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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 20, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DOUG COLLINS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We come to the end of a week where we have welcomed the newly-elected Members of the House who will join the 114th Congress, honored a great world statesman in Vaclav Havel, and voted on the first of many difficult bills to be considered at the end of the 113th Congress.

We now approach a week during which all Americans will gather to remember who we are: a Nation generously blessed not only by You, our God, but by courageous ancestors, faithful allies, and the best good wishes of people everywhere who long for freedom, who would glory in the difficult work of participative government, and who do not enjoy the bounty we are privileged to possess.

Bless the Members of this assembly and us all, that we would be worthy of the call we have been given as Americans. Help us all to be truly thankful and appropriately generous in our response.

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

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BILIRAKIS 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 PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now entertain up to 5 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

NO AMNESTY OR BENEFITS FOR ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

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

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this summer's crisis on the border was the result of President Obama's 2012 decision to grant amnesty to some illegal immigrants. Now, the President is planning to grant amnesty to every illegal in the country—almost—millions more. To make matters worse, these illegal immigrants may also become eligible for government benefits. That is just wrong.

What the President is doing is illegal. Hardworking American taxpayers didn't sign up to foot the bill for unlawful, illegal immigrants.

Mr. Speaker, the President is ignoring the American people, our Constitution, and our way of government. America is a country of laws, not men. My constituents are outraged at the President's imperial actions. American people want, need, and deserve a President who respects and follows the Constitution.

On behalf of my outraged constituents, I am fully committed to stopping this illegal action.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

WESTERN NEW YORK PUMMELED BY SNOW

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

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, over the past 2 days, the western New York community has been pummeled by unrelenting lake-effect snow. Areas of the city of Buffalo and surrounding suburbs were blanketed in over 5 feet of snow, and it continues to fall.

Stranded in cars and trapped in homes, people are unable to access potentially necessary emergency services. Over 150 miles of the New York State Thruway closed, and thus far, the storm has claimed the lives of eight people.

Snowstorms are a routine part of western New York winters, but even with advance notice, storms of this capacity are nearly impossible to prepare for.

I applaud the leadership of Erie County Executive Mark Poloncarz, Mayor Byron Brown, and Governor Andrew Cuomo. Their emergency management teams have been hard at work and will not rest until the snow has been cleared and everybody affected is safe.

However, it is not just those trained for emergencies that have turned out.

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Neighbors helping neighbors shovel and dig out are common sights around western New York. The city of Buffalo once again proved itself to be The City of Good Neighbors.

TARPON SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL OUTDOOR ENSEMBLE

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize my alma mater, Tarpon Springs High School, and its outdoor ensemble for winning the 2014 Bands of America championship.

This is their sixth championship in 14 years, Mr. Speaker. They have won a total of 11 grand championships in Bands of America regionals in Georgia and Florida. The Tarpon Springs marching band has also been dubbed Grand Champions at the Seminole Sound Spectacular for the past 13 consecutive years.

The Sponger band, named for the early 20th century sponge divers who migrated from Greece to Tarpon Springs, Florida, are the single most dominant and accomplished marching band in Florida.

Congratulations to the students; the band leader, Kevin Ford; and the parents involved in this year's championship. ''Go, Spongers!'' Mr. Speaker, I am so proud.

ACA OPEN ENROLLMENT

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

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the Affordable Care Act. Over 8 million Americans have signed up for private health insurance plans for 2014, almost 20,000 in the district I represent.

Overall, the number of uninsured residents in our district has declined by 8 percent. 33,000 people in the district purchased quality, affordable care through the new health insurance marketplace. 11,000 young adults were able to continue coverage through their parents' plans. For 84 percent of those enrolled in the health insurance marketplace, the cost of the average plan was reduced to $72 a month.

Unfortunately, 52,000 individuals who would otherwise have health insurance remain uninsured in our district because Texas did not expand Medicaid.

The open enrollment period for 2015 through the marketplace began Saturday, November 15. I encourage all Americans to take advantage of the opportunity to access quality, affordable coverage and enroll.

Please, for your family and for our community, we need more people insured so they have that certainty.

JONATHAN GRUBER GRANT

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, Jonathan Gruber, ''smart'' MIT professor, ObamaCare architect, who has had to apologize for repeatedly calling the American voters stupid, has received millions of taxpayer dollars from Federal and State governments.

He now has an NIH—National Institutes of Health—grant that adds up to $2 million. This grant is for an analysis to determine how people choose their Medicare part D prescription drug plan. That might be something good for CMS and HHS to know, but it is far from the real kind of medical research we expect NIH to be doing.

Just a few weeks ago, the Director was saying they lacked enough money to fund Ebola vaccines. That was before it became widely known that they were funding a grant for Swedish massage for rabbits and other outrageous grants.

We expect NIH to fund groundbreaking medical research to prolong life, develop medicines, to cure and treat diseases, not economic research by a man who is now infamous for insulting the American public.

Dr. ANDY HARRIS and I wrote the Director with questions about this grant. I hope we hear soon before another check goes out the door.

AURORA STAFF WENT ABOVE CALL OF DUTY DURING EMERGENCY OUTAGE

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

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to praise the air traffic controllers and FAA safety and technical employees who went above and beyond the call of duty surrounding the recent emergency situation in Aurora, Illinois.

Following unprecedented circumstances, the Chicago center staff kept the surrounding air space operational, safe, and efficient during the 17-day outage. On several different days during the outage, Chicago O'Hare, which serves my constituents in the 14th District, was the Nation's busiest airport.

Controllers from two dozen facilities around the Midwest and also the FAA Command Center worked together to keep the flying public safe and the system operating at close to capacity.

The air traffic controllers, technical operations personnel, and management at Chicago center and in all facilities throughout the Midwest and the National Airspace System have proven why the United States has the safest, busiest, and most efficient system in the world.

The public should be proud of the teamwork and professionalism that they demonstrated as they met a difficult challenge and kept America safe.

PRESIDENT OBAMA'S EXECUTIVE OVERREACH

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

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to illegal immigration, President Obama has long said that he has no legal authority to extend executive amnesty. Now, I don't say this very often, but you know what? I agree with him.

His job as President is to enforce the laws that Congress has passed, but now, President Obama seems to have forgotten that he is not a king. President Obama's plan to extend executive amnesty to millions of illegal immigrants is an unacceptable abuse of power that goes against the will of the American people. As the President said himself, ''That's not how our democracy works. That's not how our Constitution is written.''

President Obama should abandon this planned executive overreach and work with Congress to secure our borders and strengthen enforcement of the existing immigration laws.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

STANDING WITH PRESIDENT OBAMA ON EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, this is not the first year or the second year or the third year of the administration. In actuality, we are going towards the end of the term of this administration.

From my perspective as a member of the Committee on Homeland Security Committee and the Subcommittee on Immigration and Border Security on the Committee on the Judiciary, every single year, this administration has extended its hand of collaboration to this Congress to intervene in the desperate lives of those who have been stolen from their children, deported, or families that have been disunited, if you will, wanting to be reunited.

I stand with the President tonight as he gives his message to America that we are a humanitarian country and that ''under my constitutional authority, as can be documented by scholars across this Nation, I have the authority to be merciful to give humanitarian relief,'' citing the U.S. v. Arizona case in 2012, when Justice Roberts said that the President has the authority for humanitarian relief.

Every difficult decision, unfortunately, in this Nation, from freeing the slaves to making the armies or the militaries integrated, took courage from Presidents. Lyndon Baines Johnson had courage when he signed the

Civil Rights Act in 1964 and the Voting Rights Act in 1965.

Mr. President, you are doing the right thing. I stand with you on exercising your executive authority. We need mercy for these people who are desperate.

PROMOTING NEW MANUFACTURING ACT

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 4795, Promoting New Manufacturing Act.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 756 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4795.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HULTGREN) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 0914

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4795) to promote new manufacturing in the United States by providing for greater transparency and timeliness in obtaining necessary permits, and for other purposes, with Mr. HULTGREN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD).

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, President Obama has made it very clear that if the U.S. Congress does not pass legislation that he has said that is a priority for his administration, that he intends to accomplish his goals by the use of executive orders and through regulations. Today, with H.R. 4795, we are here to address a specific problem caused by regulations coming out of EPA relating to the Clean Air Act.

We know that announcements have been made for manufacturing expansions in the United States amounting to about $135 billion. But we also know that EPA has gone into a pattern of when they issue new regulations, it takes them sometimes years to come up with guidances so that State EPAs and manufacturing applicants for clean air permits will know what is required to meet the new regulations. Because of the lack of clarity and the time of meeting timely guidances, it creates great confusion and uncertainty for the States and for the specific manufacturing facilities trying to meet these requirements.

To give you an example, the last ozone rule that was adopted by the EPA in 2008, the guidance for people trying to meet those requirements of that regulation still have not been issued. So we find ourselves in a situation where these new regulations are creating great obstacles to economic growth in the United States, and I think all of us recognize that economic growth has been quite stagnant for some time.

We have had many hearings on this issue, and we hear from people on a regular basis that one of the reasons that they can't get new plants built is because of the uncertainty, the lack of clarity, the lack of guidance from the EPA when they come out with new regulations.

Anyone that follows EPA is quite aware that they are particularly aggressive in new regulations. They have come out with new regulations on the Clean Air Act on a regular basis for the last 4 years. And so once again we find ourselves with lack of clarity, lack of guidance from EPA.

This legislation, which was introduced by Mr. SCALISE, simply says to EPA, if you come out with a new regulation, simultaneously you must provide the guidance for the States and the individual applicants who will be required to obtain permits to build their manufacturing facility. So that is what this bill is all about.

I think it is a commonsense piece of legislation, and obviously all of us want to create new jobs. We have companies out there today with a lot of cash who want to produce these, build these new plants, but because of bureaucratic difficulties, lack of clarity, and lack of guidance on a timely basis from the EPA, it makes it extremely difficult to do.

So that is why we are here today to discuss this legislation. I think it is very important that we adopt this legislation.

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This has been a fascinating week in terms of the environment. We started it with the President orchestrating one of the truly groundbreaking breakthroughs in carbon emissions and getting the Chinese, for the first time, to agree to limit their carbon emissions, setting new standards for the United States.

Then this week, in the Congress, we basically have three bills that are the equivalent of saying, through statute, to polluters, ''Smoke 'em if you got 'em.'' I mean, three bills that represent one of the worst trifectas I have ever seen, and I come from horse racing country.

Yesterday we voted on a bill that, in the title, suggests that we are somehow improving the science behind the environment, and basically what it did was limit the ability of EPA to have scientists as part of the decision-making process. Today we are discussing the so-called Promoting New Manufacturing Act, and, as we heard from my good friend from Kentucky, the goal of the legislation is to facilitate a manufacturing renaissance in the United States by expediting air permits for new facilities.

But the premise of the bill is very flawed: new manufacturing facilities aren't being held back by clean air requirements; weakening the Clean Air Act won't create jobs; and the specific provisions of this bill will slow down permitting, not speed it up. In truth, this bill is yet another Republican attempt to weaken the Clean Air Act protections and attack EPA's authority to reduce harmful air pollution.

The Clean Air Act requires major new or expanding sources of air pollution to obtain permits with pollution limits before the facilities start construction. It is a lot easier and less costly to minimize air pollution when you are designing and building a facility compared to cleaning up existing facilities.

These pre-construction permits are based on a simple principle: a new facility should not increase local air pollution above levels that are safe to breathe. The bill before us violates this principle by creating a permitting loophole, allowing new facilities to obtain permits under old, less protective air quality standards unless EPA promulgates new regulations or guidelines.

This provision is bad for existing manufacturing in the United States. The permitting loophole would actually impose new costs on the manufacturing sector rather than help it. The bill allows new facilities to pollute more than their fair share, leaving the existing manufacturers to make up the difference.

In areas struggling to clean up their air, like in my district in Louisville, Kentucky, this effectively shifts the responsibility and cost of pollution control to existing manufacturing facilities. This provision does not make economic sense. Furthermore, in all of the limited testimony pursuant to considering this bill, there was not one company identified that actually said they would build a manufacturing facility if they could do it under older guidelines.

I am kind of amused that the Republicans now want the EPA to issue nationwide guidelines, when their ideology says States are better prepared to deal with issues at their own level; and, in fact, States, under the existing law, have done a very, very good job of creating guidelines and strategies for meeting problems with pollution in their jurisdiction.

So, for a wide variety of reasons, this bill doesn't accomplish what its title suggests, and we urge its defeat.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I might say that during the time we had the hearing on this legislation, we had several State representatives from the State EPA come in and testify, and they all were talking about the absence of timely implementation guidance from EPA produces a lack of clarity.

Both the Colorado, Arkansas, even the National Association of Clean Air Agencies wrote a letter to EPA on September 4, 2013, complaining about this.

Now, I would remind everyone, this bill does not do anything about the science, trying to diminish the importance of science and coming forth with new regulations. All it does is says that if EPA comes out with a new regulation under the Clean Air Act, they must provide the guidance to the States and to the entities who want to build new plants.

I might also say that the American Chemistry Council, particularly, raised this issue with us—and through their membership—of companies trying to build new manufacturing plants and meeting great difficulty because of the lack of clarity.

I might also say, all of us are very much concerned about climate change, but I don't think America has to take a backseat to any other country in the world. Our CO_2 emissions are the lowest that they have been in 20 years.

I might also say, we find ourselves today, because of regulations from this administration, being one of the only countries in the world where you cannot build a new coal-fired plant to produce electricity because the technology is not available to meet the stringent emissions standard unless you are going to spend huge sums of government money, as they are in the Kemper plant in Mississippi.

By the way, the standard was set for that regulation, the emission standard, based on the Kemper plant, which is still not in operation. It is about 2 years overdue, is way over cost, and all the entities involved in it said that kind of plant would never be built again without huge government dollars involved.

We would like to get back to a situation in America where, on energy projects, we use private money. I notice that Google recently was involved in the Ivanpah Solar facility out west, one of the largest in the world. They used a lot of government loans to build that plant, and now Google and other companies are coming back to the government and applying for grants to help pay off the loans.

So this is a commonsense piece of legislation. It does not change the science; it simply provides additional clarity.

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

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN).

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. I thank my colleague from Kentucky for yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4795. It was my hope to resolve the issues of this bill during the committee. Unfortunately, that was not the case.

H.R. 4795, the Promoting New Manufacturing Act, could be a solution to a longstanding problem. The problem relates to Federal permitting, in this case, New Source Review permits.

While the majority of permitting takes place at the State level, the EPA plays a critical role in the permitting process. When EPA promulgates a final National Ambient Air Quality Standard, called NAAQS, States and industry must respond through implementation and application, respectively.

EPA should work as quickly as possible to offer States guidance on how to implement these new standards. Lack of guidance can lead to significant permitting delays as industry is forced to submit incomplete New Source Review applications.

While I will support the intent of the bill, I can't support the bill itself. H.R. 4795 is ultimately a lengthy delay in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards implementation; and then a NAAQS standard cannot be implemented, and this bill does not reflect current negotiations over that NAAQS implementation.

Until this point, the administration and the EPA have indicated a willingness to work on this issue. Further, EPA has not proposed these new National Ambient Air Quality Standards, so I see this bill as a solution to a problem that doesn't yet exist.

I want EPA to be transparent and work with the industry, and H.R. 4795 does not support a collaborative working relationship.

Additionally, the New Source Review permitting and the construction of new facilities are important to the economy, but we must also have a balance between economic growth and the protection of public health. The bill, unfortunately, does not strike that balance effectively, and, for that reason, I am unable to vote in favor of it.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO).

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the time offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

If experience has taught us anything over the past two decades, it is that the Clean Air Act has been a success. New businesses have started, the economy has grown, and the air is cleaner and, beyond that, healthier for all of us.

□ 0930

The adjustments to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards Act are about a large body of research on the impacts of air pollutants on human health and the environment. H.R. 4795 assumes we cannot continue that record of success. The predictions of dire consequences to our economy before and after Congress adopted the 1990 amendments to the Clean Air Act have never materialized. We have, however, grown our economy and have achieved cleaner, healthier air for everyone. So, contrary to its title, this bill does nothing to promote manufacturing. It is simply another of many attempts to undermine the Clean Air Act.

Instead of bringing this partisan bill to the floor—yet another bill that has no chance of becoming law—we could be working together on legislation that would reinvigorate our domestic manufacturing sector. We could pass pending tax legislation or, better yet, tax reform, which would provide the certainty, provide the fairness, and provide the clarity that everyone needs and deserves. If it were enacted, this bill before us would be more likely to cause confusion and legal challenges than to generate new manufacturing jobs.

States develop comprehensive implementation plans that take account of all possible pollution sources and balance the needs of all stakeholders in the effort to achieve cleaner air. H.R. 4795 would allow a new facility to operate under less strict air quality standards than existing facilities if the EPA has not issued all final regulations and guidance required for any type of facility that would be covered by a newly established standard.

If the Agency would call a standard into question by issuing guidance at a time after a regulation is finalized, why would the Agency ever do that? Guidance is useful for the regulated community. As new or unique situations arise, the Agency can work with applicants to find the most appropriate and most cost-effective means for moving a project forward under the law.

It seems to me that we want to simplify the regulatory process, not complicate it, and to encourage communication and flexibility, not stifle them. We should ensure that regulations are implemented fairly and consistently, and we should facilitate communication and encourage the Agency to work with regulated entities.

H.R. 4795 is going to result in greater confusion, more legal challenges, and a less flexible regulatory process. H.R. 4795 will not provide more jobs, and it will not deliver clean air. I reject the notion that clean air and economic progress are incompatible. They simply are not. H.R. 4795 is a bad bill, and I urge its defeat.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, it is now my great honor to yield such time

as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), one of the truly great champions of the environment who has ever served in this body.

Mr. WAXMAN. I thank my colleague for those generous comments, and I am pleased to be here today to express why this bill should not pass.

Mr. Chairman, the bill is called the Promoting New Manufacturing Act. We would all want to do that—what a nice title—but the bill does not live up to the title.

The bill does not do anything to promote manufacturing, and it does not do anything to improve the permitting process for new and expanding facilities, but it does weaken air quality protections. It allows more pollution, and it threatens public health. Now, let me explain why I reached that conclusion.

The Clean Air Act requires a new or an expanding source of air pollution to obtain permits with pollution limits before the facility starts construction. These pre-construction permits ensure that a new or an expanded facility will not increase local air pollution to levels that violate National Ambient Air Quality Standards, which are based on public health.

When the EPA issues a new, more protective air quality standard to reflect the latest science, permit applicants have to meet the new standard and show their emissions will not increase the amount of pollution that will then end up harming public health. This bill, H.R. 4795, creates a loophole in this process.

The bill says that, if it is a new or an expanding facility, they can apply for a permit based on the old air quality standard, which is not adequate to protect the public health, unless, they say, the EPA has been able to jump over a new procedural hurdle that they set with this legislation requiring new regulations on permitting. In effect, this bill could give new sources of pollution amnesty from new air quality standards. This amnesty provision could have serious, real-world consequences. The amnesty provision would force the States and the EPA to issue permits for facilities that pollute more than they would under current law. In fact, this bill would allow new facilities to degrade air quality to levels that are not safe to breathe.

This loophole is also bad for business because, if you are not getting the reductions from new sources, you are going to have to get those reductions from existing sources. It is shifting the burden from the new sources onto existing facilities. It raises pollution control costs overall because the whole doctrine under the Clean Air Act, which has long been recognized, is that it is generally far more efficient and cost-effective to build pollution controls into a facility upfront rather than adding them later, but this bill does the opposite.

When we had our hearing, Representative DINGELL asked the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources from the State of Delaware whether creating this loophole in the Clean Air Act would do anything to expedite permitting at his agency. He responded with a categorical ''no.''

The California Air Resources Board argues this bill would actually slow the permitting process.

It wrote:

> Waiting for the U.S. EPA to develop guidance will result in unnecessary delays and public health risks because permitting agencies appear to be barred from issuing permits consistent with the new, more health-protective air quality standards until the U.S. EPA provides guidance.

If we really want to expedite the permitting process, we should give the EPA and the State and local agencies more resources. This bill does not add a single penny more to the EPA or to State and local permitting agencies to hire more staff to review and process these permits. That is what the agencies need.

States don't need more loopholes. They don't need more lectures about so-called ''red tape.'' They need more money and more people, but instead of providing these resources, House Republicans have voted repeatedly to slash funding for environmental protection. Punching holes in the Clean Air Act won't help these cash-strapped agencies work any faster, but it will make the air dirtier. For that reason, I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this legislation.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time is remaining on both sides?

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) has 23 minutes remaining, and the other gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) has 16½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN), who has been a real leader on this issue.

Mr. STUTZMAN. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for his work on this particular issue that is really important to the Third District in Indiana.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the Promoting New Manufacturing Act.

For too long, the Obama economy has remained weak, and the American worker has suffered the consequences. Too many people are struggling to find work and to provide for their families. They want to know when things are finally going to pick up.

We in Congress have a responsibility to help create an economic environment that allows individuals to succeed and businesses to grow, and we can achieve that kind of success by cutting back on job-killing regulations, by removing bureaucratic red tape, and by increasing transparency. That is what this bill today is all about.

As a Representative from Indiana, I understand that a strong manufacturing industry is absolutely critical to our national and local economies. The Third Congressional District, the place that I call home, is one of the top manufacturing districts in the entire country. This bill will not only bring new opportunities to Hoosier families but to families all across America.

Strengthening our manufacturing industry should not be a partisan issue, and, today, we have an opportunity to stand together and support legislation that will help create jobs and move our economy in the right direction.

I would like to thank Whip SCALISE, Chairman UPTON, and the members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce for their hard work on this issue, and I would urge my colleagues to support this particular legislation.

Mr. Chairman, finally, I would say that some of the top issues that I hear from folks as I travel across the district back home in northeast Indiana are those of regulations and the effect of Washington, D.C., bureaucracy and red tape. The impact that it is having on jobs in Indiana and across the country is hurting, and they need relief.

Again, I would definitely urge my colleagues to support this particular legislation. Let's start taking the boot off of the American economy, and let's let it and its families succeed.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Before I close my side of the argument, I would like to take this opportunity, once again, to thank my colleague Mr. WAXMAN for his incredible service to this body and to the country over the last several decades.

One of the first things I did when I was elected to Congress in 2006 was to call Mr. WAXMAN to ask if I could serve under his leadership on the Oversight and Government Reform Committee because I respected him so much. He has been a phenomenal mentor to me, as he has been to hundreds of other Members of Congress over the years, and I think the country owes him a great debt of gratitude.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say, in the spirit of his championing of the environment, what we have seen again this week, not just with this bill but with the two other bills in the last 2 days, is kind of a ''wolf in sheep's clothing'' approach to the environment—dressing legislation up with very, very nice-sounding titles that essentially do exactly the opposite of what they are intending to do.

This bill, far from promoting manufacturing, will make it much more difficult for the EPA to set rules, and in the process, it will not accomplish anything in encouraging manufacturing. I don't know of one businessperson who would say, ''I am going to build a plant that I, otherwise, would not build because I get to build it under old pollution rules.'' Most businesspeople are very forward looking. They look for opportunities not to exploit the environment. They look for opportunities to

make money because they have a vision. Virtually every good businessperson I know these days understands that building facilities that have the latest technologies and the cleanest technologies is the way to make money and to make sound business decisions.

For all of those reasons, as Mr. WAXMAN laid out in very clear terms, this bill does not promote manufacturing. It will do, actually, the opposite, so we urge the defeat of the legislation.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, I might say that I certainly agree that the owners of these manufacturing plants do not want to build new plants while using old rules. They want to use the best technology, but they want clear guidance from the EPA about what it should be because, when they don't have that, they find themselves involved with lawsuits with all sorts of environmental groups on a regular basis.

I might also say that there are many reports out there relating to manufacturing—I am just going to read from a few—that state that one of the key factors for investor confidence is a timely and efficient permitting process that is matched to current technologies.

Ken Weiss, global managing partner for Environmental Resources Management, which has extensive experience in the permitting process, testified:

> We routinely advise clients that obtaining a PSD permit can take anywhere from 1 to 3 years and that a minimum of 12 to 18 months need to be allowed in the project schedule.

□ 0945

The President, himself, acknowledged in his latest State of the Union speech this year that projects were being delayed and that there is a need to ''cut red tape'' to get factories built. And that is what this legislation is about. We are not telling EPA what the regulations should be. We are not telling EPA to disregard science. We are simply telling EPA, with all of their expertise, that when they issue the new regulation, that they provide clear guidance for the States and the companies and the individuals and the entities that want to build these new plants with new technology. That is what this legislation is all about.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Chair, America is on the verge of becoming an energy superpower. Not only do we possess more energy than any other country, but we are capable of using that energy to accomplish great things.

Perhaps most important of all to manufacturing states like Michigan, we can use our energy advantage to reverse the gradual decline in American manufacturing that has been going on for decades and create a real resurgence in the years ahead. The Promoting New Manufacturing Act will help us achieve that goal and continues our efforts to build the Architecture of Abundance.

The U.S. has all the ingredients to strengthen our domestic manufacturing dominance. We have the affordable energy supply to run our factories, especially our growing abundance of natural gas. We have private investors willing to invest billions of dollars on new projects in America. We have a workforce that is second to none but many of whom need jobs. And we have the technical knowledge to build manufacturing facilities that are the cleanest and most efficient in the world. All we need is a regulatory process that will allow it to happen.

We all know about Keystone XL, which despite our best efforts, is still caught up in red tape. I wish I could say that bureaucratic nightmare is an isolated incident, but sadly, it isn't. Potential future manufacturing facilities face a similar regulatory maze that can delay projects for years on end or stop them outright.

We want to be a world leader in manufacturing, not in red tape. I am glad the President identified the potential of new American manufacturing in his State of the Union address, and acknowledged that there is red tape that needs to be cleared away. Passage of H.R. 4795 will help make this goal a reality.

The Promoting New Manufacturing Act is a good starting point. We know changes to National Ambient Air Quality Standards are on the horizon, which will ultimately have an impact on how much of this manufacturing renaissance we can actually get permitted into existence. This bill takes some very sensible steps toward a more transparent and timely process for air permits under EPA's New Source Review program. It increases transparency by making more information publicly available on these permit applications, and gives the states and permit applicants the critical information they need to ensure that when it comes to air quality standards, future implementation rules and guidance documents are developed, proposed, and finalized in a timely manner.

I hope that we can all agree that the current regulatory process leaves room for improvement. I urge my colleagues to support our pending manufacturing renaissance and to support this constructive legislation.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4795

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 ''Promoting New Manufacturing Act''.

SEC. 2. BUILDING AND MANUFACTURING PROJECTS DASHBOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall, with respect to fiscal year 2008 and each subsequent fiscal year, publish in a readily accessible location on the Environmental Protection Agency's public Website the Agency's estimate of the following:

(1) The total number of preconstruction permits issued during the fiscal year.

(2) The percentage of such preconstruction permits issued within one year after the date of filing of a completed application.

(3) The average length of time for the Agency's Environmental Appeals Board to issue a final decision on petitions appealing decisions to grant or deny a preconstruction permit application.

(b) INITIAL PUBLICATION; UPDATES.—The Administrator shall—

(1) make the publication required by subsection (a) for fiscal years 2008 through 2013 not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) update such publication not less than annually.

(c) SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—In carrying out this section:

(1) With respect to information to be published for fiscal years 2008 through 2013, the Environmental Protection Agency's estimates shall be based on information that is in the Agency's possession as of the date of enactment of this Act, including information in the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse database.

(2) With respect to information to be published for any fiscal year, nothing in the section compels the Environmental Protection Agency to seek or collect any information in addition to the information that is voluntarily provided by States and local air agencies for the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse database.

SEC. 3. TIMELY ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE TO ADDRESS NEW OR REVISED NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS IN PRECONSTRUCTION PERMITTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In publishing any final rule establishing or revising a national ambient air quality standard, the Administrator shall, as the Administrator determines necessary and appropriate to assist States, permitting authorities, and permit applicants, concurrently publish regulations and guidance for implementing the standard, including information relating to submission and consideration of a preconstruction permit application under the new or revised standard.

(b) APPLICABILITY OF STANDARD TO PRECONSTRUCTION PERMITTING.—If the Administrator fails to publish final regulations and guidance that include information relating to submission and consideration of a preconstruction permit application under a new or revised national ambient air quality standard concurrently with such standard, then such standard shall not apply to the review and disposition of a preconstruction permit application until the Agency has published such final regulations and guidance.

(c) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) After publishing regulations and guidance for implementing national ambient air quality standards under subsection (a), nothing in this section shall preclude the Environmental Protection Agency from issuing subsequent regulations or guidance to assist States and facilities in implementing such standards.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to eliminate the obligation of a preconstruction permit applicant to install best available control technology and lowest achievable emissions rate technology, as applicable.

SEC. 4. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ACTIONS TO EXPEDITE REVIEW OF PRECONSTRUCTION PERMITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report—

(1) identifying the activities being undertaken by the Environmental Protection Agency to increase the efficiency of the preconstruction permitting process;

(2) identifying the specific reasons for delays in issuing—

(A) preconstruction permits required under part C of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7470 et seq.) beyond the one-year statutory deadline mandated by section 165(c) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7475(c)); or

(B) preconstruction permits required under part D of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7501 et seq.) beyond the one-year period beginning on the date on which the permit application is determined to be complete;

(3) describing how the Agency is resolving delays in making completeness determinations for preconstruction permit applications;

(4) describing how the Agency is resolving processing delays for preconstruction permits, including any increases in communication with State and local permitting authorities; and

(5) summarizing and responding to public comments concerning the report received under subsection (b).

(b) PUBLIC COMMENT.—Before submitting each report required by subsection (a), the Administrator shall publish a draft report on the Website of the Environmental Protection Agency and provide the public with a period of at least 30 days to submit comments on the draft report.

(c) SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—Nothing in this section compels the Environmental Protection Agency to seek or collect any information in addition to the information that is voluntarily provided by States and local air agencies for the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse database.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''best available control technology'' has the meaning given to that term in section 169(3) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7479(3)).

(3) LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSIONS RATE.—The term ''lowest achievable emissions rate'' has the meaning given to that term in section 171(3) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7501(3)).

(4) MAJOR EMITTING FACILITY; MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE.—The terms ''major emitting facility'' and ''major stationary source'' have the meaning given to those terms in section 302(j) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7602(j)).

(5) NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD.—The term ''national ambient air quality standard'' means a national ambient air quality standard for an air pollutant under section 109 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7409) that is finalized on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(6) PRECONSTRUCTION PERMIT.—The term ''preconstruction permit''—

(A) means a permit that is required under part C or D of title I of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7470 et seq.) for the construction or modification of a major emitting facility or major stationary source; and

(B) includes any such permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency or a State, local, or tribal permitting authority.

(7) RACT/BACT/LAER CLEARINGHOUSE DATABASE.—The term ''RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse database'' means the central database of air pollution technology information that is posted on the Environmental Protection Agency's Website.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part C of House Report 113–626. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report, equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. WAXMAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 113–626.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, as the designee of my colleague from California (Mr. MCNERNEY), I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In section 3(b), strike ''If the Administrator fails'' and insert

(1) STANDARD NOT APPLICABLE.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if the Administrator fails

At the end of section 3(b), add the following:

(2) STANDARD APPLICABLE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to review and disposition of a preconstruction permit application by a Federal, State, local, or tribal permitting authority if such authority determines that application of such paragraph is likely to—

(A) increase air pollution that harms human health and the environment;

(B) slow issuance of final preconstruction permits;

(C) increase regulatory uncertainty;

(D) foster additional litigation;

(E) shift the burden of pollution control from new sources to existing sources of pollution, including small businesses; or

(F) increase the overall cost of achieving the new or revised national ambient air quality standard in the applicable area.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 756, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, subsection 3(b) creates a loophole in the Clean Air Act that allows new facilities to meet old air quality standards. This means more pollution will enter the air, and it will be harder to clean up. When one facility is allowed to pollute more, other facilities in the area will have to invest more to reduce their emissions. That is not fair. That is not good for the economy. This loophole harms public health, burdens existing facilities, and creates regulatory uncertainty.

If one is unwilling to remove the loophole from the bill entirely, then we should at the very least give State and local permitting authorities the opportunity to opt out, and that is what this amendment does.

We know States have concerns about this provision. We heard strong concerns from the State of Delaware at the hearing on this bill. In my own State of California, the California Air Resources Board wrote to the committee last week to express their serious concerns about this legislation, and this provision in particular. CARB wrote that ''the provisions proposed in this bill would not increase efficiency, would result in additional delays in permitting, and would pose increased public health risks.''

They, in other words, made two key points. First of all, CARB explained that States don't need EPA guidance to issue permits under a new air quality standard. They said, ''For decades, permitting authorities have successfully implemented their programs in response to every new standard U.S. EPA has promulgated. In fact, permitting agencies have historically been the advisers to U.S. EPA on the guidance that it ultimately issues.'' They point out that the bill effectively requires EPA to issue '''one size fits all' permit guidance that could not realistically take into account the uniqueness of every jurisdiction.''

CARB also explained that in regions with severe air quality issues, barring the States from issuing permits consistent with new, more health-protective air quality standards will ''result in unnecessary delays and public health risks.'' CARB highlighted that ''this is particularly an issue for vulnerable and already overburdened populations, such as in disadvantaged communities.''

All of California's San Joaquin Valley is in extreme non-attainment for air quality standards. This bill threatens the flexibility needed by the regional air pollution control district, the flexibility that has led to 2013 being the cleanest year on record in this region. This bill would take a step backward in that progress.

Let's not make State air pollution regulators' jobs harder by constraining their flexibility and imposing counterproductive requirements. At least let's give them a choice.

The amendment simply says, if a Federal, State, local, or tribal agency determines that adopting this loophole will increase air pollution that harms human health, slow issuance of permits, increase regulatory uncertainty, create new regulation, shift the burden of pollution control to small businesses and other existing facilities, or increase the cost of achieving breathable air, then that agency may opt out. The agency does not have to issue a permit that exempts a new facility from meeting protective air quality standards.

If you don't think the bill's Clean Air Act loophole will cause these problems, then States wouldn't opt out, and you shouldn't object to this amendment. But just in case the States we have heard from are correct, let's provide a safety hatch to make sure that we aren't harming public health and making air pollution permitting more difficult.

I have heard my colleagues, especially on the Republican side of the aisle, say over and over again, We don't need one size fits all. We need to let localities make some of these determinations. And I agree, in this case particularly, that if they see, given their circumstances, a reason why they don't want to follow this new regime that would be created by this legislation, let them opt out. Let them decide at the local level how to proceed.

For that reason, I urge passage of the amendment and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chair, this amendment basically would eliminate section 3(b), or make it applicable in a different way of the legislation, which really would defeat the whole purpose of this bill.

As I said in the beginning, this is very simple. We are not telling EPA what the regulations should be. We are not telling EPA not to use science. We are simply telling EPA, when you come out with a new regulation, you must provide the guidance for the States and for the entities that are trying to build new plants to create jobs in America. So this amendment would simply change that process.

All of us understand and recognize the great contribution that has been made by the Clean Air Act, but yet anytime we try to come up and we try to amend the Clean Air Act, it is almost like we are touching the Holy Grail.

Things change over time. As I said, the EPA has been so aggressive with so many regulations, they are not providing the guidance for clarity so that entities can invest dollars to create jobs. Obviously we want to balance a good, clean environment, but we also want a healthy economy. That is what this legislation is designed to do.

And with as much admiration and respect that I have for the gentlemen from California, Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. MCNERNEY, I do oppose this amendment and ask that the Members not adopt it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. WHITFIELD

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in part C of House Report 113–626.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I offer my amendment.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 6, after line 10, insert the following:

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of a State, local, or tribal permitting authority to impose more stringent emissions requirements pursuant to State, local, or tribal law than Federal national ambient air quality standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 756, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chair, as I have said repeatedly, the intent of this bill is to ensure that when the EPA issues new air quality standards, the Agency provides timely guidance about how to comply with the new standards in the permitting process.

Now, at the hearings that we have had and in individual discussion with other Members, people have argued that section 3(b) of this bill would prevent a State or local permitting authority that wanted to impose the new standards, even in the absence of EPA implementing regulations and guidance, from doing so. So that was not the intent of the bill, and this amendment clarifies that.

So if you have a State like California or even Delaware, which are the two that I can think of, that would like to go on and impose the new standard without the guidance, then this amendment ensures that they have the opportunity to do that. So that is what this amendment does. It is simply a clarification.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, although I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, the reason I qualified it is because I see no reason to oppose the amendment. It is not objectionable. But it doesn't actually fix the bill's four problems.

Subsection 3(b) of the bill gives new sources amnesty from compliance with a new or revised air quality standard until EPA issues rules and guidance on the implementation of the air quality standard.

The provision effectively creates two classes of sources. New sources would be permitted under the outdated and less protected air standard, but existing sources would be permitted under the updated, more protective standards. This amendment doesn't affect this requirement in any way.

The Whitfield amendment says that States can set their own more stringent air quality standards under State law. I don't disagree with that. Section 116 of the Clean Air Act already gives the States the right to adopt more stringent air quality standards. It has been in the Clean Air Act for decades. That is fine as far as it goes, but it doesn't address our concern with subsection 3(b).

If my colleagues are in favor of State flexibility, they should either oppose the underlying bill entirely or support the State opt-out amendment. The Whitfield amendment does not provide them any relief from the loophole and procedural burden envisioned under the bill.

I don't object to this amendment as it doesn't make the bill worse. It doesn't make it worse, but it doesn't make it better. I would urge my colleagues to oppose the bill, even if this amendment is adopted.

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

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). The gentleman from Kentucky has 3½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Chair, I would just remind everyone that even if EPA fails to do its job, the bill makes clear that nothing relieves new facilities of their obligations to install the best available control technology in attainment areas and the lowest available emissions rate technology in non-attainment areas.

I would also say that while my amendment allows those States who want to go on and implement the new regulation without the guidance, they can do that; but on the other hand, our legislation is designed to protect those States and those entities who find that they are unable to interpret the new regulation. And because of that uncertainty, it has been the experience of many companies, when they build new facilities with technology under new regulations, they end up being sued over it frequently.

So this legislation is about common sense. This amendment allows those States that want to implement the stricter standard, they have the ability to do that. I would urge the adoption of this amendment and the passage of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim 1 minute just for clarification for the RECORD.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. WHITFIELD mentioned that the National Association of Clean Air Agencies would like timely implementation guidance. That is true. But just yesterday, they wrote a letter making clear they oppose this bill.

I insert in the RECORD the letter that came under the signature of S. William Becker, National Association of Clean Air Agencies.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CLEAN AIR AGENCIES,
Washington, DC, November 19, 2014.

Hon. ED WHITFIELD,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN WHITFIELD: At a hearing before the House Rules Committee earlier this week, you spoke in support of H.R. 4795, the Promoting New Manufacturing Act. In your testimony, you seemed to imply that the National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA) favors passage of this legislation.

I am writing to clarify that NACAA has never expressed support for H.R. 4795. Although we appreciate the Committee's desire

to encourage the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue implementation guidance for new and revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in a timely manner, we do not believe that public health should be sacrificed in promoting that goal.

Many of our members are very concerned by the provision in Section 3 of the bill that would allow facilities seeking pre-construction permits to conduct air quality analyses based on outdated air quality standards, should EPA fail to issue implementation guidance concurrently with the promulgation of a new or revised NAAQS. They believe this would likely cause substantial adverse health impacts and undermine public confidence in permitting programs that were designed to protect public health. In addition, agencies have expressed concern that the bill could cause unnecessary regulatory uncertainty, as well as unfairly shift the burden of reducing emissions to existing facilities, where it is far less cost-effective to do so.

Accordingly, NACAA cannot support this legislation. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

S. WILLIAM BECKER.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. WHITFIELD).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. WAXMAN

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, the unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 113–626 by the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 183, noes 225, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 529]

AYES—183

Adams
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
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
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
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

NOES—225

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Carter
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
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)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
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
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—26

Bachus
Campbell
Cassidy
Clay
Clyburn
Culberson
Dingell
Duckworth
Fincher
Fortenberry
Green, Al
Hall
Hinojosa
Holt
Horsford
Matheson
McCarthy (NY)
McKeon
Nadler
Negrete McLeod
Pastor (AZ)
Poe (TX)
Richmond
Rush
Smith (WA)
Wagner

□ 1030

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 529 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 529, had I been present, I would have voted "no."

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania) having assumed the chair, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4795) to promote new manufacturing in the United States by providing for greater transparency and timeliness in obtaining necessary permits, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 756, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

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

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Kuster moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4795 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment:

At the end of section 3, add the following new subsections:

(d) PROTECTING CHILDREN AND SENIORS FROM EXPOSURE TO DANGEROUS AIR POLLUTANTS.—Subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to the review and disposition of a preconstruction permit application if—

(1) the new or revised national ambient air quality standard protects children and seniors from exposure to dangerous air pollutants, including any air pollutant that causes cancer; and

(2) the preconstruction permit application is for a source that is located within 5 miles of a school, day care facility, hospital, or nursing home.

(e) PROTECTING SMALL BUSINESSES AND AMERICAN JOBS.—Subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to the review and disposition of a preconstruction permit application for a source if subjecting the source to the existing national ambient air quality standard would result in higher costs or job losses for small businesses that—

(1) are subject to the new or revised national ambient air quality standard; and

(2) are located in the State or nonattainment area involved.

Ms. KUSTER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the motion.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we can all agree on the importance of revitalizing the American manufacturing sector. We need to work across the aisle, Republicans and Democrats, to support manufacturing workers and businesses, so that more products across this planet can be stamped ''Made In America.'' That is why I am a proud supporter of the Make It In America agenda.

We need to pass this agenda which will help more businesses manufacture goods in America, so more families can make it in America. For example, we need to work with the Senate to permanently extend the research and development tax credit. This tax credit will help companies like Airmar in Milford, New Hampshire, a world leader in ultrasonic sensor technology.

We need to expand Trade Adjustment Assistance and invest in workforce development, like the $2.5 million Department of Labor grant recently awarded to Nashua Community College. This funding will help teach students the skills needed for advanced manufacturing careers, so that a graduate with a 2-year associate degree can leave school and walk into a good job that pays $45,000 a year.

We need to pass long-term reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank, to help companies like Boyle Energy in Concord, New Hampshire, ship American-made products around the world.

These are the policies that will promote new manufacturing jobs, and they deserve bipartisan support. Unfortunately, the bill before us today is not a commonsense bipartisan proposal for strengthening manufacturing; instead, it would tie the hands of our public health officials and make it harder to advance lifesaving rules to protect our air and our lungs from pollution.

That is why I am offering my motion, which would provide two exemptions from this bill. First, my motion would exempt rules that protect children and seniors from cancer-causing pollution within 5 miles of a school or nursing home, and second, my motion would protect small businesses from any job losses or increased costs resulting from this bill.

Whether you support or oppose the underlying bill, every Member of this body should be able to vote to protect the health of children and seniors and to protect small businesses.

I urge support for my motion. I urge my colleagues to move on from these partisan proposals and instead work to find bipartisan ways to strengthen American manufacturing without putting our air quality or public health at risk.

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

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

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

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit because I strongly support American manufacturing, and that is what our bill is about. It is about getting Americans back to work.

Our friends on the other side of the aisle want to talk about protecting seniors. The biggest threat we hear about seniors right now is the President's health care law that cut hundreds of billions of dollars out of the Medicare program.

Why don't you work with us to repeal that law and replace it with reforms that actually strengthen Medicare and help seniors? That would be a really good place to start.

Now, let's talk about jobs, Mr. Speaker, because that is the focus of this bill, and this is a bipartisan piece of legislation. What we are trying to do is actually support some of the things the President himself has talked about.

The President said that he wants to cut red tape. Do you know what this bill does, Mr. Speaker? It cuts red tape.

The President says he wants to be the most transparent President ever. We would actually like to help him fulfill that promise. In our bill, we actually require transparency from the EPA to actually start proving what they are saying that they want to do with actual science.

If you look at what has been holding back our economy, so many States will tell you, when they are trying to issue permits, it is agencies like the EPA that are holding back their ability to create jobs and issue permits that would result in higher air quality standards.

Ironically, the motion to recommit that they are bringing forward would actually make it harder to implement higher air quality standards.

We have had testimony in committee, Mr. Speaker, from companies that have told us that they are right now delayed by years, in some cases, in the permitting process to build new or better plants to create thousands of jobs in America because the EPA will come up with rules and guidelines; yet they won't even show States or industry groups how they can achieve this in the real world.

There is this parallel universe, Mr. Speaker. You have got the EPA coming out time and time again with rules and regulations that cannot be implemented in the real world, and then you have got people that are trying to create jobs in America saying, ''The biggest thing holding us back from creating good American jobs is these crazy radical rules coming out by the EPA and other agencies like it.''

Mr. Speaker, we have got a choice to make, here in this Chamber and across this country. The President says he wants to create jobs; yet he comes out with rules with those agencies like the EPA that are the biggest impediment to us creating jobs in America.

The President says he wants to be transparent, and yet he refuses to be transparent, and a bill, like our bill here today, says he has to be transparent. Show us how you are expediting the permitting process. He talks about that. It is time to walk the walk.

He says he actually wants to remove that red tape. Well, do you know what, Mr. Speaker? In our bill, we hold the President to his promise by removing that red tape.

We ask ourselves today: Do we want to get our economy moving again? I say ''yes.'' Do we want to cut the red tape the President promises but doesn't deliver? I say, ''Yes. Let's cut that red tape.''

Do we want to get our economy moving again? I say, ''Let's create those jobs, get our economy moving again, and get these radical agencies that are slowing down job growth in our country out of the way.''

Let's vote down this motion to recommit, pass the underlying bipartisan bill, and get the economy moving again.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 189, noes 223, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 530]

AYES—189

Adams
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
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
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
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
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

NOES—223

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Carter
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
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
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
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 (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latham
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
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—22

Bachus
Campbell
Cassidy
Costa
Dingell
Duckworth
Fincher
Fortenberry
Gardner
Green, Al
Hall
Hinojosa
Holt
King (IA)
Matheson
McCarthy (NY)
McKeon
Nadler
Negrete McLeod
Poe (TX)
Richmond
Smith (WA)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1050

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 530 had I been present, I would have voted "no."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

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

A recorded vote was ordered.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 238, noes 172, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 531]

AYES—238

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Carter
Chabot
Chaffetz
Clawson (FL)
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Delaney
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Foxx
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallego
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
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)
Kingston
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
McKinley
McMorris Rodgers
Meadows
Meehan
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
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
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Sewell (AL)
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—172

Adams
Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)

Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Doggett
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Grayson
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
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
Matsui
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Norcross
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman Schultz
Waxman
Welch
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—24

Bachus
Campbell
Cassidy
Costa
DeSantis
Dingell
Duckworth
Fincher
Fortenberry
Gardner
Green, Al
Hall
Hinojosa
Holt
Matheson
McCarthy (NY)
McKeon
Nadler
Negrete McLeod
Poe (TX)
Richmond
Smith (WA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

□ 1058

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 531, had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I missed the following votes:

Waxman/McNerney Amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

Democratic Motion to Recommit H.R. 4795. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

H.R. 4795—Promoting New Manufacturing Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on this bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent during November 19–20, 2014. If I were present, I would have voted on the following:

Wednesday, November 19, 2014: rollcall No. 526, Kennedy of Massachusetts Part B Amendment No. 2—"yea;" rollcall No. 527, On motion to recommit with instructions—"yea;" rollcall No. 528, H.R. 4012 Secret Science Reform Act of 2014—"nay."

Thursday, November 20, 2014: rollcall No. 529, Waxman of California Part C Amendment No. 1—"yea;" rollcall No. 530, On motion to recommit with instructions—"yea;" rollcall No. 531, H.R. 4795 Promoting New Manufacturing Act—"nay."

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 5114

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself as a cosponsor from H.R. 5114.

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

There was no objection.

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR THE VICTIMS AT MARYSVILLE-PILCHUCK HIGH SCHOOL

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

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am joined today with my colleagues from Washington State to ask you, at the end of my comments, to ask for a moment of silence because, on October 24, the Marysville, Washington, and Tulalip communities were violently ripped apart by a tragic shooting at Marysville-Pilchuck High School. Four students and their assailant have died, and one student was seriously wounded.

Now, as the father of two teenage boys, my heart breaks as I consider the families who were given the worst news imaginable as a result of this horrible event.

Healing is a difficult process, especially as we approach the Thanksgiving holiday. Marysville and Tulalip and the surrounding communities have shown their strength, however, and their resilience by celebrating these young people and giving thanks for their lives, although those lives were cut terribly short—the lives of Zoe Galasso, Gia Soriano, Shaylee Chuckulnaskit, Andrew Fryberg, and, yes, a celebration of even the life of the shooter, young Jaylen Fryberg.

Our thoughts are also with Nate Hatch and his family as he continues to recover.

We all want to thank our first responders and the Marysville-Pilchuck High School staff and leadership for their quick action on that sad day. We want to thank the Tulalip leadership for their resiliency and the faith communities throughout the area for opening their buildings and their arms to the grieving population. Everybody involved deserves our thanks and deserves our prayers.

For our first responders, you put yourselves at risk to keep our children safe, and I know I speak for our whole community when I thank you for your service and your bravery.

I want to commend the strength of the community leaders during this incredibly difficult time. And my colleagues and I want to continue to send thoughts and prayers to students, teachers, and families of the Marysville and Tulalip communities.

So, with that, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the House, and we all ask the House, to observe a moment of silence as we remember these young people whose lives ended far too soon.

IN MEMORY OF SERGEANT JEFF GREENE

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

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I do rise today in memory of Union County Sheriff's Deputy Sergeant Jeff Greene, who died yesterday in a tragic motor vehicle accident in Monroe, North Carolina.

Sergeant Greene was a 10-year veteran of the Sheriff's Office and managed the offices responsible for gun permits, for fingerprinting and the sex trafficking registry. He was also a veteran, having served honorably in both the United States Air Force and the United States Marines.

Sergeant Greene was a family man, and I would ask my colleagues to remember his wife, April, his daughters, Nicolle and Allison, and his five precious grandchildren in your prayers.

Sergeant Greene was committed to serving his community both as a law enforcement officer and as an active volunteer. He will be greatly missed.

May we honor all like Sergeant Greene and remember to pray daily for them, these brave men and women who faithfully work to protect our communities.

REMEMBERING BILL McCAMMON

(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, today I rise to remember retired Alameda County Fire Chief Bill McCammon, who passed away on October 13.

Bill lived to serve, and he served all who lived in Alameda County. He devoted his life to keeping our community, State, and Nation safe.

After serving the Dublin-San Ramon and San Leandro fire departments, Bill took over as the first fire chief of the

Alameda County Fire Department in 1993. With Bill at the helm, the fire department took on new responsibilities and doubled in size. He added new divisions, too, including a hazardous response team and a water rescue program.

When Bill tragically passed away, he was still working to protect his community, as executive director of the East Bay Regional Communications System Authority. It is this organization that provides for the interoperable communications for dozens of agencies within Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

We should all be thankful for Bill's many years of dedicated service to the East Bay. My deepest condolences go out to his wife, children, family, and friends.

NATIONAL ADOPTION DAY

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

Mr. MULLIN. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday is National Adoption Day, a day in which people and organizations from across the Nation come together to bring awareness to a truly admirable cause, and one that has become very close to my heart.

Last year, our family was blessed to adopt twin girls, Ivy and Lynnette. These girls have become one of life's greatest blessings to my family, and Christie and I truly cannot imagine life without them.

People come to us all the time and say, You are going to be such a blessing to these girls; and I can tell you, these girls are a bigger blessing to Christie and me than I can ever even say.

Right now, our country is needing adoptive families. There are nearly 400,000 children in the United States without permanent homes, and the 30,000 a year that will age out of foster care programs will face unlimited hurdles that will limit their success.

So this Adoption Day, I challenge Members of this body to do their part, promoting awareness of adoption throughout their districts. If we want to create a brighter future for our Nation, ensuring that every child has a safe home and a loving family is a great place to start. I believe this is a cause we can all agree is worth the effort.

STOP MILITARIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this is not the kind of vehicle that you want to see cruising the streets of your neighborhood. This is not a police cruiser. And while walking the streets of your neighborhood, you don't want to see these kinds of military-garbed officers patrolling your neighborhood on routine patrol.

When you militarize your police department, you get a militarized response to peaceful and lawful citizen protests.

If you don't want to see the continued militarization of your police departments through the 1033 National Defense Authorization Act program, then support my legislation, the Stop Militarizing Law Enforcement Act, H.R. 5478.

TROOP REWARDS

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

Mr. JOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional organization from the Tampa Bay area.

Troop Rewards is a group that helps our veterans heal from the psychological stresses of war and reunites them with their families in a safe and relaxing environment.

In 2009, the founder of Troop Rewards, Tom Burkett, received a phone call from a private first class overseas inquiring about the cost of returning home to Clearwater Beach and having a short rest with his family.

Tom replied, How can you be charged anything when you have spent the last year risking your life for our country?

This donation was the first of many for Mr. Burkett, and it inspired him to start the nonprofit Troop Rewards organization. Since then, Troop Rewards has helped more than 100 military members readjust to life after deployment by reintegrating them with their family in a moment of rest and relaxation through the foundation's recovery vacations. With destinations ranging from Maine to Florida, returning military troops have the opportunity to spend time with their family—a reward they have rightfully earned.

Mr. Speaker, Troop Rewards reflects one of our highest priorities as a nation: to repay a debt owed to those who have sacrificed so much for us.

I rise today to commend Troop Rewards and their many partners in this effort, including the Sandpearl Resort in Clearwater, Florida, and the Clearwater Marine Aquarium.

May God bless these fine organizations, and may God bless our troops.

EPILEPSY AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of November as Epilepsy Awareness Month. Each year, more than 200,000 people are diagnosed with epilepsy, yet research for this condition remains vastly, vastly underfunded, impeding scientific advancements for better treatments and a potential cure.

We are extremely lucky to have organizations like the Epilepsy Foundation and the Matty Fund active in Rhode Island. They help raise awareness, provide support, promote safety, and improve the quality of life for children and families living with epilepsy.

The Matty Fund is the product of two loving and dedicated parents who, sadly, lost their 5-year-old son, Matty Siravo, on Mother's Day 2003 following a grand mal seizure. The Siravos honor their son's memory every day by continuing to raise awareness about epilepsy.

I am so proud to represent such an inspiring family, and I hope everyone will take a moment to reflect on what they can do to support epilepsy awareness, not just in November, but every day of the year.

REMEMBERING NIEVES OLEMBERG

(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 with a heavy heart to recognize and remember a wonderful woman from south Florida who was taken from this Earth too soon, Nieves Olemberg.

Nieves passed away last month at age 79 following a tragic car accident. She is survived by her loving husband, Isaac; their children, Roberto, Lily, Hannah, and Lisette; and grandchildren, Rachel, Aaron, Jacqueline, David, Daniel, and Samuel.

Beyond her noted devotion to her family, Nieves was a pillar of the south Florida Jewish community. She was a founding member and president of Hadassah's Inter-American Chapter, and was also actively involved with the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and the Hebrew Academy.

Nieves will be greatly missed, but her generosity and kindhearted soul will forever leave an enduring imprint on our community. May her memory be a blessing.

NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION'S LAW, YOUTH AND CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM

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

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the New York State Bar Association's Law, Youth and Citizenship Program on its 40th anniversary.

In 1974, the LYC was established to promote citizenship and law-related education in schools throughout New York State, imparting knowledge to 5,000 students per year for more than four decades.

Under the current leadership and the tireless efforts of Director Eileen Gerrish, the LYC engages students in one of the primary statewide education programs of its kind.

Although the institution officially turned 40 in October, this is truly a year of celebration as the school continues to meet its mission and improve communities in New York's capital region.

Along with the teachers, the civic leaders, and the students touched by this work, I congratulate the Law, Youth and Citizenship Program and wish them another 40 years of excellence in civic education.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH DAY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as a former rural health care professional for three decades, I rise today to recognize National Rural Health Day.

National Rural Health Day is an opportunity to ''Celebrate the Power of Rural'' by honoring the selfless, community-minded, can-do spirit that prevails in rural America.

Rural families and communities face unique health care challenges, including accessibility issues, a lack of health care providers, and the needs of an aging population suffering from a great number of chronic conditions.

Today we take the opportunity to showcase the efforts of rural health care providers, State Offices of Rural Health, and other rural stakeholders to meet those challenges.

I am proud to represent Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District, which includes rural communities in 24 percent of Pennsylvania's landmass. Rural communities are a great place to live and work, which is why nearly 62 million people call them home.

Our rural hospitals are the economic foundation of rural communities, providing good-paying jobs and access to affordable and accessible health care. Thank you to those that dedicate themselves to serving the health care needs of their neighbors in rural America.

□ 1115

NATIONAL ADOPTION DAY

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, November 22, we recognize National Adoption Day, which is a time to celebrate over 4,500 adoptions out of foster care in the United States in the last year.

While that statistic represents positive news for a number of children and families, estimates show that there are still nearly 150 million orphans worldwide, many living in institutions, shelters, or out on the streets. Additionally, reports indicate that international adoptions in the United States have plummeted by over 62 percent in the past 9 years as a result of our Nation's broken adoption system.

As a member of the Congressional Coalition on Adoption, I have committed myself to working towards sustainable, pro-family policies that help facilitate the process of giving a home to every child.

One of those policies is the Children and Families First Act, H.R. 3323. This legislation aims to remove burdensome regulations that slow the adoption process and bolster our international diplomacy centered on child welfare and adoption.

While Congress may be entering the so-called lameduck period, it is my hope that leaders in both Chambers will bring this important bill to the floor so we can begin the process of aligning our Nation's policies with the fundamental truth that every child deserves to grow up in a loving family.

PRESIDENTIAL OVERREACH

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, the American people have spoken, and they have spoken clearly. They want Congress and the President to work together in a bipartisan manner to deliver real solutions to the problems facing our country, one of which is our broken immigration system. So it is profoundly disappointing that the President has decided to ignore the will of the American people and act unilaterally to provide legal status and work permits to millions of people who have violated our immigration laws and are living in the United States illegally.

We are a nation of immigrants, but we are also a nation of laws, and so there is a right way to reform our immigration system and a wrong way. Bypassing Congress, ignoring the Constitution, and issuing a unilateral executive order is the wrong way. It is unfair to those who immigrated to this country legally for the President to fail to do his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

The Constitution and the rule of law matter. Instead of issuing yet another overreaching executive order, the President should join good faith Congressional efforts to solve this problem. The House has already passed bipartisan legislation to secure our border, which is what my constituents tell me is the most important first step.

So I call on the President to follow suit. Stop dividing the American people, follow the Constitution, and work through the legislative branch to reform our immigration system the right way.

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 119

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, November 20, 2014, through Friday, November 28, 2014, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, December 1, 2014, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, November 20, 2014, through Friday, November 28, 2014, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, December 1, 2014, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. (a) The Speaker or his designee, after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify Members of the House to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

(b) After reassembling pursuant to subsection (a), when the House adjourns on a motion offered pursuant to this subsection by its Majority Leader or his designee, the House shall again stand adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 3. (a) The Majority Leader of the Senate or his designee, after concurrence with the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

(b) After reassembling pursuant to subsection (a), when the Senate adjourns on a motion offered pursuant to this subsection by its Majority Leader or his designee, the Senate shall again stand adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 2014

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today on a motion offered pursuant to this order, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday, November 24, 2014, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence in House Concurrent Resolution 119, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOLDING). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

KEEPING AMERICA SAFE FROM EBOLA

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

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today I rise because I want to talk about a piece of legislation that I am dropping with a colleague from the Senate, Senator RUBIO. It is H.R. 5746. Its title is Keeping America Safe from Ebola.

Now, I know a couple weeks ago, Ebola was in the headlines everywhere and we couldn't stop talking about it. Every newscast was filled with more and more information about Ebola. There was a great concern around not only our country, but around the world about this disease that was so lethal and what were we going to do to stop it.

Well, I didn't know that much about Ebola, so what I decided to do was go back and look in and find out as much as I could about Ebola and find out how we ever became even knowledgeable of Ebola.

I found out that there was a doctor in 1976 by the name of Dr. Peter Piot. He is a Belgian doctor. He discovered the Ebola virus in 1976. In fact, my staff and I said: Okay, we know Dr. Piot discovered Ebola. We know he knows about this virus. Let's find out from him the true information that we need to have. If this is such a dangerous disease, if this is such a dangerous virus, if it is so lethal, shouldn't we try to find out everything that we can about Ebola?

And so I contacted Dr. Piot. He was in London. Let me just tell you who he is.

Dr. Peter Piot is not only a doctor, but he has a Ph.D. He is a clinical microbiologist. He is the director of the legendary London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. He is the former Undersecretary General of the United Nations and a former executive director of UNAIDS. He lives in London, and he has spent his entire life studying infectious diseases.

Despite the fact that when he was in med school and he had said: I am going to study infectious diseases, he was told: You don't have to worry about infectious diseases. I don't know why you would even be concerned about infections diseases. The world is no longer being troubled with or being threatened with infections diseases, Dr. Piot thought: That doesn't make sense. There is no reason for us not to continue to study.

So he did study. In 1976, as I have already told you, he is the doctor that discovered the Ebola virus.

Now, you may wonder, so what was our conversation like?

I said: Well, Dr. Piot, I just want to tell you, here in the States, we are very concerned now about Ebola. In fact, we have written about Ebola. We have said this is a Paul Revere moment when people have to really understand that there is something coming that we are not ready for.

Dr. Piot said to me: You know what, Mr. KELLY, I am glad you called me, because let me tell you a little bit more about Ebola. Let me tell you that right now what the world is looking at, and not just your country but the world is looking at a dress rehearsal for the next great virus. It is true that this one is very lethal, but this is tactile. In other words, you have to come in contact with it some way. But it is constantly mutating, as are other viruses.

And I said: Okay, Doctor. Because our idea was, first of all, you must isolate those who have this disease.

He said: That is right.

I said: Well, I can remember growing up, if you had the mumps or the chicken pox or the measles, the first thing you were told is you can't go to school. You have got to stay home, because you don't want to carry this into a school or with your friends. So we would stay home. They would isolate us from the general population. Even though we were children and we would only go outside and play, they said, No, not until you are clear. It just seems so basic.

He said: It is absolutely basic. We must contain it to West Africa. We cannot let it get beyond those shores.

Now, because of who we are today and the technology we have today, we can be sitting in this wonderful House this afternoon and we can be in Rome tonight. We can be halfway around the world in a very short period of time. It is not like the old days where these diseases, these viruses were carried and it took months for them to get from shore to shore and from country to country. It now can travel very quickly. It mutates very quickly.

So I said to Dr. Piot: What else should we do?

Number one, isolate. Number two, quarantine.

I said: I have heard of quarantines.

He said: Well, you should have heard of quarantines. Back in Italy, when the bubonic plague broke out, they took people who were infected and they put them on an island. They left them there for a quarantine, or 40 days. They were then allowed to come back in if they survived, to enter the general population.

Isn't it amazing that during those days everybody understood you must isolate, you must quarantine. Why? So you don't infect the general population. It is so basic. But yet we are trying to struggle today to find out how do we contain this disease, this lethal disease? What can we possibly do?

The answers, my friend, are so obvious.

The other thing that Dr. Piot talked about—I want you to think about this. Dr. Piot discovered the Ebola virus in 1976. Fast forward, 1986, 1996, 2006, and now 2014. It has been almost 40 years since Dr. Piot discovered the Ebola virus. In those 40 years, we have not developed a vaccine to inoculate people against the Ebola virus.

It is unthinkable that at this time in human history we are still playing around trying to figure out what we should do. The answer is it better be politically correct or we can't possibly do it.

So we are going to risk entire populations. We are going to risk infecting people that have absolutely no contact but come in contact because somebody is able to travel the world freely—somebody wasn't isolated, somebody wasn't quarantined because it doesn't fit our political agenda. This makes no sense.

This administration appointed an Ebola czar. That is as far as it went. We have got an Ebola czar. We don't have an Ebola agenda. We don't have an Ebola strategy. We don't have anything to combat this very lethal virus.

What is it going to take to wake this country up?

And I would just suggest that while it is no longer a headline, it is still very important—not just to every citizen of this great country, but every citizen of the world. And so the answer is to isolate. The answer is to quarantine. The answer is to develop a vaccine.

The problem with developing a vaccine, there are at least four vaccines that are available right now. Dr. Piot told me the greatest advances have been made by our Department of Defense. The United States Department of Defense has made the greatest progress in developing a vaccine for Ebola.

□ 1130

I said: Then why don't we just bring it out?

He said: It has not been tested on humans.

I said: That doesn't make sense.

He said: Of course it doesn't make sense, but that is how these infectious disease concerns work.

I said: So what would the process be?

He said: We have tested it on monkeys. We haven't tested it on humans.

The biggest thing when it comes to a vaccine is what dosage should we be giving. You have to give the right dosage in order to defeat the disease.

Now, think about if we develop a vaccine. We can now talk to the medical providers, and we can talk to the doctors and nurses that go into these infected areas and say: We are going to inoculate you. You are not going to come home with this lethal disease.

How basic is that?

Then the question is: So what are we waiting for? Why are we not developing this today? Why are we not fast-forwarding this? It is because there is a new headline.

Now, we are going to talk about immigration. Forget about Ebola. That is by the wayside. The election, that is ancient history. It was 2 weeks ago. We

are not going to worry about that, but we are going to worry about immigration today. We are going to turn our backs on a discovery that will save thousands and thousands of lives. We are going to turn our backs on science that we know to be true and on a cure that we know is there. We are at the threshold right now.

I want to read from Dr. Piot's book because there were several things that really struck me. He not only worked on the Ebola virus, he also worked on the AIDS virus.

He said: Perhaps, most important, I have seen over and over and over again how a catastrophe like AIDS brings out the very best and very worst in the human species, regardless of whether a person is well-educated or illiterate. These experiences largely compensated for the numerous—coming to a cure for AIDS.

This is what he said: These experiences largely compensated for the numerous—and just translate Washington into this—brain-killing meetings that I had to endure during my tenure at UNH, where I learned not to be guided by the modern plague, the quarterly result, the short-term view, but to focus on the ultimate goal of saving as many lives as possible.

What he is saying is forget the politics. Keep your eye on where it is you are trying to go. Let's fix this problem. Let's save as many lives as possible.

As I finished up the book, Dr. Piot finishes it this way. He says: Above all, the history of AIDS is one of refusing the inevitability of death because of a lack of treatment, defeat, prejudice, and the institutional obstacles in moving mountains beyond familiar territory. It is perhaps the strongest example of global altruism out of a rational necessity in our evermore interconnected world.

As I talk to you today, H.R. 5746 and a bicameral piece of legislation which is crafted with Senator RUBIO from the Senate, all we are asking for is to please wake up. Understand that this is truly a Paul Revere moment for the world.

As I talked to Dr. Piot, he said: Mike, this is a dress rehearsal, and I am going to send you my book so you can see why I feel the way I feel.

The title of his book is ''No Time to Lose.''

How many times in our lives have we looked back and we said, ''If only I had known, I would have fixed it. If only I knew what was going to happen if I didn't act, I would have fixed it''?

My friends, there is truly no time to lose. The vaccine is right on the threshold of being available to us, but it is not just Ebola that I worry about, and it is not just Ebola that this country should worry about, and it is not just Ebola that the world should worry about. It is what is coming.

Believe me, we have not seen the end of infectious disease. We have not seen the end of lethal viruses that will cripple us, as a Nation, and could become the weapon of bioterrorists that would use it at any cost without any regard for human life.

We have the ability right now, within our hands, within our grasp, to develop a vaccine in order to defeat this horrible virus. All that I would ask is that we come together in this House, the American people's House—it is not a Republican House, not a Democrat House, but the American people's House—to once again conquer a disease that could infect not only our own American citizens, but the citizens of the world.

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

EBOLA

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, my dear friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) is exactly right. We haven't heard the last of Ebola. It will continue to mutate. It will continue to be a threat.

As this President is sending around 3,000 or so of our military members to west Africa—and they have been told they are going to be given gloves and masks and are urged to wash their hands and feet several times a day—basically, what that says is the men and women who have sworn and pledged their lives to protect ours are not going to be adequately protected by this administration. The rules of engagement already put our military at risk, and now, we are going to send them to Ebola-infested countries.

The initial report said, initially, our military will not be seeing Ebola patients, but they are certainly going to come into contact with people who have had exposure to Ebola.

I recall our President George W. Bush—a good man, a smart man, a witty, clever gentleman, despite what some might say—but he asked after 9/11, in essence, who would have ever dreamed someone would fly a plane into a building like a bomb? My thought immediately was, ''Well, actually, Tom Clancy wrote about that several years ago.'' It was not a radical Islamist as had happened on 9/11/2001.

The late Tom Clancy had quite an imagination, but he did his homework in amazing fashion. Some have said his books had too much detail in them, but one of his latter books had research going on in Africa with the strain of monkeys that is the one strain that is believed and has support for having been transferred through the air instead of through liquid body fluids.

In the fiction novel, Clancy had somebody working to develop that strain into a mutated strain, since it mutates constantly into one that people could pass through the air, and then it was used to infect our military or expose our military and many Americans.

Basically, in his fiction novel, that allowed radical Islamists to take over much of the Middle East, while our military had been exposed to Ebola and much of it was quarantined.

There are many things Tom Clancy has written about that I hope and pray never happen. That is one of them, but since some things that Tom Clancy's mind dreamed up as a fiction writer novel actually came to fruition, we shouldn't think for a minute that if Clancy could dream it up, our enemies could as well.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. GOHMERT. I have been on the border many nights, all hours of the night, and I have seen people just as they have finished crossing. The first time I went, I expected I would see people crossing in droves, not realizing the coyotes—the paid employees of the gangs, drug cartels that bring people across—they don't want to get caught because if a drug cartel or gang employee gets caught by one of the Texas boats running up and down—I say Texas boats because our administration has not provided any Federal boats in the area most crossed down south of McAllen.

There are no Federal boats down there. It is an area where Texas has stepped up and provided a number of boats that are zipping up and down the river, and you can hear them coming.

The coyotes don't want to be caught. They know if the Texas DPS catches them, they will destroy the raft, and that will put the coyote in very deep trouble for getting caught, so they don't want you to see them crossing.

As the State of Texas has placed DPS officers, Texas Rangers, game wardens up on the high bank—even in the dark, with just the least bit of light at all, you can see their silhouettes—and coyotes won't cross, again, if they think they are about to get caught.

Once across, groups anywhere from eight to 90 will immediately look for someone to surrender to unless, of course, they are like the people I have seen fleeing down there, who apparently had drugs or something they didn't want to be caught with.

It is an open border, far too open, and now, before the border is secured, with talk of amnesty and legal status that our Border Patrolmen have assured over and over again causes a massive surge, a massive influx of people trying to get to the United States, just the President or anyone in Washington talking about amnesty or any type of legal status helps lure Central Americans and others to their demise, girls to being raped, sold into sex trafficking. Many make it across; some don't.

I would think the most compassionate thing that the government of the United States could do is, number one, secure the border so that families are not tempted to send their little children, little girls up with other people, paying gang members to bring

them up, who frequently rape them as they come to the U.S.

A good neighbor would not only secure their border, but then we would help Mexico and Central American countries, as we did Colombia, to overcome the drug cartels.

Colombia had made great strides I think, largely in part, because they had a President like President Uribe whose parents had both been assassinated. As one of our Federal agents in Colombia told me some years back, the toughest job they had back then was keeping Uribe alive because he was so courageous and so determined to defeat the drug cartels.

Well, they kept him alive. With our help, some British help and some other help, the drug cartels were placed on the run. Coca fields were eliminated. It is still an ongoing battle they face constantly.

If Mexico elects the right leader, then the United States Government should be a friend that helps them create an environment where people want to stay and work because many of the people come and they would love to remain in their country if it wasn't so dangerous and there was work.

We can't take every person who resides in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, or Honduras. We can't take every person without destroying the country that is the magnet, that is the shining light on the hill.

□ 1145

As a very precious, wise, and elderly West African told me when I was over there:

> We were so excited when you elected your first black President, but ever since he has been President, we have seen America get weaker and weaker. At least from what we see, it appears you are getting weaker and weaker. We need you to spread around in Washington that you have got to stop getting weaker because it doesn't just affect you. We are Christians, and we know where we are going when we die, but we have no hope of a secure life and a safe life unless America is strong and is an intimidating force to the forces of evil around the world.

Forces of evil will not go away. They will be with us until the end of time, and America makes a difference when we stand strong. We don't even have to send people, just the threat, as a former Ambassador from Israel said:

> America is not a serious threat to take out Iran's nuclear capability, and, in fact, quite the opposite. Everybody realizes America now is no threat to Iran. And since America is no threat to Iran, and Iran knows it, the world knows it, then Israel is more at risk than ever before.

It is true in West Africa as Boko Haram gets more powerful, radical Islamists that want to take out Americans—and America is the Great Satan. It is true in North Africa, it is true in the Middle East, in Asia, in Russia, and in Europe: we need a strong America.

And instead, though the official unemployment numbers have been shown to come down, when you cook the books by not including the massive millions of Americans who are adults, who could work, who are not institutionalized, and they have given up hope of finding a job. They have tried so long they are not counted in the unemployed. They are unemployed, but they are not counted as unemployed because they have given up looking. They have lost hope. That is absolutely tragic.

I mentioned an article from September previously, but this report from CNS News on September 5 says that a record 92,269,000 Americans 16 and older did not participate in the labor force in August as the labor force participation rate matched a 36-year low of 62.8 percent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Well, the article goes on to mention that that has happened six times in the past year, and, again, that matches the all-time high of nonparticipation, matching that set during the malaise days of the Carter administration. Back then, there was double-digit inflation, double-digit unemployment officially, and double-digit interest rates. People were hurting in America.

Now people are still hurting. They are hurting across the country. That is why people are so desperate for sales. No telling what Thursday, Thanksgiving, the day after will look like. People are so desperate for sales because the data indicates on average people are taking home less than they did when compared with the rate of inflation.

So we have a President whose administration has tied the Carter administration for the highest number of American adults who have given up hope of finding a job.

Just as we get this news that the Obama administration continues this year to tie the Carter administration for the all-time high of Americans who have given up hope of finding a job, we get the story today, an article from The Daily Caller, that Obama's amnesty will add as many foreign workers as jobs since 2009. Because, Mr. Speaker, think about it: over 92 million Americans have given up hope of finding a job. That has tied the Carter administration. When this President in this economy says to people who have come illegally into this country, I am going to grant you 5 million or so permits to work, then it will put this President in a category all by himself. He will no longer be tied with the Carter administration as presiding over the highest number of Americans giving up hope of finding work. It will propel him into a league all of his own because it only makes sense that if you are giving 5 million legal work permits to people who are here illegally, they will then be able to offer their services cheaper than union workers and other workers who are here getting a proper wage, and it will displace millions more Americans from the jobs they currently hold.

You can anticipate that, not immediately, but in the months ahead if the President does this unconstitutional act because he is tired of waiting on Congress to change the law the way he has dictated, and he has decided to dictate new law to America. Well, that is unconstitutional, and it is illegal. But the good news for the President is it will propel him out of the tie with the Carter administration for the most Americans giving up hope of finding employment and get him to the all-time high that will likely remain for as long as there is an America.

Well, this article from The Daily Caller today points out that:

> President Barack Obama's unilateral amnesty will quickly add as many foreign workers to the Nation's legal labor force as the total number of new jobs created by his economy since 2009.
>
> The plan, expected to be announced late November 20, will distribute 5 million work permits to illegal immigrants and also create a new inflow of foreign college graduates for prestigious salaried jobs, according to press reports.
>
> Obama has already provided or promised almost 1 million extra work permits to foreigners, while his economy has only added 6 million jobs since 2009.
>
> Under the President's new amnesty plan, ''up to 4 million undocumented immigrants who have lived in the United States for at least 5 years can apply. An additional 1 million people will get protection from deportation through other parts of the President's plan,'' according to a November 19 report in The New York Times.
>
> The 5 million total was attributed to ''people briefed on his plans,'' the Times reports.
>
> The 5 million work permits will add to Obama's prior giveaways, which have provided work permits to almost 1 million foreigners.
>
> Since 2009, the U.S. economy has added only 6 million jobs, according to the International Monetary Fund.

Further, it says:

> Not all the 5 million illegal immigrants who get permits will work, and many are already working under fake names or for cash. However, their new work permits will allow them to compete for jobs now held or sought by blue-collar Americans, including the many African American and Latinos who voted for Obama in 2008 and 2012.

It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that if the President wants to do something about the massively unfair high unemployment rate for African Americans who are legal citizens that the thing to do would not be to give 5 million work permits to people that are illegally here so that they can knock more African Americans and more Hispanics out of the jobs they legally currently hold because they will work cheaper, probably without requirement for health benefits.

My dear friend, STEVE KING, had invited me to Iowa, and I was visiting with a businessman there about their meatpacking plant where they had felt like, gee, they had to have illegal aliens doing the work because they were just jobs that Americans wouldn't do. And after a raid on their plant and illegal aliens were arrested, he reported that it turned out those were jobs that Americans just would not do at that price. But by raising the wages a couple of dollars and providing health care benefits, amazingly, they could

find Americans who would do that job. So it seems that as this story is replicated around the country, there are not so many jobs that Americans won't do; it is that there are jobs that Americans won't do at the market rate. So that is why you see so many millionaires and billionaires, many of them massive Democratic donors, who are—and some Republican donors, including the National Chamber of Commerce; my local chambers aren't pushing like this—but they say we want and we need this massive influx of unskilled laborers to do these jobs Americans won't do. They don't finish the sentence and say ''these jobs Americans won't do at what we would like to pay them.'' They require more in order to be hired, which skews the living wage that workers in America are getting paid and skews it downward.

So that under the Obama administration, Americans have really been hurt, and that was reflected in the results of the election. I know there are many Democratic friends who said they don't understand why Americans that came out and voted didn't feel better about the economy. Well, try talking to them because they make it very clear, they haven't had a raise in years. They have lost health care benefits because of ObamaCare. They have had deductibles. Some have told me: Mine went from a $500 deductible, which was really tough, to $5,000, which I just can't ever meet because I can't spend $5,000 extra to cover the deductible of my new ObamaCare policy.

So, yeah, the old joke was always, Well, I am from the government, and I am here to help you. It is one of the most frightening lines in America. It is no longer a joke. It is quite scary when you look at what the government has done to people. And then as this article points out, for the Obama administration to, using their terminology, create 6 million jobs—because as we know the President and also Hillary Clinton have said, you businesses, you didn't create those jobs. Oh, no, you weren't the one that put your capital at risk, that took out a loan, that is paying more in taxes for the police and for the roads than anybody else. No, you didn't build that company that you risked your sacred honor and everything you hold dear on. You didn't create that; the government did that. We did that for you.

Well, that is the way socialists generally start talking.

□ 1200

Having been an exchange student to the Soviet Union back when it was the Soviet Union, I saw what happens to a country that has to live under that for decades. So even in the 1970s, I could see, wow, I don't want their health care. Thank goodness we have free market health care. Of course, that was back before insurance companies and the government skewed the cost of health care.

So when I was being told this week by a parent that the bill they got for their child having stitches in a medical facility was $4,500, well, I did enough work with and for health insurance companies and people who had claims with health insurance companies that I know good and well that the top health insurance companies, they wouldn't pay $4,500. You get a bill for $4,500, they probably don't pay $500 for that bill.

So why shouldn't an American who can't afford an insurance policy under ObamaCare, why shouldn't that American be able to pay $500 cash instead of being hit with a $4,500 bill, and then the health institution says hey, since you are going to pay cash, we will cut you a real deal, we will knock off 20 percent. So yes, we will save you a bunch of money. And you will still pay several times more than what the insurance company would pay.

The bill I proposed, even though there are those in ignorance who say Republicans didn't have any solutions, one of the parts of my health care bill would require every health care facility and provider to post the costs. And if you are giving a different rate to the insurance company than you do to an American paying cash, you have to post it and let everybody see, because only then would you ever get back to having some competition.

The doctors that we used to go to in my hometown have passed away now, but my late mother, a very, very smart lady, was always looking for a bargain. I remember one time I asked: Why are we going to this doctor instead of the one we went to last time?

Well, he raised his rates, and you know good and well this doctor is as good as the other one.

When is the last time somebody said that? I'm going to a different doctor because the other one raised his rates. People don't even know what doctors charge because it has been so skewed.

You want to fix the health care system, one thing that should be required is that there actually be truth in the charges of health care. We don't have that now. You don't know what the insurance company pays specifically. Government rates are posted, but that is also why many physicians and health care providers, like hospitals, they have gotten out of the business. Doctors have told me that they have, and I have seen that they have. We lost our second hospital in my district this past week, they announced at least.

If we want to help Americans, it is not by more government takeover. The question keeps coming to me: I don't understand why my insurance is so much more. My deductible went way up. I am covering things like maternity care I will never use, and my premiums went up. I don't get it. I don't understand why it is more expensive.

Well, one thing that is very basic as part of that answer is, if you are going to hire with health care dollars 1,800 new IRS agents, if you are going to hire millions more people for the government that will never so much as put a bandaid or Bactine or anything on a cut or help anybody with a real problem, then your health care costs will go up because you have added huge amounts of government that have nothing to do with getting you treatment. They are government. They may make you sick to your stomach, they may cause you to get ill, they may scare you, but they are not going to fix your problem. They are government workers.

And thank you very much, I was in the Army for 4 years, and I know there were some good doctors there. I was friends with some. But, wow, we did have some quacks. The last thing I want is to be forced back into a hospital where the government has total control. But that is part of the price you pay by being in the military.

Well, thank goodness, Congress has stepped up enough to provide our military with really the best health care when it comes to traumatic injuries. But as some have found around here, if you have a problem with your gall bladder, you better go to a private hospital. If you have a traumatic injury, sure, our military doctors and facilities are awesome, but I will take my private facilities for anything else.

Well, this article from The Daily Caller points out:

> Each year, the Nation accepts 1 million new immigrants, or roughly 5 million new immigrants since 2009. That total includes roughly 3.5 million working-age immigrants, which is slightly less than the number of Americans—4.3 million—who turn 18 each year.
>
> Also, companies annually hire roughly 450,000 blue-collar guest workers and roughly 200,000 white-collar guest workers. Most of these guest workers stay for less than a year, but many stay for 6 years.
>
> That current population of roughly 600,000 foreign graduates is expected to increase, if, as reported, Obama's plan allows American universities to offer green cards to foreign tuition-paying students.
>
> Each year, roughly 4.3 million Americans join the workforce in search of good jobs. That total includes roughly 800,000 Americans with expensive degrees in business, engineering, medicine, technology, and architecture.
>
> At least 9 million Americans are unemployed, and at least 7 million have given up looking for work. Employment rates among African Americans and Latinos are lower than rates for Whites and Asians.
>
> Since 2000, the number of native-born Americans with jobs has stalled, despite a growing population of working-age native-born Americans.
>
> The surplus of domestic and foreign job seekers also helps ensure that U.S. median wages have flatlined since 2000. Economists—including Obama's top economic adviser—say that wages stall when the labor supply is larger than the supply of new jobs.

Down further:

> Obama has already provided or promised about 1 million work permits to foreigners since 2011.
>
> Since June 2012, Obama used the legally questionable Deferred Action For Childhood Arrivals program to give work permits to almost 600,000 illegal immigrants. That DACA number may go above 1.5 million.
>
> In May 2014, Obama's deputies announced they would provide work permits to 100,000 spouses of university-trained guest workers used by brand name companies.

In October 2014, his deputies announced they would accelerate the paperwork for 110,000 would-be Haitian immigrants, allowing them to begin working in the United States long before they were due to get green cards.

This is bad news for American workers. It is really bad news for American workers, and you would think it would come at a tremendous cost to the Democratic Party, which gets the huge majority of African Americans and a lesser majority of Hispanic and Latino voters. So this action to provide legal work permits to as many as 5 million people who are illegally here is a slap in the face, as hard a slap as you could give to Hispanics and to African Americans, whose unemployment rate is dramatically higher than it should be because this action that the President is about to take unconstitutionally and illegally for political purposes is basically saying to the masses, the millions of African Americans and Hispanic voters who are out of work: Look, we know you are going to always vote for us no matter how much damage we do to your lives, your employment, your ability to pay your bills. We know you are still going to vote for us no matter what because you haven't figured out that Republicans, they want you to have a job. They want you to be able to provide for yourself. They want you to learn English so you can be president of the company and not just a manual laborer for the company. We want you to live and achieve the American dream while the President is pushing a program that is going to push millions more, many of them African Americans and Hispanics, out of the jobs they have and bring in cheaper labor and make it even tougher.

Why? We keep hearing it is a political move. Of course it is a political move. Well, the only way it is a political move is if the Democrats take the African American and Latino votes for granted. You are going to vote for us no matter how bad we mess up your lives, so this will allow us to eventually pick up the votes of people who have come in illegally because they will want to reward those of us who helped them.

Well, I tell you, my office helps so many Hispanic families try to go through the legal route of getting family members here, or people who are trying to get a loved one here, a fiancee here. We help with those things. And, of course, there is no charge. And I have had a lot of people say: I don't know why we are working so hard and for all of these years to bring this person in legally when I would have been better off just saying, come on across, you will get amnesty some day and we will have saved all of this frustration—because we were trying to do what we thought was the American way, the legal way, when the President is about to reward lawbreakers by being a lawbreaker himself.

The New York Times reports today:

Officials of the Republican-led House Appropriations Committee have concluded that the government agency most responsible for implementing any new executive order, Citizenship and Immigration Services, would not be hindered if government funds are cut off. It operates entirely on revenue it generates through immigration applications. In short, lawmakers have no fiscal leverage over the agency, which could keep operating even if the rest of the government were shut down.

We understand that. CIS, Citizenship and Immigration Services, they operate with fees they generate. Who allows them to do that? Congress does. Who created CIS? Congress did. Who has the authority to prevent CIS from implementing any illegal dictate that comes from the White House? Congress does.

So even though CIS is funded by fees, we have the ability to do what Democratic Congresses have done post-Watergate. You want people out of Vietnam immediately who are Americans? Then no matter where the Federal money comes from, you make it a crime to spend any Federal revenue, no matter where it comes from, to have people in Vietnam.

You want to prevent Americans from helping the contras keep communism off our southern border and out of Central America? They pass a law. It is easy to do. You pass a law saying it is a crime to use any Federal funds no matter where they come from for this purpose.

□ 1215

That is one thing we can and should do. I deeply regret that our Members were told we are done until after Thanksgiving when the President is about to announce this lawlessness, and then we are hearing secondhand from leadership of the Republican Party, ''There is not much we can do. Gee, they get their own funds.'' Yeah, there is plenty we can do.

We ought to be here right now passing a resolution that authorizes a lawsuit, an injunction. I have signed plenty of injunctions. There is a standard you have to meet, but it can be done.

If you have a President acting lawlessly, just like if you have a mayor that is acting lawlessly or a county judge or a commissioner or a Governor, somebody that is adversely affected—ought to have standing, bring a lawsuit, bring an injunction—to keep them from violating the law when they are supposed to be enforcing the law.

It makes sense that as an administration acts more and more lawlessly, you have the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau that was created, we were told, by the Democrats—by an all-Democrat House—and Senate majority, signed by President Obama, created this entity that was supposed to protect Americans from unscrupulous banking practices. It turns out now that is being used to gather debit card and credit card activity on Americans.

The government shouldn't be able to get that information without a warrant or without permission from that American. We don't need a Federal agency that goes snooping, getting material that should require a warrant, and only after the government has shown probable cause that that American has committed a crime. Officers would come to me—I have signed orders ordering the disclosure of bank records like that, but the government had to establish probable cause, or I wasn't going to sign the warrant.

Yet we create this monstrosity that, in the name of helping us poor stupid ignorant Americans, they will just monitor every bit of our financial activity while the NSA is watching over our emails and we are having our phone calls, all the logs from them go into the government.

I mean, for heaven's sake, is it any wonder that we get a report this week. There is an article from the Washington Examiner that reports: ''Under Obama, U.S. Personal Freedom Ranking Slips Below France.''

For heaven's sake, we ought to be the freest country in the history of the world, and we have been previously. As Peter Sellers used to say, as the Pink Panther, ''Not anymore.''

How sad is this? The United States in the personal freedom rankings for 2014 is number 21. Well, is that any surprise that our freedom is under such attack and our freedoms are diminishing and going away when the government is looking at every private aspect?

You look at the control that was taken by ObamaCare over all aspects of our life. It allowed the Federal Government to have all of your most personal secrets that should be only between you and your doctor. How many times have we heard that from liberals?

Yet they passed ObamaCare without a single Republican vote that puts the government, not only in their bedroom, as they have previously objected to—the government is in your bedroom, your bathroom, your garage; they are in your dining room, your refrigerator, they are on machines you buy food from. They are everywhere now.

As I have said before, the ObamaCare bill was not so much about health care, it was about GRE. ObamaCare was about the ''government running everything.'' Holy cow, are they actually doing that.

Anyway, quite interesting, as our government is going to put another 4 or 5 million hardworking Americans out of work and turn those jobs over to people who came in illegally displacing—I guarantee you, when the smoke clears, there will be a disproportionate number of African Americans and Hispanics who have lost their jobs because of this action the President is going to take.

New Zealand, Norway, Australia, Iceland, Canada, Sweden, Netherlands, Uruguay, Denmark, United Kingdom, Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Austria, Malta, Portugal, those are all ahead of us in the personal freedom rankings for 2014, and there we are down below Portugal.

Well, tonight, it is also reported in The Washington Post, that the President's announcement coincides with the Latin Grammy Awards. The article points out that the 15th annual Latin Grammys, which begins at 7 p.m. Thursday on Spanish TV network Univision, they are going to take a break for the President's announcement.

Clearly, it is political. Clearly, it will make points with those who are rewarded by legal work permits for coming in illegally. It is going to be a disaster for many Latinos, for many African Americans, to keep their job. They are going to have to start making less than a living wage than they had before.

We need to be about the business of stopping this. We can, we have the will, but it is kind of tough, as we approach Thanksgiving, for many Americans to be thankful. This is still the greatest country in the world, but we are losing what we have had, losing freedoms, losing revenue, losing control of our lives to the government.

It was George Washington, along with every single President since, who have said, ''This time of year for all we have, for all we have been given, those that do believe the Bible know all good gifts come from God and to God be the glory.''

I yield back the balance of my time.

MONTE'S MARCH

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on November 6, for the second time, I participated in Monte's March, which is a 26-mile walk from Northampton, Massachusetts, to Greenfield, Massachusetts, to raise awareness about the problem of hunger, not only in our community but throughout America, and to raise funds for the Food Bank of Western Massachusetts.

The march is led by Monte Belmonte, 93.9 FM, The River radio host, who dressed up as Evel Knievel to attract some attention, a very unique personality, but somebody with a heart of gold, who has been doing this now for several years.

Joining us on the march was David Sullivan, the northwestern district attorney; Andrew Morehouse, the executive director of the Food Bank of Western Massachusetts; Erika Connell Cooper of Williamsburg, Massachusetts; Georgiann and Rick Kristek of Northampton; Sean Barry, who runs 4 Seasons Liquor store, who was with us last year when we marched, a great guy; Dan Finn of Pioneer Valley Local First; a group called Mutton and Mead, which is a medieval performance troop, that walked with us for a big portion of the walk; Brian Lapis, Channel 22 weather team; ''Steve the Hippie'' Fendell, a local activist, who is well-known in the community; and also joining us was Natalie Blais and Keith Barnicle of my staff in Northampton.

It was a cold and rainy day when we began our march at 6 a.m. in the morning in Northampton. We were greeted by the mayor of Northampton, David Narkewicz, who walked with us to the border and wished us well.

We had many stops along the way. We stopped at the Amherst Survival Center and met with Executive Director Mindy Domb and her incredible crew. The Amherst Survival Center is a place where people go to get food, sometimes to get clothing, to get support and advice, and even sometimes medical attention. It is an incredible place, but when you visit there, you realize the fact that there are so many in our community who are struggling.

We had a brief stop at Chandler's Restaurant in South Deerfield, Massachusetts, and met with Chef Greg Monette, who prepared this wonderful meal for us.

We then continued our walk and met with Gordie and Barbara Woodward of Richardson's Candy. That is also in Deerfield—probably the best chocolate you are ever going to taste—and we were given some to keep our sustenance up.

We also were greeted by Emily and Oliver Rich from Tea Guys, which is this remarkable business in Whately, Massachusetts, where they blend teas from all around the world and blend teas to your personal liking, but they met us on this cold and rainy day with their crew and gave us hot tea to keep us going. It was very much welcome.

We ended in Greenfield at 6 p.m. at night and kind of celebrated our achievement at Seymour, the pub, which is a new pub in Greenfield, and we had incredible pizza—the best pizza in the world—from Magpie Pizza, also in Greenfield.

We did this, again, to raise awareness and to raise funds. I want my colleagues to understand that for me, even though the march was physically grueling, it was unbelievably inspirational because, along the way, people would stop their cars and hand us donations for the food bank. They would tell us their stories in which many people struggled to put food on their table and how they got through it.

This was all broadcast live on 93.9 FM. People called in constantly, making pledges and telling stories and offering their support. It made me realize what a generous community that I have the privilege of representing, and it was really uplifting on a whole number of levels.

Mr. Speaker, what happened on November 6 with Monte's March is not unique in the fact that there are people all over this country that are trying to raise funds and that are trying to help people put food on their table.

We live in the United States of America, the richest country in the history of the world, and close to 50 million of our fellow citizens are hungry. It is unconscionable. We should be ashamed of that fact.

There are people like Monte Belmonte and others who are doing their part, but what I worry about is that those of us in this Chamber are not doing our part. As we bring this Congress to a close, I think it is important that we reflect on the fact that, when it comes to the issue of hunger, this Congress has done nothing, absolutely nothing; in fact, we have made it worse.

Time and time again, we have had Members of Congress come onto this floor and attack the programs that provide people food—whether it is SNAP or WIC or summer feeding programs or school feeding programs—that have come under attack by Member after Member, on the Republican side in particular, and we have seen an attack on poor people that is really disconcerting. The war on the poor, Mr. Speaker, has to come to an end.

We have had debates on SNAP, which used to be known as Food Stamps, where Members of Congress have come on the floor and said, ''Well, we can cut that program because it is wasteful; it is inefficient,'' when the reality is it is one of the most efficiently run programs in the Federal Government, with a record low error rate and a record low fraud rate.

I wish the Department of Defense had that kind of record when it comes to procuring weapon systems and other things that they utilize. We ought to hold them to the same standard that we hold the agency that oversees our SNAP program.

We have had Members of Congress come on this floor and demean poor people and insult them and belittle their struggle. Maybe it makes it easier for those Members to vote against programs like SNAP when they demonize and belittle poor people, but it is wrong.

The fact of the matter is that more and more people are utilizing food banks and food pantries. They are going to their churches and their synagogues and their mosques trying to get the resources and the food to put on their table for their families.

□ 1230

Here in Washington, the response of Congress is to cut it. More cuts. And then I read in a publication this morning that next year the Republican majority plans to go after these programs even more.

Let me just say to my colleagues that those who benefit from places like the Food Bank of Western Massachusetts are not just the homeless and the unemployed. Increasingly, their clientele include people who have jobs, but the jobs pay so little that they can't afford to pay their bills and put food on the table.

The minimum wage in this country is so low that if you go to work, you still live in poverty. Now, we can fix that. But, unfortunately, in this last Congress, the Republican leadership refused to allow us even to bring a minimum wage vote to this House floor for a vote. We could have lifted a whole bunch of people out of poverty and we could have helped make a big dent in the hunger problem if we increased people's wages, but we were told, No, we are not going to do it. And not only are we not going to do it, you can't have a debate and a vote on it in the people's House of Representatives.

It is outrageous.

Mr. Speaker, the fact of the matter is that hunger is a political condition. We ought to be talking about how to solve this problem. And it is solvable. There are some problems I am not sure how we solve. This is not one of them. What we need is the political will. What we need is the inspiration, like those who marched with Monte Belmonte from Northampton to Greenfield. I hope that that spirit is contagious so that more people in this Chamber will take this issue seriously. There is no reason why anybody in the United States of America should go hungry. There is no reason at all.

I have called on the White House to put together a White House conference on food and nutrition so we can come up with a holistic plan to deal with this issue. I have pleaded with my colleagues on the Republican side to stop their assault against the poor in this country. And we are going to continue to battle them next year, unfortunately, because it seems like that is the direction they want to go.

But as we recess today to go home for Thanksgiving, we are all going to go back to our respective districts, have a nice turkey dinner, enjoy our family and enjoy the day, but for millions and millions and millions of Americans, they don't have that luxury. They don't know where they are going to get their meal tonight, never mind on Thanksgiving.

So I would urge my colleagues to visit their local food banks, visit their food pantries, talk to people who are on SNAP, talk to families that are struggling with hunger. Listen and learn, and then come back here and act. It may not fit into a particular ideology that some of my colleagues ascribe to in this Chamber, but the fact of the matter is we have a moral obligation to deal with this issue. These are our brothers and our sisters and their children we are talking about. We cannot ignore this problem anymore.

So I just want to say that, Mr. Speaker, for me, joining Monte's march on November 6 was an incredible experience because at the end of the day they raised over $65,000 for the Food Bank of Western Massachusetts. That march made a difference. People will be fed. That is an important thing. I wish everybody in this Congress would do something similar. I wish that when we come back next year, when we deal with these safety net programs, when we deal with programs that provide people good food and nutrition, we approach these issues with the intent to help people, not hurt people.

I will just close with this, Mr. Speaker. Hunger costs this Nation very dearly: you have lost productivity in the workplace; kids who go to school hungry don't learn; senior citizens taking their medication on an empty stomach because they can't take medicine without food who end up in emergency rooms. There is also a link between food insecurity and obesity, because the cheapest food available is usually junk food.

So we are paying dearly for hunger in America. And when people say we can't afford to deal with this issue, my response is, We cannot afford not to deal with this issue. This is something that we can solve.

To my colleagues who only seem concerned about the bottom line, who say we can't invest in anything because we have a deficit and a debt, I will tell you that the lack of attention that we are giving this issue is costing us, is adding to our deficit, and is adding to our debt. So if all you care about is the bottom line, you should join with me and others and those who do marches like Monte Belmonte all across this country and make a difference.

Let's get together. Let's make it our mission next year to come together in a bipartisan way to end hunger now. That is my hope and that is what I will pray for during this holiday season. I look forward to seeing my colleagues when we come back.

THE PRESIDENT'S IMMIGRATION PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) for 30 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to be recognized by you to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives in this great deliberative body that we are.

I come to the floor at a time when America is anxiously awaiting to see the specific language that will be delivered presumably tonight at 8 o'clock in the President's press conference. He has announced as of yesterday that he is going to do a national message to the Nation at 8 o'clock eastern time tonight. And that message will be, as they have long dangled this threat out here, that the President is prepared to grant some type of executive amnesty to a number of people that are estimated by the trial balloons that float out to be somewhere between maybe 3.5 million and 5 million people. It is probably not as many as 9 million people, as has been part of the trial balloons that have been floated out here over the last few months.

First, Mr. Speaker, I will assert that if the President could have found a constitutional way to grant executive amnesty, he would have done so by now. He has had 6 years to comb through this Constitution—6 years, with an almost unlimited amount of staff and lawyers that can comb through history and case law and statute—and I would like to think they would actually read the Constitution first as the supreme law of the land and try to find a way to do what he wanted to do policywise.

But what has happened here is that the people have spoken. The people of the United States go to the polls. And the President has famously said, ''I won the election,'' so elections have consequences. Mr. Speaker, I would remind the President, were I addressing him, elections have consequences. Yes, they do, and they have benefits as well.

After actions in 2009 and into early 2010, ObamaCare was pushed to the President's desk where, about March 22 or so, the President signed the ObamaCare legislation. It came through this floor and it passed through in two different versions in the Senate; one on rescission, one not. But it was. And I said in this RECORD a number of times that they passed ObamaCare on to the American people by hook, by crook, and by legislative shenanigan. And they did it in a partisan way, without a single Republican vote.

It was Thomas Jefferson that said:

> Large initiatives should not be advanced on slender majorities.

What would be the slenderest of majorities would be barely squeaking by with enough votes to pass it in two different versions in the Senate, packaged together, and this version in the House—I guess two different versions in the House, too—with people's arms being verbally twisted up behind their backs, Democrats that wanted the President to succeed but had reservations about the imprudence of a takeover of our health.

Mr. Speaker, ObamaCare itself is a takeover of the second most sovereign thing we have and are. The most sovereign thing we have is our soul. And they haven't figured out how to nationalize our soul yet, but the Federal Government stepped in with ObamaCare and nationalized our health, our skin, and everything inside it. It is a usurpation of God-given liberty. It tramples on our constitutional rights. It was a huge initiative, and it was passed on the slenderest of majorities, directly against Thomas Jefferson's advice.

And look at what happened. In the fall of 2010, there was a wave election and we welcomed 87 new freshmen Republicans into the House of Representatives, every one of whom ran on the pledge to come here and repeal ObamaCare, every one of whom has voted for the full, 100 percent, rip-it-out-by-the-roots repeal of ObamaCare. And every Republican seated in the United States Senate has done the

same. That was the wave election of 2010.

Then the President was up for reelection in 2012. The lines were not as distinct. The debate was, I will say, less easy to draw those lines between President Obama's position and those of Mitt Romney, but the election was decided. The President was reelected. I think that is on the American people. They made that decision. Of course, elections have consequences.

And so we were not able to repeal ObamaCare in 2013 or 2014 as we so eagerly anticipated that we might. But elections have consequences. We abide by the inability to repeal ObamaCare, knowing that we didn't have the votes in the Senate and we didn't have a President that would sign the full repeal.

So a lot of us stood up about 14 or 15 months ago and said, ''I'm not going to vote to fund ObamaCare.'' That was our pledge, Mr. Speaker. And we held our ground. That message came out about a year ago. It was late last June or July. We are going to hold our ground and we are not going to fund ObamaCare.

We went to this floor time after time after time, Mr. Speaker. We appropriated the funds to keep the government open—actually, to dollar figures we had agreed to between the House and Senate—and sent those appropriations bills over to the Senate, but not with the funding to fund ObamaCare. We were elected to repeal it. We were elected to rip it out by the roots.

We made a valiant effort to cut off the funding to ObamaCare, but the President insisted he would have his namesake piece of legislation and policy in the form that he wanted it. And if he couldn't get that from this Congress, then he would shut the government down. And that is what happened, Mr. Speaker.

Time after time after time here in the House we voted to fund the government, and we funded the government without funding ObamaCare in every configuration that we could come up with that we thought could effectively keep those functions of the government open. The President resisted and HARRY REID in the Senate resisted, and it brought about that time when there was a shut down for 17 days.

During that time there is a shutdown, all essential services continue and nonessential services cease. That is the simplest definition. When you run out of money, there is a shutdown. So we now have a definition of what essential services are. About 87 percent of the government was essential services and about 13 percent were nonessential services.

We had a new essential service that had never been defined before that was delivered to us courtesy of, I think, a petulant Barack Obama, Mr. Speaker, and that was that since there had been a shutdown in 1998, the people in this country put their money together, pooled their money—private money—to build the World War II Memorial. That World War II Memorial is a glorious memorial that sits on The Mall. It had never been closed down in its history. There was no reason to. It, like many of the other memorials, is an open-air memorial: the World War II Memorial; of course, the outside of the Washington Monument—not so much the inside; the Lincoln Memorial, wide open at all times; the Vietnam Wall, wide open at all times; the Korean Memorial, wide open at all times.

But the President decided that there was a new essential service, and that essential service was to call people off of furlough and rent barricades with money, theoretically borrowed from the Chinese, to barricade the public, including our World War II veterans coming in on Honor Flights, out of their Memorial, the World War II Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, the Vietnam Wall, and the Korean Memorial. They were all barricaded out by rented barricades, with Park officers who were called off of furlough.

A new essential service. We surely couldn't have American citizens and tourists walking through these memorials if 80 percent of the government is shut down. We would have to have a new service created. That is how spiteful our President was.

But in that period of time, in that process, now we have identified what is essential and what is not—and the 87 percent essential services, the 13 percent that are not, we can go back and look through the records and put that list together—we presume, and I think rightly so, if we should be forced into that situation and if the President were to shut the government down again, we would be in a similar circumstance and we can pretty well predict.

□ 1245

So I want to fund all of those appropriations bills and departments save those that he is likely to direct to violate the law or the Constitution in his press conference tonight, his statement to the American people.

And by the way, we are not going to see the language of this I don't believe, either, tonight. I think what we will hear is a very carefully crafted speech with lots of ambiguities in it, lots of nuances in it. There will be very little information in it, and we will have to divine what it is that the President has said. And some time after they have their meeting in the school with HARRY REID in Nevada, then I think there will be a document that will be released or noted that will more precisely define what the President is preparing to do. Then we can actually weigh in on the constitutionality, or lack thereof, that we anticipate is going to be the case tonight.

Mr. Speaker, if this were a constitutional act, he would have done it by now. If he were prepared to abide by the Constitution some time in the last year or so, he would have repeated the things that he has said in the previous 5 years of his Presidency and probably many times in the classroom as he was teaching constitutional law at the University of Chicago, a stellar law school in this country.

I think I would be wanting some of my money back if I had had any one of my kids that were learning Con. law from our President.

But many times he said, and I can think of a date, March 28, 2011, out here at a high school in Washington, D.C., wherein he said, You want me to pass the DREAM Act by executive order. I don't have the authority to do that because, he said, my job, as President, is to take care that we enforce and execute the laws; and the judicial branch's job is to interpret them, and it is the legislature's job to write them.

Congress writes the laws; the executive branch enforces the laws; the judicial branch interprets them. Pretty simple, pretty compact, pretty concise, pretty accurate.

There is no question the President understands this. On multiple occasions he has made remarks that would seek to restore the separation of powers, but they have been missing from his dialogue for a long time now; and that is just about how long it is that he has been planning, made his decision that he is going to go forward and now try to rationalize, he will try to justify and he will try to rationalize an unconstitutional act that, put it in quotes, ''legalizes'' 3½ million, 5 million, 7 million, maybe as many as 9 million people.

This Congress has, we have the enumerated power to set naturalization, and by a good number of case law, also immigration policy. No one else sets the immigration policy. The United States Congress does.

There is a statute that exists that directs that when immigration enforcement encounters someone who is unlawfully present in the United States, it says they shall place them in removal proceedings.

The President has already ordered that they not place them in removal proceedings. He has created four classes of people and said, under his prosecutorial discretion on an individual basis, only he has the authority to decide to waive the law against people who have broken our laws, most of whom are criminals by the definition of the laws that they have broken. That is the President of the United States.

Seven times in the document that was actually signed by Janet Napolitano, then the Secretary of Homeland Security, they reference on an individual basis only—on an individual basis only—because they know that the executive branch has prosecutorial discretion.

That is the term for how you decide which resources, how you prioritize your resources, where you apply those resources—and it is reasonable to do. If you don't have the resources to enforce

all of the laws, it is reasonable to apply them where the greatest danger to the American citizens are. I agree with that. But when you send out a memo that says, if you have not committed a felony and if you have not committed any one of these three mysterious misdemeanors—or these three serious misdemeanors, as they would say—then we are not going to enforce immigration law against you.

That says that you can break into this country and you can live in America as long as you want if you don't become a felon or if we don't catch you at it, and as long as you avoid these three serious misdemeanors, then you can stay in America the rest of your life and we are not going to bother you.

That is directly contrary to the law, the statute that requires immigration enforcement officers, ICE, in particular, to place them in removal proceedings.

Congress has written the laws, and that is what we do. That is article I. That is the opening sentence in article I of the United States Constitution. And yet the President believes, apparently, that he can write and rewrite law at will.

This will come tonight. We will look at the language. And when we look at the language, there will be constitutional scholars all over America, most of the judges will read the statement and reflect upon the application of the Constitution, the restraint of it. Most of the lawyers will, too.

A lot of Americans that understand this document—you don't have to wear a black robe to understand what this means. Our Constitution, Mr. Speaker, is written in plain English. It is real clear, and there is a lot of the language of the Constitution that comes out in the language on the streets of America, because it is very, very close to our heart.

But article I of the Constitution grants the legislative power to the United States Congress, not the President of the United States.

I do know a little bit about this. In a similar circumstance, at the State level, we had a Governor who believed that he could just simply, by executive order, it happened to be Executive Order No. 7, write law and insert language into 19(b)(2) of the civil rights section of the Iowa code. I read that executive order, and the smart lawyers all told me, No, you don't understand. This is nuanced, and its deft and it is carefully drafted, so it is going to be constitutional, and the Governor can do this.

So I took the language and I put it into the code with strike-throughs and underlines like we do when we write legislation to see how it changes, and it read clearly to me that the Governor was inserting language into the code. So I filed a lawsuit. I was the lead plaintiff, and I spent some money out of my kids' inheritance to pay the lawyers and came out of that on top. I have been through these arguments.

Article I, section 1, says, ''All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.''

That is here, Mr. Speaker, and it is down through the rotunda to the United States Senate. We join together and write legislation. The President signs it, then that goes into law. That is the Federal code.

It is the executive branch's job to enforce it. He has no authority to waive it, not carte blanche, not huge chunks of people. He has prosecutorial discretion, but that is not what he is talking about.

What he is likely to do is to take the DACA group, the deferred action for childhood arrivals, which is another constitutional violation, those several hundred thousand that he has issued work permits to in another unconstitutional way, and say—and remember, they have our sympathy because they were brought here, according to a lot of people—and I agree, at least some of them—due to no fault of their own, little babies that are carried across the border by their mother or their father. They are not aware of where the border is or what is right and what is wrong at age 1 day. So they arrive here in the United States not citizens, unlawfully present in the United States. It wasn't their fault—that is the argument that has been made over here time and again—and so we shouldn't enforce the law, even the letter of the law, against people that were not aware that their parents were causing them to break it.

Now, that is an argument that I will take some time at another time, Mr. Speaker, to rebut. But there has always been, then, what about the people that caused the DACA kids to break the law? Their parents, presumably. Weren't they aware when they snuck across the border with their children, age 1 day or 15 years and 364 days, weren't they aware that they were breaking the law? Of course they were. And the President is prepared now to reward the family members of DACA recipients.

Why? Because he doesn't want to break up families is my presumption. But these are the people that are breaking up their own families. They put themselves in that condition. They are leaving a lawless land and bringing lawlessness to this land. And we have a lawless President who won't enforce the law, and he won't abide by his oaths to the Constitution.

So we are put in this fix, Mr. Speaker. It is a fix of this Congress is now hopefully recessed—not adjourned—at the call of the Chair, I hope, expecting to go home for Thanksgiving on a calendar that we publish early enough that the President and his minions at the White House can look at the—I suppose they can look and see who owns a plane ticket to go where. But all you have to do is look at the flight schedules flying out of Dulles and out of Reagan, and you look at the schedule here in Congress and you will know when it is likely that almost everybody is gone from town and gone home for Thanksgiving. Well, 95 percent of us are going to be out of town tonight by the time the President has his conference and speaks to the American people.

We shouldn't think that it is timed that way by accident. It is strategically timed, Mr. Speaker, so that Members of Congress have just left town, anxious to embrace our families and celebrate Thanksgiving.

And so he drops this bomb in the middle of us that will be; it will tear asunder this Constitution. The President is prepared to do this, Mr. Speaker, take this Constitution—and I can't bring myself to actually do this. So, take this Constitution. Separate out article I of the Constitution, the legislative authority. Tear that out. That is what he will do tonight at 8. He will tear article I of this Constitution out of this document. He will probably fold it one time, tuck it into his shirt pocket and say, I am also the legislative branch of government, and don't interfere with me because I am the President.

That is what you are going to hear at 8 tonight, Mr. Speaker. And I would like to tear that out and show you what it looks like, but I can't bring myself to do that to my Constitution.

Also, our choices that we have, alternatives to deal with this, I would make this point. Not only have I said the President takes an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, take care that the laws be faithfully executed, Mr. Speaker, we also here in the House of Representatives and in the Senate take an oath to the Constitution as well; 535 oaths to the Constitution, between the seated Members in the House and Senate that have a vote, that represent the people in this constitutional Republic—535 oaths. We have an oath to keep and protect this Constitution, as the President does.

I expect he will violate his oath again tonight, Mr. Speaker. We have an obligation then, under our oath to restrain the President's extra-constitutional activity.

I think it is prudent for us to do the minimum necessary to restrain the President. I think it is prudent. And so the limitations on that, they go from one end to the other. It is a pretty broad list of things that we have the opportunity to do. But the easiest and the most gentle would be a resolution that would, I believe, with some level of comfort, pass here in the House of Representatives, that would be a resolution of disapproval for the President's actions.

Now, if we bring that resolution of disapproval, we do so in language that, let's say, doesn't start a big debate, that it just simply lays out the facts. We have done that when we disagreed with the Supreme Court. A resolution of disapproval comes to mind on the Kelo decision as one of them. So we

could disapprove as a House. We could perhaps do a concurrent resolution or joint resolution—doubtful that HARRY REID would allow it to the come to the floor of the Senate, and doubtful that it would pass. But in any case, the House can act on its own with a resolution of disapproval.

That may not be strong enough to cause the President to come to his constitutional senses, so the next step would be, in my judgment then, a resolution of censure for the President.

Now, again, I will reserve the language in that and not define it more precisely until we get an opportunity to actually see what it is that he does, but nobody in this country can paint the picture on how the President can expand amnesty and still be restrained by the Constitution because of the statutes that exist and the restraints that he has that are built into the separation of powers.

So a resolution of disapproval, number one; a resolution of censure, number two; and if, perhaps, that resolution of censure will bring the President to his senses and the President could look at the outrage of the American people, which I believe will boil over, by tomorrow morning I believe it will boil over, that outrage, perhaps he will realize that he has got to rescind his order.

□ 1300

Now, here is one of those examples.

When we were all promised under ObamaCare that we would have conscience protection, a right of conscience that ObamaCare wouldn't compel us to fund abortions and sterilizations and abortifacients, of course, we found out that it did. After 2 weeks of the religious community's being critical of the President, the President finally stepped up to the podium at noon on a Friday—another finely calculated time of the week—and he said there have been some complaints from the religious communities. I am going to make an accommodation to them. Now I am going to require the insurance companies to provide these services for free.

That is the President also legislating by press conference. It is not the United States Congress. I stand in the middle of the United States Congress right now, and I am hearing some of my colleagues say we don't have the tools to restrain this President. Well, after a resolution of disapproval, after a resolution of censure, the next tool then is to cut off the funding to implement or to enforce his unconstitutional executive amnesty edict. We can do that in this Congress. We will be forced to do so in this Congress if the President doesn't restrain himself. That is how we must restrain him.

I don't want to go down that path, but if we do, let's appropriate the funds into the departments that are not relevant to this subject matter and send those appropriations bills down the hallway—to the Senate—and get them to the President's desk one at a time if we can. Let him pick and choose. They can all sit there on his desk, all but Justice and the Department of Homeland Security. Those two pieces of legislation will be necessary for us to pass by exempting from funding those components of the President's edict.

Some have said that we could always claw that money back in a recisions bill. The simple answer to that is, no, we would not be able to do that because, even if we got a recisions bill to the President's desk, he would veto it. Some have said that we can't cut the funding off to implement what we anticipate to be the President's act because it is fee-based under USCIS, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. So that is fees, fee for service, and that would be authorizing on an appropriations bill. I would remind people that this Congress has multiple times done just that.

They used the rule when I wanted to cut off the funding to ObamaCare, and I brought it before the Rules Committee—anybody can look it up—on February 14, 2011. I was advised that I shouldn't have put them in that position. They were going to have to say ''no'' to me even though they agreed with me on the policy because we couldn't effect policy in an appropriations bill. Of course, the answer is, yes, we can. We can do anything we choose to do. I would start with this.

In the Constitution, it says:

> Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings.

We set the rules here. In the Rules resolution, we waive continually the provisions. Here is one:

> All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived . . . All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived . . . The previous question shall be considered ordered and the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion.

That is an example of a rule. The rule, itself, waives points of order here on the floor. We can write what we choose to write into legislation that would cut off the funding to implement or enforce a lawless and unconstitutional act. To those who say we can't do so with fees, I will read you the language that does so:

> None of the funds made available in this Act or any user fees and other revenue may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the documents described—and we describe the documents.

This is not rocket science.

Are we going to allow a President to violate the Constitution and say our rules in the House won't let us restrain the President?

I call that another red herring, red herring number two. There will likely be another one or two.

This Congress, Mr. Speaker, must do its constitutional duty. It must adhere to our oath to the Constitution. We will be called to do that at 8 o'clock tonight. I will be prepared and so will millions of Americans.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to refrain from engaging in personalities towards the President.

Does the gentleman from Iowa seek recognition to offer a motion to adjourn?

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Is the adjournment resolution more broad than this? The reason I am asking is because, if we have an emergency, are we able to return at the call of the Chair?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct that the House adopted an adjournment resolution earlier today. The Chair understands that the gentleman's motion will invoke a separate order.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FORTENBERRY (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY of California) for today on account of a family illness.

Mr. NADLER (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of attending a funeral.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of today, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, December 1, 2014, at 2 p.m., unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 119, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

7817. A letter from the FSA Regulatory Review Group Director, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Farm Loan Programs; Entity Eligibility (RIN: 0560-AI25) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7818. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pine Shoot Beetle; Addition of Quarantined Areas and Regulated Articles [Docket No.: APHIS-2010-0031] received October 15, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7819. A letter from the Acting Director, Legislative Affairs Division, Department of

Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Interim Rule [Docket No.: NRCS-2014-0008] (RIN: 0578-AA63) received November 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7820. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Onions Other Than Bermuda-Granex-Grano/Creole; Bermuda-Granex-Grano [Doc. Number: AMS-FV-12-0013] received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7821. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Revision of the Salable Quality and Allotment Percentage for Class 1 (Scotch) Spearmint Oil for the 2014-2015 Marketing Year [Doc. No.: AMS-FV-13-0087; FV14-985-1A IR] received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7822. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Softwood Lumber Research, Promotion, Consumer Education and Industry Information Order; Late Payment and Interest Charges on Past Due Assessments [Document Number: AMS-FV-12-0023] received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7823. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Brucellosis Class Free States and Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds; Revisions to Testing and Certification Requirements [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0083] (RIN: 0579-AD22) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7824. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Cape Gooseberry From Colombia into the United States; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: APHIS-2012-0038] (RIN: 0579-AD79) received October 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7825. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards (RIN: 3052-AC93) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7826. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Organization; Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Investment Eligibility (RIN: 3052-AC84) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7827. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Affairs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Fishery [Docket No.: 140529461-4795-02] (RIN: 0648-BE26) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7828. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 130925836-4174-02] (RIN: 0648-0648-XD519) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7829. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

7830. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act by the Bureau of the Census' Salaries and Expenses account, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

7831. A letter from the Chief Operating Officer and Acting Executive Director, Election Assistance Commission, transmitting a letter regarding a violation of the Antideficiency Act; to the Committee on Appropriations.

7832. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Vice Admiral Mark D. Harnitchek, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7833. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Donald M. Campbell, Jr., United States Army, and his advancement on the retired list to the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7834. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting account balance in the Defense Cooperation Account, as of September 30, 2014; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7835. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Clauses with Alternates--Special Contracting Methods, Major System Acquisition, and Service Contracting (DFARS Case 2014-D004) (RIN: 0750-AI27) received November 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7836. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement: Clauses with Alternates-Foreign Acquisition (DFARS Case 2013-D005) (RIN: 0750-AH94) received November 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7837. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a report entitled ''Combating Terrorism Activities FY 2015 Budget Estimates, Amended''; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7838. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General James O. Barclay III, United States Army, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7839. A letter from the Counsel, Office of the General Counsel, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Truth in Lending (Regulation Z) Annual Threshold Adjustments (CARD ACT, HOEPA and ATR/QM) received November 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7840. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Application of Regulation Z's Ability-To-Repay Rule to Certain Situations Involving Successors-in-Interest [Docket No.: CFPB-2014-0016] (RIN: 3170-ZA00) received November 10, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7841. A letter from the Counsel, Legal Division, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Amendments to the 2013 Mortgage Rules Under the Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z) [Docket No.: CFPB-2014-0009] (RIN: 3170-AA43) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7842. A letter from the Acting Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (Calvert County, MD, et al.); [Docket ID: FEMA-2014-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8355] received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7843. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations; Greene County, Indiana, and Incorporated Areas [Docket ID: FEMA-2014-0002] received November 19, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7844. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility (Clarion County, PA, et al.) [Docket ID: FEMA-2014-0002] [Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8357] received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7845. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Financial Stability Oversight Council 2014 Annual Report; to the Committee on Financial Services.

7846. A letter from the Senior Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Exchange of Mutilated Paper Currency received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7847. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Royal Air Maroc of Casablanca, Morocco, pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

7848. A letter from the Director, Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Liquidity Coverage Ratio: Liquidity Risk Measurement Standards (RIN: 3064-AE04) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7849. A letter from the Director, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Minority Depository Institutions Annual Report for 2014; to the Committee on Financial Services.

7850. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Filing Financial and Other Reports (RIN: 3313-AE25) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7851. A letter from the Special Inspector General, Office of the Special Inspector General, transmitting SIGTARP's October Quarterly Report to Congress; to the Committee on Financial Services.

7852. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Violence Against

Women Act [Docket ID: ED-2013-OPE-0124] (RIN: 1840-AD16) received October 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7853. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final priority. Rehabilitation Training: Job-Driven Vocational Rehabilitation Technical Assistance Center [CFDA Number: 84.264A.] received November 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7854. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program [Docket ID: ED-2014-OPE-0082] received November 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7855. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Program Integrity: Gainful Employment [Docket ID: ED-2014-OPE-0039] (RIN: 1840-AD15) received November 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7856. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Community Services Block Grant Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2011; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7857. 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 November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7858. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled ''Improving the Identification of Health Care Disparities in Medicaid and CHIP'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396w-5; Public Law 111-148, section 1946(b)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7859. A letter from the General Attorney, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Safety Standard for Magnet Sets [CPSC Docket No.: CPSC-2012-0050] received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7860. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting a report entitled ''The Availability and Price of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Produced in Countries Other Than Iran''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7861. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a letter notifying the Congress of the Secretary's determination to contract for storage of petroleum products owned by the United States in facilities other than those of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7862. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on Tobacco Product Exports That Do Not Conform to Tobacco Product Standards; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7863. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on Premarket Approval of Pediatric Use of Devices — FY 2012; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7864. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Annual Report entitled ''Delays in Approvals of Applications Related to Citizen Petitions and Petitions for Stay of Agency Action for Fiscal Year 2013''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7865. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Division of Freedom of Information; Change of Office Name, and Removal of Address, Telephone Number, and Fax Number; Technical Amendment [Docket No.: FDA-2011-N-0318] received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7866. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the FY 2013 Superfund Five-Year Review Report to Congress, in accordance with the requirements in Section 121(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7867. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Infrastructure Requirements for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0177; FRL-9917-67-Region 3] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7868. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Allegheny County's Adoption of Control Techniques Guidelines for Offset Lithographic Printing and Letterpress Printing; Flexible Package Printing; and Industrial Solvent Cleaning Operations for Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0476; FRL-9917-16-Region 3] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7869. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Approval of Revision to PSD Program [EPA-R05-OAR-2014-0242; FRL-9916-27-Region 5] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7870. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Florida: Removal of Sulfur Storage and Handling Rules [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0746; FRL-9917-64-Region 4] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7871. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Regional Haze and Interstate Transport Affecting Visibility State Implementation Plan Revisions [EPA-R06-OAR-2014-0214; FRL-9917-63-Region 6] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7872. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Mexico; Regional Haze and Interstate Transport Affecting Visibility State Implementation Plan Revisions; Withdrawal of Federal Implementation Plan for the San Juan Generating Station [EPA-R06-OAR-2014-0214; FRL-9917-43-Region 6] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7873. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Automatic Delegation of Authority to the States of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming to Implement and Enforce New Source Performance Standards [EPA-R08-OAR-2014-0272; FRL-9917-49-Region 8] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7874. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Criteria for the Certification and Recertification of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant's Compliance with the Disposal Regulations; Panel Closure Redesign [EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0684; FRL-9917-57-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AR60) received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7875. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Florida: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R04-RCRA-2012-0179; FRL-9917-53-Region 4] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7876. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Outer Continental Shelf Air Regulations Consistency Update for Maryland [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0568; FRL-9917-72-Region 3] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7877. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements, and Confidentiality Determinations Under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program; Final Rule [EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0929; FRL-9916-76-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AQ81) received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7878. 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-R09-OAR-2014-0615; FRL-9916-94-Region 9] received October 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7879. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Quality State Implementation Plans; Approval and Promulgation: Missouri; 2013 State Implementation Plan for the 2008 Lead Standard [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0448; FRL-9918-18-Region 7] received October 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7880. 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-2014-0300; FRL-9918-15-Region 7] received October 17, 2014, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7881. 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, Control of Emissions from Hand-Fired Equipment [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0688; FRL-9918-10-Region 7] received October 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7882. 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, Restriction of Emissions of Particulate Matter from Industrial Processes [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0687; FRL-9918-17-Region 7] received October 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7883. 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 Nebraska; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0685; FRL-9918-13-Region 7] received October 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7884. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Wyoming; Revisions to the Air Quality Standards and Regulations [EPA-R08-OAR-2014-0183; FRL-9918-20-Region 8] received October 17, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7885. 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; Wyoming; Revisions to the Wyoming Air Quality Standards and Regulations; Ambient Standards for Nitrogen Oxides and for Ozone; Correction of Docket Number [EPA-R08-OAR-2014-0698; FRL-9918-03-Region 8] received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7886. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Dakota; Revisions to the Air Pollution Control Rules [EPA-R08-OAR-2014-0173; FRL-9918-21-Region 8] received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7887. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0401; FRL-9918-19-Region 7] received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7888. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas; Infrastructure SIP Requirements for the 2010 Nitrogen Dioxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0500; FRL-9918-11-Region 7] received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7889. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of Air Quality Implementation Plans; California; Imperial County; Ozone Precursor Emissions Inventories [EPA-R09-OAR-2012-0542; FRL-9917-77-Region 9] received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7890. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Findings of Failure to Submit State Implementation Plan; California; Interstate Transport Requirements for 2006 24-hour Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R09-OAR-2014-0646; FRL-9918-38-Region 9] received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7891. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Metrafenone; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0255; FRL-9917-56] received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7892. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Polyoxyalkylated sorbitan fatty acid esters; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0217; FRL-9916-97] received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7893. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Adjustments to the Allowance System for Controlling HCFC Production, Import and Export, 2015-2019 [EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0236; FRL-9917-98-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AR04) received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7894. 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-2014-0390; FRL-9914-56] (RIN: 2070-AB27) received October 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7895. 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, Controlling Emissions During Episodes of High Air Pollution Potential [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0602; FRL-9918-75-Region 7] received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7896. 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; Maine; Volatile Organic Compound Regulations [EPA-R01-OAR-2014-0243; A-1-FRL-9918-00-Region 1] received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7897. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule [R05-OAR-2011-0968; FRL-9918-78-Region 5] received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7898. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Deltamethrin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0297; FRL-9918-24] received November 5, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7899. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethane, ethenyltriethoxysilane and sodium ethenesulfonate (1:1); Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0393; FRL-9918-50] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7900. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methylphenylmethyl ester, polymer with 2-propenoic acid, peroxydisulfuric acid ([(HO)S(O)2]2O2) sodium salt (1:2)-initiated, compounds with diethanolamine; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0418; FRL-9918-28], pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7901. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — FD&C Red No. 40; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0572; FRL-9917-14] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7902. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina; Approval of Revisions to Inspection and Maintenance (I/M) Regulations Within the North Carolina State Implementation Plan; Correcting Amendment [EPA-R04-OAR-2014-0765 FRL-9918-94-Region 4] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7903. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Department's final rule — Partial Exemption of Certain Chemical Substances from Reporting Additional Chemical Data [EPA-HQ-OPPT-2014-0347; FRL-9918-23] (RIN: 2070-AK01) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7904. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; Technical Amendment to Update Data Management Systems Nomenclature [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2014-0733; FRL-9918-52-OSWER] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7905. 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; Reasonable Further Progress Plan, Enhanced Monitoring, Clean Fuel Fleets and Failure-to-Attain Contingency Measures for the Dallas/Fort Worth 1997 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; and Transportation Conformity [EPA-R06-OAR-2012-0099; FRL-9919-02-Region 6] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7906. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alaska: Infrastructure Requirements for the 1997 and 2006 Fine Particulate Matter and 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R10-OAR-2014-0140, FRL-9918-97-Region 10] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7907. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Allegheny County; Control of Outdoor Wood-Fired Boilers [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0169; FRL-9918-73-Region-3] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7908. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Washington: Nonattainment New Source Review [EPA-R10-OAR-2014-0343; FRL-9918-84-Region-10] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7909. 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; Withdrawal of Federal Implementation Plan; Texas; Prevention of Significant Deterioration; Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule Revisions [EPA-R06-OAR-2013-0808; FRL-9912-50-OAR] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7910. 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; Prevention of Significant Deterioration; Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule Revisions [EPA-R06-OAR-2013-0808; FRL-9912-51-OAR] received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7911. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of Civil Penalties, Issuance of Compliance or Corrective Action Orders, and the Revocation, Termination or Suspension of Permits [EPA-HQ-OECA-2014-0551-FRL- 914-32-OECA] (RIN: 2020-AA50) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7912. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Swinomish Indian Tribal Community Tribal Implementation Plan [EPA-R10-OAR-2014-0557; FRL-9917-07-Region 10] received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7913. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Findings of Failure to Submit a Complete State Implementation Plan for Section 110(a) Pertaining to the 2010 Nitrogen Oxide (NO2) Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-HQ-OAR-2014-0337; FRL-9919-67-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AS33) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7914. 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 Washington; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan; Federal Implementation Plan for Best Available Retrofit Technology for Alcoa Intalco Operations, Tesoro Refining and Marketing, and Alcoa Wenatchee [EPA-R10-OAR-2010-1071; FRL-9919-38-Region 10] received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7915. 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; Montana; Revisions to the Administrative Rules of Montana —— Air Quality, Subchapter 7, Exclusion for De Minimis Changes; Final Rule [EPA-R08-OAR-2011-0100; FRL-9918-35-Region 8] received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7916. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Prevention of Significant Deterioration [EPA-R03-OAR-2014-0690; FRL-9919-48-Region 3] received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7917. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Department's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; North Carolina; Inspection and Maintenance Program Updates [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0722; FRL-9919-10-Region 4] received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7918. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Steam Generating Units [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0234; FRL-9919-21-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AS39) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7919. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Reconsideration of Certain Startup/Shutdown Issues: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal- and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units [EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0234; EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0044; FRL-9919-29-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AS07) received November 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7920. A letter from the Associate Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Special Access for Price Cap Local Exchange Carriers; AT&T Corporation Petition for Rulemaking to Reform Regulation of Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier Rates for Interstate Special Access Services [WC Docket No.: 05-25] [RM-10539] received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7921. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Post-Transition Table of DTV Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations. (Kansas City, Missouri) [MB Docket No. 14-140] [RM-11733] received November 13, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7922. A letter from the Chief, Mobility Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Parts 1, 2, 22, 24, 27, 90 and 95 of the Commission's Rules to Improve Wireless Coverage Through the Use of Signal Boosters [WT Docket No.: 10-4] received November 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7923. A letter from the Chief of Staff, WTB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Parts 1 and 22 of the Commission's Rules with Regard to the Cellular Service, Including Changes in Licensing of Unserved Area; Amendment of the Commission's Rules with Regard to Relocation of Part 24 to Part 27, etc. [WT Docket No.: 12-40] [RM No.: 11510] [RM No.: 11660] received November 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7924. A letter from the Chief, Policy Division, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Reform of Rules and Policies on Foreign Carrier Entry Into the U.S. Telecommunications Market [IB Docket No.: 12-299] received November 19, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7925. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Standards for Business Practices and Communication Protocols for Public Utilities [Docket No.: RM05-5-022; Order No. 676-H] received September 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7926. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers' Code Cases [NRC-2009-0359; NRC-2013-0133] (RIN: 3150-AI72) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7927. A letter from the Staff Director and Deputy Staff Director, Congressional-Executive Commission on China, transmitting the Commission's annual report for 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7928. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 14-41, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7929. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 14-52, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7930. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 14-57, Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer and Acceptance, pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7931. A letter from the Under Secretary for Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report entitled ''Venezuela: Restrictions on Certain Military End Uses and End Users''; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7932. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to the

Commerce Control List: Imposition of Controls on Integrated Circuits, Helicopter Landing System Radars, Seismic Detection Systems, and Technology for IR Up-Conversion Devices [Docket No.: 140131087-4087-01] (RIN: 0694-AG08) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7933. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Clarifications and Corrections to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR): Control of Spacecraft Systems and Related Items the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control Under the United States Munitions List (USML) [Docket No.: 130110030-4928-03] (RIN: 0694-AF87) received November 13, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7934. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Venezuela: Implementation of Certain Military End Uses and End Users License Requirements Under the Export Administration Regulations [Docket No.: 141029906-4906-01] (RIN: 0694-AG31) received November 13, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7935. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 13637, Transmittal No. 06-14 informing of an intent to sign the Project Arrangement with Canada; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7936. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Homeland Defense and Global Security, Department of Defense, transmitting a Report on Utilization of Contributions to the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7937. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report entitled ''Report to Congress on Iran-Related Multilateral Sanctions Regime Efforts'' covering the period from February 7, 2014 to August 6, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7938. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report listing outstanding expropriation cases for 2014, pursuant to Public Law 103-236, section 527(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7939. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period June 1, 2014 through July 31, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7940. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report concerning corrections to a final rule amended parts 121, 123, 125, and 126 of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7941. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Policy on Exports to Vietnam (RIN: 1400-AD73) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7942. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7943. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergency Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to the Central African Republic that was declared in Executive Order 13667 of May 12, 2014; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7944. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Syria that was declared in Executive Order 13338 of May 11, 2004; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7945. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting as required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Yemen that was declared in Executive Order 13611 of May 16, 2012; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7946. A letter from the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, transmitting the twenty-fifth quarterly report on the Afghanistan Reconstruction; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7947. A letter from the President, Federal Financing Bank, transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Financing Bank for Fiscal Year 2014, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 5528 (b); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7948. A letter from the President and CEO, African Development Foundation, transmitting a letter fulfilling the annual requirements contained in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, covering the period October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act), section 5(b); Public Law 95-452, section 5(b);; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7949. A letter from the Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's Semiannual Report to Congress for the six-month period ending September 30, 2014, as required by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7950. A letter from the Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's Fiscal Year 2014 Inventory of Commercial Activities, as required by the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7951. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting three reports pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7952. A letter from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting three reports pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7953. A letter from the Administrator and Chief Executive Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting submission of Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) 2014 Annual Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7954. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's annual financial report for fiscal year 2014; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7955. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's fiscal year 2013 annual report prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7956. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Semiannual Report to Congress from the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2013 through March 31, 2014; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7957. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7958. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Agency's Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2014; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7959. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, General Law, Ethics, and Regulation, Department of the Treasury, transmitting five reports pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7960. A letter from the Board Chair and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's Performance and Accountability Report for Fiscal Year 2014; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7961. A letter from the Inspector General, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General of the Farm Credit Administration for the period April 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014; and the semiannual Management Report on the Status of Audits for the same period; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7962. A letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's consolidated report addressing the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7963. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for Fiscal Year 2013 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7964. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's Report of FY 2014 Audits; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7965. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Requests received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7966. A letter from the Senior Procurement Executive, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR); Progressive Awards and Monthly Quantity Allocations [GSAR Change 60; GSAR Case 2014-G501; Docket No.:

2014-0007; Sequence No. 1] (RIN: 3090-AJ47) received October 29, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7967. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's report ''Veterans' Employment Redress Laws in the Federal Civil Service''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7968. A letter from the Archivist, National Archives, transmitting the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (Integrity Act) Report for Fiscal Year 2014; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7969. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2014 Annual Financial Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7970. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Financial Report; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7971. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Federal Employees Health Benefits Program Modification of Eligibility to Certain Employees on Temporary Appointments and Certain Employees on Seasonal and Intermittent Schedules (RIN: 3206-AM86) received November 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7972. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's Annual Privacy Activity Report to Congress for 2014; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7973. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Federal Employees' Retirement System; Present Value Conversion Factors for Spouses of Deceased Separated Employees (RIN: 3206-AM99) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7974. A letter from the Acting Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled ''Audit of the Anacostia River Clean Up and Protection Fund''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7975. A letter from the Acting Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled ''Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Report on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7976. A letter from the Acting Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled ''Outcomes of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Employment Program''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7977. A letter from the Acting Auditor, Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled ''Audit of ANC 5B for Fiscal Years 2009 through 2013, 1st Quarter''; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7978. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's annual financial statement audit for FY 2013; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7979. A letter from the Director, Trade and Development Agency, transmitting the Agency's Performance and Accountability Report including audited financial statements for fiscal year 2014; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7980. A letter from the Deputy Inspector General, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7981. A letter from the Executive Secretary, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting two reports pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

7982. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Excess Spoil, Coal Mine Waste, Diversions, and Buffer Zones for Perennial and Intermittent Streams [Docket ID: OSM-2012-0010; S1D1S SS08011000 SX066A00067F 134S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX066A00 33F 13XS501520] (RIN: 1029-AC69) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7983. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries [Docket No.: 140115049-4528-02] (RIN: 0648-XD456) received November 3, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7984. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 26 and Amendment 29 Supplement [Docket No.: 130606533-4646-02] (RIN: 0648-BD36) received October 22, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7985. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No.: 131021878-4158-02] (RIN: 0648-XD496) received November 7, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7986. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Trip Limit Reduction [Docket No.: 101206604-1758-02] (RIN: 0648-X100714b) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7987. A letter from the Acting 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; ''Other Rockfish'' in the Aleutian Island Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 131021878-4158-02] (RIN: 0648-XD537) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7988. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Snapper-Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; 2014 Recreational Accountability Measure and Closure for the South Atlantic Porgy Complex [Docket No.: 120815345-3525-02] (RIN: 0648-XD495) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7989. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; 2014-2015 Accountability Measure and Closure for Gulf King Mackerel in the Florida West Coast Northern Subzone [Docket No.: 101206604-1758-02] (RIN: 0648-XD586) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7990. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; 2014 Accountability Measures and Closure for Commercial Wrasses in the U.S. Caribbean Off Puerto Rico [Docket No.: 100120037-1626-02] (RIN: 0648-XD549) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7991. A letter from the Acting 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; Reallocation of Halibut Prohibited Species Catch Allowances in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 131021878-4158-02] (RIN: 0648-XD565) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7992. A letter from the 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 Trawl Catcher Vessels in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 130925836-4174-02] (RIN: 0648-XD566) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7993. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Tilefish Fishery; 2015-2017 Specifications [Docket No.: 140822715-4882-02] (RIN: 0648-BE37) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7994. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — International Fisheries; Pacific Tuna Fisheries; 2014 Bigeye Tuna Longline Fishery Closure in the Eastern Pacific Ocean [Docket No.: 130717632-4285-02] (RIN: 0648-XD504) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7995. A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Boundary Expansion of Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary [Docket No.: 130403324-4647-03] (RIN: 0648-BC94) received October 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7996. A letter from the Acting 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; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 131021878-4158-02] (RIN: 0648-XD520) received November 19, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7997. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; 2014 Sub-Annual Catch Limit (ACL) Harvested for Management Area 3 [Docket No.: 130919816-4205-02] (RIN: 0648-XD501) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

7998. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, for the six month period ending December 31, 2013, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; the Act of June 8, 1938, ch. 327, section 11; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7999. A letter from the Federal Liaison Officer, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes to Continued Prosecution Application Practice [Docket No.: PTO-P-2014-0001] (RIN: 0651-AC92) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8000. A letter from the Federal Liaison Officer, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes to Permit Delayed Submission of Certain Requirements for Prioritized Examination [Docket No.: PTO-2014-0003] (RIN: 0651-AC93) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8001. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Annual Report on the Use of Special Immigrant Status for Citizens or Nationals of Afghanistan or Iraq: Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8002. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a Report on Internal Affairs Investigations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8003. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the 2013 Annual Report of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8004. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the annual report of the Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance for Fiscal Year 2012, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3712(b); Public Law 98-473, section 603(a); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8005. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's decision not to appeal the decision of the district court in the case of Gerardo Manuel Mendoza Lopez v. Janet Napolitano, et al. No. 1:12-cv-1750-MJS, 2014 WL 1091336 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 18, 2014); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8006. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Civil Penalty Inflation Adjustment for Commercial Space Adjudications; Second Amendment [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0822; Amdt. No. 406-8] (RIN: 2120-AK55) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8007. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Fiscal Year 2013 Report to the Congress on U.S. Government Receivables and Debt Collection Activities of Federal Agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8008. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's final rule — Post-Employment Conflict of Interest Restriction; Revision of Departmental Component Designations (RIN: 3209-AA14) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8009. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulation; Saugus River, Revere and Lynn, MA [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0272] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8010. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Navigation and Navigable Waters; Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments; Correction [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0410] (RIN: 1625-AC13) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8011. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; South Bristol Gut Bridge Replacement, South Bristol, ME [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0214] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8012. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Dignitary Arrival/Departure and United Nations Meetings, New York, NY [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0737] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8013. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone, Navy Exercise, Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean; Cape May, NJ [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0855] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8014. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone, Delaware River; Delaware City, DE [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0883] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8015. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone, Tennessee River between mile 4.8 and 5.8; Ledbetter, KY [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0831] (RIN: 1625-AA00)received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8016. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Bridge Demolition, Fox River, Green Bay, WI [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0835] received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8017. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; University of Alabama vs. University of Alabama at Huntsville Rowing Competition; Black Warrior River mm 339 to mm 341.65; Tuscaloosa, AL [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0791] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8018. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Suisun Bay Electromagnetic Scan and Ordnance Recovery, Suisun Bay, Concord, CA [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0862] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8019. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Allegheny River, Mile 45.7; Kittanning, PA [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0747] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8020. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulation; Mavericks Invitational Surf Competition, Half Moon Bay, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0715] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8021. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Bridge 1 Structural Repairs at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Kittery, ME [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0215] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8022. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Pier 39 36th Anniversary Fireworks Display, San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0832] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8023. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; English Station Emergency Environmental Response; Mill River; New Haven, CT [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0917] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8024. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Disaster Assistance; Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) Program — Deadline Extension and Administrative Correction [Docket ID: FEMA-2013-0004] (RIN: 1660-AA78) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8025. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Portland Dragon Boat Races, Willamette River, Portland, OR [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0492] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8026. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage; Ashley River Anchorage, Ashley River, Charleston, SC [Docket No.: USCG-2013-0819] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8027. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Cruise Ship Hamburg, Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0916] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8028. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Slip 4 Early Action Area Superfund Site, Lower Duwamish Waterway, Seattle, WA [Docket Number: USCG-2013-0293] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8029. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Ordnance Removal; Saipan Harbor, CNMI [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0849] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8030. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Semisubmersible Loading Operation Safety Zone, South San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, CA [Docket No.: USCG-2014-0922] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8031. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile 170 to Mile 172; Darrow, LA [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0780] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8032. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Moving Security Zone Around Crane Barge, New York Harbor Upper Bay and Hudson River, NY and NJ [Docket Number: USCG-2014-0886] (RIN: 1625-AA87) received November 5, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8033. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Report on Recommendations of the Advisory Committee for Aviation Consumer Protection as required by Public Law 112-95, Sec. 411; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8034. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Zodiac Seats France (formerly Sicma Aero Seat) Passenger Seat Assemblies [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0730; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-206-AD; Amendment 39-17984; AD 2014-20-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8035. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0654; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-071-AD; Amendment 39-17983; AD 2014-20-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8036. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pacific Aerospace Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0494; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-017-AD; Amendment 39-17986; AD 2014-20-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8037. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pacific Aerospace Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0516; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-021-AD; Amendment 39-17987; AD 2014-20-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8038. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0740; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-030-AD; Amendment 39-17978; AD 2014-20-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8039. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Brantly International, Inc. Helicopters [Docket No: FAA-2012-1093; Directorate Identifier 2011-SW-020-AD; Amendment 39-17989; AD 2014-20-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8040. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Alexandria Aircraft LLC Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0438; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-015-AD; Amendment 39-17985; AD 2014-20-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8041. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters, Inc. (Previously Eurocopter France) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0757; Directorate Identifier 2014-SW-030-AD; Amendment 39-17988; AD 2014-20-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8042. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0283; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-183-AD; Amendment 39-17980; AD 2014-20-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8043. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0290; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-210-AD; Amendment 39-17981; AD 2014-20-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8044. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0650; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-162-AD; Amendment 39-17974; AD 2014-20-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8045. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-1067; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-164-AD; Amendment 39-17982; AD 2014-20-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8046. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0058; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-116-AD; Amendment 39-17977; AD 2014-20-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8047. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Change of Controlling Agency for Restricted Areas; California [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0722; Airspace Docket No. 14-AWP-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8048. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Harmonization of Airworthiness Standards — Miscellaneous Structures Requirements [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0109; Amdt. No. 25-139] (RIN: 2120-AK13) received November 4, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8049. A letter from the Management and Progam Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pacific Aerospace Limited Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0532; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-016-AD; Amendment 39-17994; AD 2014-21-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8050. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0705; Directorate Identifier 2014-NE-13-AD; Amendment 39-18006; AD 2014-22-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8051. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Beechcraft Corporation (Type Certificate Previously Held by Hawker Beechcraft Corporation; Raytheon Aircraft Company; Beech Aircraft Corporation) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0345; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-230-AD; Amendment 39-17998; AD 2014-21-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8052. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0140; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-176-AD; Amendment 39-18004; AD 2014-21-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64)

received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8053. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0581; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-167-AD; Amendment 39-17999; AD 2014-17-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 204, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8054. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30977; Amdt. 3607] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8055. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30980; Amdt. No. 3610] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8056. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30979; Amdt. No. 3609] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8057. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Departing IFR/VFR When Weather Reporting Is Not Available; Confirmation of Effective Date [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0502; Amdt. No. 135-131] (RIN: 2120-AK49) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8058. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Orders of Compliance, Cease and Desist Orders, Order of Denial, and Other Orders [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0505; Amdt. No. 13-36 A] (RIN: 2120-AK43) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8059. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airplane and Engine Certification Requirements in Supercooled Large Drop, Mixed Phase, and Ice Crystal Icing Conditions [Docket No.: FAA-2010-0636; Amendment Nos. 25-140 and 33-34] (RIN: 2120-AJ34) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8060. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Fiberglas-Technik Rudolf Lindner GmbH & Co. KG Gliders [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0292; Directorate Identifier 2014-CE-011-AD; Amendment 39-18001; AD 2014-15-02 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8061. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Training, Qualification, and Oversight for Safety-Related Railroad Employees [Docket No.: FRA-2009-0033, Notice No. 3] (RIN: 2130-AC06) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8062. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30978; Amdt. No. 3608] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8063. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30985; Amdt. No. 516] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8064. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Proposed Establishment of Class E Airspace; Alma, NE [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0745; Airspace Docket No.: 14-ACE-3] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8065. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Proposed Establishment of Class E Airspace; Cando, ND [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0746; Airspace Docket No.: 14-AGL-2] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8066. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Thomas, OK [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0263; Airspace Docket No.: 13-ASW-27] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8067. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Proposed Establishment of Class E Airspace; Encinal, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0741; Airspace Docket No.: 14-ASW-4] received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8068. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Restricted Areas R-4105A and R-4105B; No Man's Land Island, MA [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0760; Airspace Docket No. 14-ANE-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8069. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0431; Directorate Identifier 2013- NM-041-AD; Amendment 39-18003; AD 2014-21-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8070. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International, Inc. Air Data Pressure Transducers [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0285; Directorate Identifier 2014-NM-035-AD; Amendment 39-17990; AD 2014-20-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8071. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters (Previously Eurocopter France) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0832; Directorate Identifier 2014-SW-044-AD; Amendment 39-17995; AD 2014-21-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8072. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0451; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-122-AD; Amendment 39-17996; AD 2014-21-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8073. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2007-28413; Directorate Identifier 2007-NE-25-AD; Amendment 39-17993; AD 2014-21-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8074. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0548; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-008-AD; Amendment 39-18002; AD 2014-21-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8075. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2014-0287; Directorate Identifier 2013-NM-247-AD; Amendment 39-18000; AD 2014-21-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 14, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8076. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a letter regarding the use of private sector health care for the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8077. A letter from the Chief Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Corrections Based on Public Law 104-262 (RIN: 2900-AO93) received November 13, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8078. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Policy, Tracking and Control, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Designee for Patient Personal Property (RIN: 2900-AO41) received November 13, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8079. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Expand Access to Non-VA Care Through the Veterans Choice Program (RIN: 2900-AP24) received November 4, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8080. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulation Policy and Management, Office

of the General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Exempting Mental Health Peer Support Services from Copayments (RIN: 2900-AP11) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8081. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Policy, Tracking and Control, Office of General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Designee for Patient Personal Property (RIN: 2900-AO41) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

8082. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Annual Report on Child Welfare Outcomes 2009-2012, pursuant to Public Law 105-89, section 203(a) (111 Stat. 2127); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8083. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting ''Targeted Grants to Increase the Well-Being of, and to Improve the Permanency Outcomes for, Children Affected by Methamphetamine or Other Substance Abuse: Fourth Annual Report to Congress''; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8084. A letter from the Senior Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Surety Companies Doing Business With the United States (RIN: 1510-AB27) received October 9, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8085. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of the Eagle Peak Mendocino County Viticultural Area and Realignments of the Mendocino and Redwood Valley Viticultural Areas [Docket No.: TTB-2013-0004; T.D. TTB-124; Ref: Notice No. 135] (RIN: 1513-AB96) received October 23, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8086. A letter from the Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a letter regarding negotiations with a new Trade in Services Agreement member; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8087. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Private Business Use of Tax-Exempt, Bond-Financed Facilities [Notice 2014-67] received October 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8088. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Election Procedures and Information Reporting with Respect to Interests in Certain Canadian Retirement Plans (Rev. Proc. 2014-55) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8089. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Lifetime Income Provided Through Target Date Funds in Section 401(k) Plans and Other Qualified Defined Contribution Plans [Notice 2014-66] received October 30, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8090. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Removal of the Qualified Payment Card Agent Program [TD 9699] (RIN: 1545-BG53), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8091. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Unpaid Losses Discount Factors and Payment Patterns for 2014 (Rev. Proc. 2014-59) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8092. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2015 Cost-of-Living Adjustments to the Internal Revenue Code Tax Tables and Other Items (Rev. Proc. 2014-61) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8093. A letter from the Branch Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Designation of West African Ebola Outbreak as a Section 139 Qualified Disaster [Notice 2014-65] received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8094. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2014 Section 43 Inflation Adjustment received [Notice 2014-64] November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8095. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Group Health Plans That Fail to Cover In-Patient Hospitalization Services [Notice 2014-69] received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8096. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2014 Marginal Production Rates [Notice 2014-63] received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8097. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Highway Use Tax; Sold Vehicles and Electronic Filing; Taxable Period Beginning July 1, 2014 [TD 9698] (RIN: 1545-BG63) (RIN: 1545-BK35) received November 6, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8098. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Allocation of Basis in All Cash D Reorganizations [TD 9702] (RIN: 1545-BJ21) received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8099. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2015 Limitations Adjusted as Provided in Section 415(d), etc. [Notice 2014-70] received November 12, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8100. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Allocation of Earnings and Profits in Tax-Free Transfers from One Corporation to Another; Acquiring Corporation for Purposes of Section 381 [TD 9700] (RIN:1545-BK73; 1545-BL80) received November 1, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8101. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 2014 Base Period T-Bill Rate (Rev. Rul. 2014-27) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8102. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Arbitrage Rebate Overpayments on Tax-Exempt Bonds [TD 9701] (RIN: 1545-BK80) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8103. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Failure to File Gain Recognition Agreements or Satisfy Other Reporting Obligations [TD 9704] (RIN: 1545-BK65) received November 18, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8104. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Revised Medical Criteria for Evaluating Genitourinary Disorders [Docket No.: SSA-2009-0038] (RIN: 0960-AH03) received October 20, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8105. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting a letter for determining whether a cost-of-living adjustment formula can be applied to Social Security and Supplemental Security Income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8106. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the November 2014 Annual Report of Payment Recapture Audits in Compliance with Section 2(h)(2)(D)(ii) of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8107. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the ''Report on the Purchase and Usage of Ammunition for 2013''; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

8108. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled ''Report to Congress on the Evaluation of the Medicare Frontier Extended Stay Clinic Demonstration (FESC)'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395x note Public Law 108-173, section 434(f); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

8109. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the ''Medicare Imaging Demonstration Evaluation Report to Congress''; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

8110. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the report entitled ''Medicare Home Health Study: An Investigation on Access to Care and Payment for Vulnerable Patient Populations''; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

8111. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting fourth quarterly report of FY 2014 on Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Veterans' Affairs.

8112. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the report ''Computation of Annual Liability Insurance (Including Self-Insurance) Settlement Recovery Threshold''; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

8113. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting additional legislative proposals that the Department of Defense requests be enacted during the second session of the 113th Congress; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and the Budget.

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. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 4329. A bill to reauthorize the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 113–628). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5746. A bill to prohibit an alien who is a national of a country with a widespread Ebola virus outbreak from obtaining a visa and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 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. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. MENG, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. COOK, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 5747. A bill to authorize the direct provision of defense articles, defense services, and related training to the Kurdistan Regional Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 5748. A bill to extend the requirement that drug manufacturers that increase prices faster than inflation pay an additional rebate to State Medicaid programs to include manufacturers of generic drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself and Mr. HECK of Washington):

H.R. 5749. A bill to clarify membership requirements for the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida):

H.R. 5750. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to authorize a 6-month extension of certain exclusivity periods in the case of approved drugs that are subsequently approved for a new indication to prevent, diagnose, or treat a rare disease or condition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 5751. A bill to ensure that claims for benefits under the Black Lung Benefits Act are processed in a fair and timely manner, to better protect miners from pneumoconiosis (commonly known as ''black lung disease''), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. COOK, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. STEWART, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. YOHO, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. HURT):

H.R. 5752. A bill to require the Secretary of State to offer rewards for information on the kidnapping and murder of James Foley, Peter Kassig, Steven Sotloff, or the kidnapping and murder of any other citizen of the United States by a foreign terrorist organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5753. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to provide for the assessment and management of the risk of cyanotoxins in drinking water, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 5754. A bill to establish the Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. STOCKMAN (for himself and Mr. BENTIVOLIO):

H.R. 5755. A bill to withhold certain highway funds from a State that uses an automated traffic enforcement system on a Federal-aid highway; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 5756. A bill to restore a public firearms range to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 5757. A bill to redesignate the Frances Perkins Department of Labor building located at 200 Constitution Ave., NW in Washington, DC as the ''Reed Larson Department of Labor Building''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. STIVERS):

H.R. 5758. A bill to provide requirements for the appropriate Federal banking agencies when requesting or ordering a depository institution to terminate a specific customer account, to provide for additional requirements related to subpoenas issued under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. LONG, and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 5759. A bill to establish a rule of construction clarifying the limitations on executive authority to provide certain forms of immigration relief; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARBER:

H.R. 5760. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide seven person firing parties in the funeral honors details for World War II veterans; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 5761. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand the definition of an unauthorized alien to include aliens who have not been admitted to and are not lawfully present in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. TITUS, Mr. AMASH, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. FARR, Mr. POLIS, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. STOCKMAN, and Mr. COHEN):

H.R. 5762. A bill to authorize Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers to provide recommendations and opinions to veterans regarding participation in State marijuana programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 5763. A bill to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs clinic in Billings, Montana, as the ''Bear Root Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JOYCE (for himself, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. DINGELL):

H.R. 5764. A bill to authorize the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. HONDA):

H.R. 5765. A bill to amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to provide flexibility and reauthorization to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. O'ROURKE (for himself and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 5766. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to modify the criteria for selecting communities to participate in the Small Community Air Service Development Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself and Mr. REICHERT):

H.R. 5767. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain compensation received by public safety officers and their dependents from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself and Mrs. BLACK):

H.R. 5768. A bill to prohibit the use of funds for granting deferred action or other immigration relief to aliens not lawfully present in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN:

H. Con. Res. 119. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. GABBARD (for herself, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois):

H. Res. 761. A resolution recognizing the benefits of charitable giving and expressing support for the designation of December 2, 2014, as Giving Tuesday; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. BACHMANN (for herself, Mr. POE of Texas, Ms. BASS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COOK, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROONEY, Mr.

SOUTHERLAND, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. YODER):

H. Res. 762. A resolution expressing support for the goals of National Adoption Day and National Adoption Month by promoting national awareness of adoption and the children awaiting families, celebrating children and families involved in adoption, and encouraging the people of the United States to secure safety, permanency, and well-being for all children; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H. Res. 763. A resolution expressing support for designation of November 20 through November 26, 2014, as ''End Child Slavery Week'' to raise awareness of human rights abuses against children and to acknowledge the global fight against child slavery and child labor; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (for himself, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. GARCIA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, and Mr. ROONEY):

H. Res. 764. A resolution congratulating Congresswomen Frederica S. Wilson and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen on their induction into the Miami-Dade County Public Schools Hall of Fame; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PERLMUTTER:

H. Res. 765. A resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary of passage of the Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

331. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to Senate Resolution No. 430 urging the President and the Congress to publicly denounce the crimes against humanity occurring in Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

332. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 21 urging the Congress to enact legislation that will extend the MotorCities National Heritage Area Partnership in Michigan; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

333. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 385 urging the Congress to investigate the Department of Veterans Affairs' treatment of military veterans seeking health care at facilities throughout the country; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

334. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of California, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 19 urging the President and the Congress to join California in opposing any reduction of the national and high-cost conforming loan limits; to the Committee on Financial Services.

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. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5746.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4, establishing an uniform Rule of Naturalization; and Article I, Section 8, Clause, regulating Interstate Travel.

Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 5747.

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

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 5748.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (relating to the power of Congress to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.)

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 5749.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution states that Congress shall have the power to ''to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.''

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution states the Congress shall have the 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.''

Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 5750.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, which gives the Congress the authority to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Additionally, under Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 which gives Congress the power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 5751.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. GOSAR:

H.R. 5752.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 (The Congress shall have the Power To . . . provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States;), and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (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).

Enacting this bill is consistent with the powers vested to the Congress of the United States. With regard to Clause 1, the enactment of this bill will buttress the cause of ''provid[ing] for the common Defence and general Welfare'' by incentivizing individuals with knowledge of the referenced crimes to come forth so that the perpetrators may be brought to justice. Further, the language in the bill serves as a deterrent to the enemies of the United States, for if they know others have monetary incentive to bring them to justice, they may be less inclined to continue their criminal activity.

With regard to Clause 18, the bill provides the specific language, means, and authorizations to carry out the missions set forth in Clause 1.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5753.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 5754.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 5755.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 5756.

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

Amendment II of the Constitution of the United States

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H.R. 5757.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 5758.

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

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the explicit power of Congress to regulate commerce in and among the states, as enumerate in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, the Commerce Clause, of the United States Constitution, and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress the ability to make laws necessary to carry out that power. Additionally, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 9 grants Congress authority over federal courts and therefore implicitly allows Congress to require Judicial Branch review of Executive Branch actions. Finally, Article I, Section 7, Clause 2 of the Constitution allows for every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and signed by the President to be made law; and therefore it implicitly allows Congress to amend any bill that has been passed by both chambers and signed into law by the President.

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 5759.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution of the United States, which grants Congress the Power ''To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization . . .''

By Mr. BARBER

H.R. 5760.

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

Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a

Navy; to make rules for the government and regulations of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States.

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 5761.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 4 and 18.

Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 5762.

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

The Constitution of the United States provides clear authority for Congress to pass legislation to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Article I of the Constitution, in detailing Congressional authority, provides that ''Congress shall have Power to provide for the . . . general welfare of the United States. . . .'' This legislation is introduced pursuant to that grant of authority.

By Mr. DAINES:

H.R. 5763.

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

Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution reserves to Congress the power to raise and support Armies and provide and maintain a Navy, as well as make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mr. JOYCE:

H.R. 5764.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Cluase 3 of the United States Constitution.

Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico:

H.R. 5765.

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

Article I, Section A.

By Mr. O'ROURKE:

H.R. 5766.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

The Congress shall have Power * * * To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 5767.

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

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 5768.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

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

H.R. 679: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 684: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 713: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. ROSKAM.
H.R. 786: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 1070: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 1731: Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 1734: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 1812: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 1910: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 1981: Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 2146: Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 2368: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 2502: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 2737: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 2847: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 2901: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 3116: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 3426: Mr. MEEHAN.
H.R. 3471: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 3480: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 3486: Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 3512: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
H.R. 3717: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 3742: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 4163: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 4221: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 4347: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 4365: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4426: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 4507: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 4551: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H.R. 4679: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4693: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H.R. 4726: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 4748: Mr. REICHERT.
H.R. 4778: Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. ROHRABACHER.
H.R. 4887: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 4930: Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. REED, Mr. CARTER, and Mr CONAWAY.
H.R. 4960: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. BARR, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. DENT, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 4977: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 5059: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 5186: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 5227: Mr. RIGELL.
H.R. 5229: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 5267: Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 5364: Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 5372: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 5391: Mr. DEUTCH and Mr. BENISHEK.
H.R. 5473: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 5499: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. TAKANO.
H.R. 5532: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 5589: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MENG, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 5638: Mr. RIBBLE.
H.R. 5648: Mr. KING of New York.
H.R. 5655: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 5656: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 5680: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 5685: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 5690: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 5697: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 5706: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 5710: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 5737: Mr. GOHMERT.
H. Res. 72: Mr. LOEBSACK.
H. Res. 755: Mr. VALADAO and Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H. Res. 757: Mr. GOHMERT.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

101. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the National Guard Association, Washington, D.C., relative to urging the Congress to remove the specter of sequestration from defense funding; to the Committee on Armed Services.

102. Also, a petition of the Council of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to Resolution 050-2014 expressing its desire for Congressional approval of H.R. 965; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

103. Also, a petition of the City of Miami, Florida, relative to Resolution R-14-0343 urging the Congress to enact the ''Bella Bill'' to advance pediatric cancer research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

104. Also, a petition of the Township of Berkeley, New Jersey, relative to Resolution No. 14-388-R urging the President to utilize the full powers and authorities of his office to secure the release of United States Marine Sgt. Andrew Tahmooressi from Mexican custody; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

105. Also, a petition of the Blinded Veterans Association, Washington, D.C., relative to Resolution 14-14 urging the Senate to ratify the CRPD treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

106. Also, a petition of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, Passaic County, New Jersey, relative to Resolution R-2014-753 urging the President to secure the release of United States Marine Sergeant Andrew Tahmooressi from Mexican prison and custody and transferred to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

107. Also, a petition of the Council of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., relative to Resolution 20-624 to approve the transfer of jurisdiction of a portion of Reservation 497 (Square 3712, Lots 101-104) from the United States, by the Department of the Interior, National Park Services, to the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

108. Also, a petition of the Governor, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, relative to an appeal for action on legislation that will help ensure the continued economic recovery of the islands; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and the Judiciary.

109. Also, a petition of Colegio de Abogados y Abogadas de Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico, relative to Resolution No. 2 reaffirming the Association's historic opposition to the death penalty in Puerto Rico or sentences of Puerto Ricans convicted of death penalty crimes in any applicable jurisdiction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

110. Also, a petition of the Ohio Clerk of Courts Association, Ohio, relative to a petition urging consideration and support for HR 5178; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

111. Also, a petition of the Senior Citizens League, Virginia, relative to a petition to pass the Strengthen Social Security Act S. 567 and H.R. 3118; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce.

112. Also, a petition of the Blinded Veterans Association, Washington, D.C., relative to Resolution 21-14 supporting legislation to require the President, Vice President, and Members of Congress to enroll for VA medical care services and receive health care exclusively from the VA health care system; jointly to the Committees on House Administration, Oversight and Government Reform, and Veterans' Affairs.