interviews show exactly how the employees in Cincinnati first developed the inappropriate criteria. They tell the story. They tell the story. They show how Lois Lerner failed to discover these criteria for more than a year and that, when she learned of them, she immediately ordered them to stop being used.

In June of last year, Chairman ISSA promised on national television that, at some point, he would release all of the transcripts. That needs to be done sooner, rather than later; but the chairman has repeatedly blocked my efforts to do so, even with his own redactions.

You may hear him say that he does not want to release transcripts now because they would provide a roadmap to our questions to future witnesses. I can understand that. I have made the same arguments myself on many occasions.

With all due respect, he crossed that bridge a long, long, long time ago. He has released selected excerpts from these transcripts on more than a dozen occasions, and he has allowed reporters to come into his committee offices to review some transcripts in their entirety.

It is time to put out the whole story, so the American people can read the facts for themselves, instead of just cherry-picking pieces leaked to further a political narrative.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the motion.

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

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion and seek recognition in opposition.

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

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

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

Let me just, in response to the ranking member, it is not 39 interviews; it is 40. We just did another one yesterday, and that is going to lead to another one because we learned information in that interview yesterday.

The minority staff has released parts of every single one of those depositions. We will release them all when we hear from Lois Lerner. We want to get to the truth. That is what this resolution is all about.

Here is what we did learn yesterday. In the 40th, Richard Pilger, from the Department of Justice said this:

In the fall of 2010, at the direction of the chief of the Public Integrity Section, Jack Smith, I contacted Lois Lerner at the IRS.

So we know now Justice and the IRS were working together back in 2010, all the more reason why we need to hear from Lois Lerner; and the only way to make that happen, the only way to get to the truth is through the House of Representatives using every tool we have to compel Ms. Lerner to come talk to us because we know the fix is in with the Justice Department's investigation.

The fix is in. We all know that. The only route to the truth on something as fundamental as your free speech rights—First Amendment rights to exercise speech in a political fashion—is through the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, can I inquire as to whether the minority is prepared to close?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Yes, we are.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland has 25 seconds remaining. The gentleman from California has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. ISSA. I am prepared to close.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I am prepared to close.

Again, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing to hide. We need to release the transcripts, and just as significantly, we need to hear from the experts.

This is a very, very serious issue, and I think that Members of Congress deserve to have the expertise presented before them, so that they can make a judgment. A lot of our Members are laypersons, and I think that it is only appropriate, under these circumstances, that they be given this opportunity.

I would ask the Members to vote in favor of my motion.

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

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

I will close in the calmest possible way that I can. For more than 3½ years, I have tried to get cooperation from the minority. For more than 3 years, I have tried to get the cooperation of the minority, and I haven't gotten it.

I get it on things which don't lead to the President or to a Cabinet officer or to an administrative branch. This leads to an administrative branch under the Secretary of the Treasury.

When the minority says that if you would just refer this back and we just have an opinion, quite frankly, they produced these opinions. They sought out 30 people to rubberstamp the same basic opinion again and again, many of whom provided nothing other than we agree. I didn't say anything about that during debate. That is their right.

The ranking member says if we will just release those 39 documents—if he wants to destroy this investigation, he can release them. If he wants to show a roadmap, he can release them. These are not documents that are exclusive. They are documents that either one of us could choose to release.

Good practice is, as we continue investigating—and the questions and the answers from witnesses not be in their entirety released to create a roadmap, that is practice of good counsel, and the ranking member himself said he would have done the same thing in some cases.

We only learned, a matter of days ago, that people working in the office of the President had withheld, until a court ordered them to release the documents, showing that they invented, out of thin air, a false narrative as to what happened at Benghazi and why, asserting a video that, in fact, was not supported by the facts; and for a long time, since September 11, 2012, we had been misled.

In an ongoing investigation, one in which they would have you believe that Lois Lerner would have testified if she just had a week more, they have had months to see if they could get Lois Lerner back to testify. Of course, they can't. She never intended to testify.

This has all been a game of catch me if you can; I say I will, I say I won't.

Our evidence, as the ranking member said, does not lead to the Oval Office. At this point, it leads to Lois Lerner. At this point, Lois Lerner attempted to assert the President's position as to Citizens United, using her power to stop these 501(c)(4)'s from their free speech.

□ 1830

At this point, the indication is that Lois Lerner says one thing to the Justice Department and a different thing to Congress.

So as we consider the simple issue of did she waive her rights or not and get it, as the gentleman from Vermont suggested, before a judge, that is all that is before us today. And the idea that we would release, in their entirety, those thousands of pages in order to give a road map to those yet to be deposed is wrong and inappropriate, and the gentleman knows it or he would have released them himself, which he has every right to do. But it would be irresponsible.

So I ask people to vote for contempt because it takes to an impartial Federal judge that question, a question already decided by our committee that had a vote, a question that will be voted the same way by the ranking member no matter how many experts are listened to. Go ahead and have the vote. Send it to a judge. Let a judge decide.

In the meantime, let's continue with the investigations as to the IRS' targeting of conservative groups, something that has been documented to have been inappropriate if you were conservative and not so much if you were moderate or liberal.

We have an individual who is at the center of it all. I have never alleged that it goes to the President. I have said that the Tea Party would clearly and fairly be described as enemies of or adverse to the President's policies, and I think that is pretty comfortable to understand. And they were targeted by somebody who politics with the President and who, quite frankly, was trying to overturn the Supreme Court decision in Citizens United in support of the President's position using her power.

And with that, I urge support and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the motion to refer has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 568, the previous question is ordered on the motion to refer.

The question is on the motion to refer.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to refer will be followed by 5-minute votes on the motion to recommit, if offered, adoption of House Resolution 574, and adoption of House Resolution 565.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 191, nays 224, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—191

Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (NY)
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
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
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
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
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
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
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—224

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
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)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
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
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—16

Bentivolio
Boustany
Clark (MA)
Coble
Crawford
Duffy
Eshoo
Griffin (AR)
Hinojosa
Hurt
Johnson (GA)
Kingston
Nunnelee
Pelosi
Rush
Schwartz

□ 1855

Messrs. YOUNG of Indiana, SESSIONS, TERRY, McKINLEY, CANTOR, and KELLY of Pennsylvania changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Messrs. THOMPSON of Mississippi, GRIJALVA, FARR, and BARBER changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to refer was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 202, on referring the resolution on H. Res. 574 to Government Operations. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 202 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 187, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 203]

YEAS—231

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crenshaw
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
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)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
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—187

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 (NY)
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
Holt
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
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Negrete McLeod
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
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
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—13

Bentivolio
Clark (MA)
Coble
Crawford
Duffy
Griffin (AR)
Hinojosa
Honda
Kingston
Nunnelee
Pelosi
Rush
Schwartz

□ 1902

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.

Stated for:

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 203, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL TO INVESTIGATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the resolution (H. Res. 565) calling on Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr., to appoint a special counsel to investigate the targeting of conservative nonprofit groups by the Internal Revenue Service, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 168, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 204]

YEAS—250

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coffman