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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 24, 2015.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JEFF DENHAM to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2015, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

CONGRESS OF CLIFFS

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talk of cliffs here in our Nation's Capital. We have fiscal cliffs that we faced with the debt ceiling. There was the sequestration cliff. We had, obviously, the cliffs surrounding the government shutdown.

This week, we face a Homeland Security cliff. Because our Republican friends have been unable to reach agreement and have held hostage the

budget of the Department of Homeland Security, we face a situation where we will either shut down those operations or, hopefully, people will come to their senses and take action. But, again, it is government by cliff.

In March, we are facing the SGR cliff. If the government doesn't move forward to deal with a meaningful solution to the sustainable growth rate, we are going to see a dramatic reduction in government reimbursement under Medicare to providers.

And looming in the background—something that we talked about last summer because Congress refused to deal meaningfully with transportation funding—there will be another cliff May 31 as the transportation fund loses its ability to fund. Already, there are programs around the country in local and State government that are trying to factor in reductions of important construction work that they aren't certain they can do this summer.

Well, we are putting in the background another cliff. It is one that will probably not get the attention that it deserves, but one that deserves people to focus on because it will impact 11 million of our most vulnerable citizens.

Over the course of the years, there have been opportunities within the trust fund that funds retirement and disability, which are basically, for most people, synonymous—they are paid for by the same tax on our earnings and that our employers pay, but they have been segregated into two accounts, one dealing with disability and one dealing with retirement.

Over the history of these two programs they have spent at different rates. Eleven times in the past, under Republican and Democratic Presidents alike, Congress has moved to shift money from one trust fund to another to be able to even it out and not run out of the ability to pay benefits. The last adjustment was made in 1994, but the disability account was only adjusted for about 20 years.

At the time, it was understood that there would be a need for more action dealing with disability because of a very fundamental demographic change: we have a lot more women in the workforce and the baby boom generation is moving into the years in their careers where they are more prone to disability claims. And, sure enough, that projection is right. Around December of next year, we will no longer be able to pay full disability payments unless there is an adjustment.

Well, the fix that has been done 11 times over the years, on a bipartisan basis, has been made infinitely more difficult because of a rule change that our friends on the Republican side have adopted for this Congress. Under what they have approved, it will be impossible to make that simple adjustment that we have done time and time again if a single Member of the House of Representatives objects.

This is setting up an artificial crisis. There is a need to adjust funding for both Social Security and disability because, combined, in about 2033 or 2034 they will not be able to pay out full benefits. That is why it is important for Congress to be able to step forward and deal with it meaningfully, but it is not something you do in a crisis, and it is not something that should be done by picking out the one area in which 11 million citizens rely on these for disability payments. It should be done thoughtfully and carefully.

If people are concerned about fraud and misuse, I would suggest that my Republican friends look at what they did in the budget process. Over the last 3 years, they have cut 7 percent out of the budget for the Social Security Administration that could have gone to deal with enforcement and that could have gone to deal with fraud and abuse. It could have gone to make sure that the program is operating properly.

Instead, we have set up a crisis to try and force reductions in benefits for

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

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



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some of our most vulnerable. I think it is not the way we should go. We shouldn't be having government by cliff, but we also ought to be dealing with it in a thoughtful and reasonable fashion to make the adjustments that make it sustainable.

In the meantime, the Republican leadership ought to waive that rule—like they routinely do for things that they care about, like passing billions of dollars of unfunded tax cuts—to be able to allow the rebalancing to occur and the decisionmaking to be made in a thoughtful and reasonable fashion.

TWITTER AND FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week we learned that three British school girls between the ages of 15 and 16 left their families and have gone to fight with ISIS in Syria.

How were they recruited to join? Well, apparently through social media. And they are not alone. Terrorists have used Twitter to radicalize thousands of young impressionable minds throughout the world and recruit new jihadists. They have also used it as a way to fundraise millions of dollars for their reign of terror. ISIS also uses Twitter to broadcast its barbaric acts and propaganda to the world.

On February 3, ISIS tweeted a video of its evil, horrific burning of a captured Jordanian pilot. Last August, when ISIS released a gruesome beheading of American journalist James Foley, it did so on, yes, Twitter. There are many more examples.

All of these groups—ISIS, AQAP, AQIM—are officially listed as designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations by our government. Federal law prohibits giving aid or helping a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization. These FTOs use Twitter, an American company, as a tool, and no one is stopping them.

Why are American companies and the U.S. Government allowing social media platforms to be hijacked by terrorists? Some suggest that if the U.S. Government were to shut down terrorists' social media accounts, such measures would be violating terrorists' free speech rights. They are wrong. There are no constitutional protections to those who incite violence. No one supports the Bill of Rights more than I do, but free speech has its limitations, just as there are no constitutional protections for child pornography.

Terrorists should not have access to an American-controlled social media platform so they can kill, rape, pillage, and burn. There is precedence for this position. The Supreme Court has already ruled and held in the case of *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project* that if someone has aided a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization, they do not have constitutional protections of free speech.

Twitter has argued that the Feds do not want the terrorists' Twitter accounts taken down because they, the Feds, want to track the bad guys. However, keeping these Twitter accounts up has neither stopped nor slowed the terrorists' recruitment, propaganda, calls for violence, or fundraising efforts. Instead, allowing the terrorists to continue using Twitter has helped radicalize hundreds of foreign fighters and raised millions of dollars for them.

The sad reality is that today, there are more terrorists using social media than ever before. Private American companies should not be operating as the propaganda mouthpiece of designated foreign terrorist organizations.

Mr. Speaker, during World War II, we never would have allowed America's foreign enemies to take out ads in *The New York Times* recruiting Americans to join the Nazis and go abroad and fight and kill Americans. Today is no different. Social media companies need to do more. Private companies not only have a public responsibility but a legal obligation to be proactive.

Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act states that it is unlawful to provide a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization—like ISIS—with “material support or resources,” including “any property, tangible or intangible, or services.” That is about as comprehensive as you can get. You don't need to be a law school professor to understand this law actually applies to Twitter.

It is mind-boggling to think that those who behead and burn others alive are able to use our own companies against us to further their cause. This is nutty. But that is exactly what is occurring. As a result, there are more than 15,000 foreign fighters, many of whom have been radicalized online, now fighting in Iraq and Syria. That is more than there were in the 14 years of war in Afghanistan.

Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations should not be allowed to use private American companies to reach billions of people with their violent hate propaganda and recruitment. It is time to put a stop to this. It is time for Twitter to take down terrorists' accounts.

And that is just the way it is.

HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate what the gentleman has just said about those challenges and threats, along with the undermining of our national security, but it is further at risk this week by our own hand; that is, the Congress of the United States.

The Department of Homeland Security will not be funded. There are 230,000 people who work at that Department, and 30,000 of them, mostly administrative personnel, will be laid off. The others, known as critically impor-

tant—essential employees who are on the front line—will work, but they won't get paid.

We can lament what others have done to undermine our national security and share—I think in a bipartisan way—the conclusion that we ought not to further those enterprises, but as I said, Mr. Speaker, by our own hand we are about to shut down the Department of Homeland Security. We have but 4 days to pass a bill continuing its funding.

I will say with all due respect, Mr. Speaker, to my friends on the other side of the aisle, shutting down the government is a strategy they have employed on a number of occasions. In 1995, we shut it down twice, for almost a month, maybe a little longer.

□ 1215

Just a few months ago, we shut it down again as a strategy—not as a happenstance, but as a strategy.

Again, Mr. Speaker, there are those who are saying in this House: Well, it won't matter if we shut down the Department of Homeland Security. Some of the folks are funded on fees, others will be required to work anyway, so let's just keep playing this Russian roulette with America's security and the safety of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, we are approaching the eleventh hour, and the House has not yet been given the opportunity to vote on a bill that, essentially, was agreed to by the Republican Appropriations Committee and reported to this floor, and we essentially passed it, but we passed it for a short period of time.

There was no debate on funding levels, Mr. Speaker. There was no debate on whether this provision and that provision should or should not be in the bill. We passed it.

Then the Republicans, Mr. Speaker, to accomplish another objective, have done what they said in the pledge to America they would not do, and that is put two different issues in the same bill. Well, they have put a poison pill in this bill.

If we fail to act and send the President a bill he can and will sign, a bill free from partisan policy riders, then thousands of our Homeland Security agents will be furloughed, and almost—as I said—200,000 others will be forced to work without pay.

Is that what America has come to? Surely not—the impact on our border security, law enforcement, and homeland security will be serious and make our country more vulnerable to threats.

I came to the rostrum after a gentleman on the other side of the aisle correctly expressed concerns about the threats that confront us. I would hope he would join me in advocating and urging the Republican leadership to bring to the floor a clean—and by clean, I simply mean a bill on which both parties have essentially agreed.

Chairman MIKE MCCAUL, the Republican who leads the House Committee

on Homeland Security said yesterday—Mr. Speaker, this is the Republican chairman of the Homeland Security Committee: ‘I fully believe we should not be playing politics with the national security agency like the Department of Homeland Security, particularly given the high threat environment that we’re in right now.’

What American would say it makes sense to play politics with Homeland Security in light of what the gentleman has just referenced and which all of us know to be the case?

We have people who want to harm us as a people and as a nation. Mr. Speaker, this body has a responsibility to the American people to do everything we can to make them as secure as we can and to make our country as secure as we can.

Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, with whom I served in this body who now represents South Carolina and is a Republican Member of the Senate and an expert on national security, he told his Republican colleagues this—and, again, I quote: ‘The worst possible outcome for this Nation is to defund the Department of Homeland Security, given the multiple threats we face to our homeland, and I will not be part of it.’

None of us ought to be part of it. 435 of us ought to vote to fund the Homeland Security Department starting on Friday. I urge the Republican majority to heed this advice of Mr. McCaul, of Mr. GRAHAM, and, frankly, countless other Republicans in the Senate and some in the House to do the responsible thing and let this House work its will on the single subject of our national security.

If a clean Homeland Security appropriation bill were to come to the floor, I am confident—and I tell my friend and the majority leader, Mr. Speaker, every Democrat will vote for it. We are 188 strong.

Surely, there are 30 responsible Republicans who care more about our national security than their politics who would join us in voting for that bill—I am confident of that—many more, I think, than 30, but at least 30 would be needed, with 188, to get to the 218, and we would fund the Department of Homeland Security, and we could do it tomorrow.

We could probably do it today by unanimous consent—well, no, I don’t think we could do it by unanimous consent because there are some who continue to play politics with our national security.

If the majority is dissatisfied with our immigration policy which they articulate and legitimately can have an alternative view to express and to try to enact, that is the democratic process.

Offer a bill to change that which they do not like, not hold hostage the Department of Homeland Security until hopefully, from their standpoint, the President is bludgeoned into signing a bill that he does not agree with and he does not believe is good for our country and believes is bad for our economy.

If the majority is dissatisfied, bring a bill to the floor. Former Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge, also a Republican with whom I have served when he was a Representative from Pennsylvania, subsequently the Governor of Pennsylvania and then our first Secretary of Homeland Security, I want to quote him as well as I have quoted the other two Republicans that I have quoted.

‘Political folly’ and ‘bad policy,’ that is Tom Ridge, former Republican Governor and mentioned for President. He went on to say: ‘I think the political repercussions could be severe. And, on top of that, the men and women of Homeland Security deserve better.’

Who wants to work for an employer that simply takes them hostage every few months and says to them: You may or may not get paid, you may or may not be able to come to work, you may or may not be able to do your job. It depends upon whether or not our political ends are served.

I urge Republican leaders to keep the pledge they made to the American people to consider issues one at a time. Bring a comprehensive immigration reform bill. If you don’t like what the President has done, bring a bill that changes that. We have the power to do that. Do it.

We can work in a bipartisan way to change our immigration policies through legislation and fix what everybody in this body believes is a broken system.

Bring a clean appropriation bill to the floor to fund the Department of Homeland Security, and then, as well, bring a bill to the floor on comprehensive immigration reform or the bill that our Republican friends think is the appropriate bill to fix a broken system, and we will vote and debate on that.

But let the Department of Homeland Security do its job for America, for Americans. Let’s exercise responsible, adult legislating this time.

HONORING THE FUGUITT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL HONOR GUARD

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

Mr. JOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an exceptional group of young men in Pinellas County, Florida, the honor guard at Fuguitt Elementary School in Largo.

Last week, I had the pleasure of visiting with 21 young men of Fuguitt’s honor guard who have recognized the importance of respect, discipline, commitment, and speaking out against bullying. These are remarkable young men in third, fourth, and fifth grade.

The honor guard program at Fuguitt was started by former Principal Michael Moss; teacher Rhonda Correa; and her husband, Frank Correa, a Marine Corps veteran. The Correas have continued to lead the program today under the leadership of Fuguitt’s principal, Dr. Kathi Bentley.

The purpose of the honor guard is to develop structure, discipline, and leadership in young students who otherwise might face academic or behavioral challenges.

Each student signs the honor guard pledge, which reads: ‘As a Fuguitt honor guard member, I am a student leader of this school. As a member, I promise to be truthful, respectful, helpful, and hardworking. I will act like an honorable gentleman and respect and honor the flag of the United States of America. I understand my success is my Nation’s success.’

Each day, the honor guard opens the school with the presentation of colors and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. Speaker, the young men committed to this program represent future leaders both in Pinellas County and also in our Nation, and they deserve the recognition and encouragement of this body.

I am honored to recognize Fuguitt Elementary School’s honor guard members today: in third grade—Romeo Greene, Sean Lange, Blake Logan, Levita Maafu, Troy Mason, George Mercado, Walit Morton, Daniel Mattrass, Micah Timberlake, and Bryce Young; in fourth grade—Domenic Barclay, Johnnie Chattman, Ari Davis, Matthew Kosinski, and Tyrek Tripp; and in fifth grade—Jon Dameron, Anthony Gonzalez, William Maafu, William Muscu, Steven Suero, and Andra Witchard.

Today, these young men serve as role models to the rest of Fuguitt Elementary School and are held to a high standard, both academically and behaviorally. I rise today to recognize their efforts and commend the leadership at Fuguitt who are committed to the mission to help these students grow into future leaders.

In closing, I would like to share the honor guard’s poem that they recited to me at the end of my visit with them. It is a fitting tribute from 21 young men to the exceptionalism of our Nation.

‘We are the beacon of light, the hope of mankind, that shining city on a hill, the most beautiful, the most bountiful, the most generous people in the history of the world, the country that has birthed the great titans of science and industry, the country that put a man on the Moon, the country that has liberated tens of millions from the clutches of evil, the home of the brave, the undisputed champion of freedom, the great Republic, the United States of America.’

I thank the Fuguitt honor guard for serving as an inspiration to so many, including to this Member of Congress.

May God bless each of them and their families, and may God bless these United States.

2015 FUNDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from

California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, in December of 2014, as leverage against the President's immigration executive order, the Republican leadership irresponsibly decided to hold hostage the 2015 funding for the Department of Homeland Security.

We are now 147 days in fiscal year 2015, just 4 days away from February 28, when the continuing resolution currently funding the Department will expire. The serious consequence of inaction by the Republican leadership is that it will leave the Department without the funds needed to effectively fulfill its mission of protecting our homeland.

It is unbelievable that given the urgency of our national security, House Republicans continue failing to put forward a realistic plan to fund the Department of Homeland Security.

Mistakenly, some Republicans believe the Department is doing just fine under the continuing resolution. Some even say it is okay to let DHS funding expire. Other Republicans suggest the preliminary Texas district court injunction, which blocks implementation of the President's executive action on immigration, is reason enough to continue holding hostage the funding for Homeland Security.

These are dangerously wrong conclusions. Secretary Johnson and agency heads have warned that if the CR is allowed to expire, national security operations will be disrupted, and essential personnel will be required to work without pay. They also warn passing another CR will not address the uncertainty of being able to meet our long-term national security needs.

Our national security cannot wait for the unrelated issue of the President's executive actions on immigration to work its way through the judicial process which, at best, is likely to take several months.

By contrast, Democrats have a responsible solution. Two weeks ago, Appropriations Committee Ranking Member NITA LOWEY and I introduced H.R. 861. It is a clean appropriations bill that funds the Department of Homeland Security for the remainder of fiscal year 2015. It is not a Democratic bill. If it were, it would more closely reflect Democratic priorities.

Rather, H.R. 861 contains the precise language of the November 2014 bipartisan bill negotiated in good faith by chairs and ranking members of the House and Senate Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittees.

This is the bill that was intended to be part of the 2015 omnibus legislation that funded the rest of the Federal Government. It is the bill that will enable the Department of Homeland Security to address our Nation's current and most pressing security needs.

I am pleased that H.R. 861 is cosponsored by every Democrat in the House, and we urge our Republican colleagues to join us.

□ 1230

This bipartisan, bicameral bill will pass the House, pass the Senate, and be signed into law by the President. All it needs is for the Republican leadership to bring the bill to the floor for a vote.

Surely our Nation need not experience attacks like those in Paris and Copenhagen before we show our resolve to fund our Department of Homeland Security. Let us not wait around and hope Senate Republicans do the responsible thing.

House Republicans should lead by bringing H.R. 861 for a vote and making it clear to the American people that our Nation's security takes priority over political and unrelated policy debates. Failure to do so and letting funding for Homeland Security expire or taking the easy way out by kicking a viable solution down the road with a continuing resolution represents a failure in fulfilling our most basic responsibility as Members of Congress: to protect the American people and our country from harm.

Let's pass H.R. 861 today.

WILKES EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize a pioneering school in Wilkesboro, North Carolina.

Established in 2009, Wilkes Early College High School is a partnership between Wilkes County Schools and Wilkes Community College. The school provides a small learning community of students the opportunity to earn both a high school diploma and an associate degree. It is a 5-year school which enrolls approximately 60 ninth graders each year and is located on the campus of Wilkes Community College where students are enrolled in both honors-level high school classes and college courses.

The mission of Wilkes Early College High School is to provide a personalized program of study that will empower students to be lifelong, community-oriented learners who possess the technical and leadership skills needed for personal and professional success in a global community.

The \$40 annual fee, which covers textbooks and enrollment, is an extremely affordable way to help students reach their education goals, especially when you consider that the average tuition and fees was \$2,305 for a public 2-year institution in North Carolina this year and \$6,677 for a public 4-year institution. And those costs have increased 30 percent over the last 5 years.

Many of the students who attend Wilkes Early College High School are the first in their family to attend college. As a result, Principal Dion Stocks and his staff are working hard to out-

line expectations and guide students through the process of applying to a 4-year institution. Seminar classes are provided to assist students with understanding college expectations, the application process, and financial aid.

Last year, 21 students earned their associate degree in the school's first official graduating class, and 20 students are expected to earn their degree this year.

Wilkes Early College High School provides an advanced educational experience that equips students for success in college, career, and life. America needs more of this type of innovative learning.

FUNDING THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

Mr. TAKAI. Mr. Speaker, today marks 4 days until the Department of Homeland Security runs out of money. We all had the opportunity for the first time this session to go back home last week for our district workweek, and I had an opportunity to speak about this particular issue at the Honolulu International Airport, where many of our DHS officials and employees are very concerned about this lapse of funding. Although some DHS employees would continue to work in the event of a shutdown, they would be forced to do so without pay, creating a significant distraction and dealing a significant blow to morale.

Every single House Democrat has cosponsored clean legislation to fund DHS, and it is clear that there are a sufficient amount of votes to pass this bill now.

Keeping America's families safe is the first responsibility and priority of this Congress. We need to put aside the political gridlock that has plagued this House for too long and fund DHS now. An impasse in funding would close down the bulk of DHS' management and support of Homeland Security infrastructure that was built following the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

Essential funding for the Department of Homeland Security is no place for grandstanding against immigration reform that strengthens our economy and our country. Let's remember: it was the inability of this House to act on the Senate's comprehensive immigration reform bill that forced the President to take executive action on immigration in the first place.

I came to Congress telling my constituents that I do not support government shutdowns, Federal furloughs, or sequestration, and now some in this body think they can fix this with further inaction, with further furloughs and further government shutdowns. I think not.

Let's pass a clean bill.

REMEMBERING WILLIE DAVIS
"BIG WILL" PRINGLE

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

Mr. DENHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor the life of a beloved community leader and friend from Victor Valley College. Willie Davis Pringle, also known as Big Will, was a beloved father, grandfather, brother, uncle, and coach. He died at the age of 62 on Tuesday, January 6, of this year.

Willie began his career at Victor Valley College, where he worked for 33 years. He was an active member of his community, and he advocated for students, the disabled, and the disadvantaged. While at VVC, Willie also met the woman and coworker who later became his wife, Mary.

Willie was a member of the Victor Valley Elementary School Board for 16 years. He assisted the disabled through job opportunities and benefits, served on the Hesperia Truancy Board, and was a member of the City of Victorville Advisory Board and Planning Commission. He also served as a member of the supervisory committee for the Victor Valley Federal Credit Union and was currently serving as president of the board of directors for Excelsior Charter School.

For many years, Willie would help serve meals to the homeless with the Salvation Army. Recently, he was recognized by the Los Angeles County Alliance, the California Alliance, and the National Alliance of Black School Educators for his service as a school board member. In 2009, Victor Valley Community College presented him with the Distinguished Service Award.

Willie was a lot more than that to many of us students. In the 33 years that he spent there, he was a friend; he was a mentor; he would talk to you as you walked through the campus; he would recognize if you weren't in class that day. Many times, he would seek you out in the community to make sure that you were staying out of trouble. This mentor meant so much to so many of us, and he is going to be sorely missed.

In December, Victor Valley College officials hosted a dedication ceremony in honor of the 33-year college employee, naming the college's athletic training room after him. Pringle served as the Rams' head football coach and athletic director, and he later became the director of student services before retiring.

He gave a lot of advice to many of us, encouraging us to seek out other opportunities. For me, I became student body president. And we had many other football players that followed in those same footsteps, at Willie's request. He kept us busy. He mentored us. He got us involved and engaged.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring and recognizing Willie Davis Pringle for his unwavering leadership

and many accomplishments and contributions.

THE DHS EMPLOYEE
RETROACTIVE PAY ACT

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

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, in 3 short days, absent congressional action, funding for the Department of Homeland Security will lapse and the Department will be forced to shut down. Should this be allowed, the vast majority of the DHS workforce will be required to work without pay until a funding agreement is reached. The remainder—more than 30,000 dedicated individuals—will be furloughed with no guarantee of backpay.

Congress must act immediately to enact legislation that would fully fund the Department and allow these men and women who live and work in every district in every State to continue to carry out the critical message of keeping our Nation healthy, safe, and strong.

But in the absence of such action, with time running dangerously short, DHS employees, at the very least, must be assured that there is an agreement in Congress that they will receive their full pay in a fair and timely manner. That is why I, along with my friend and colleague from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), have introduced the DHS Employee Retroactive Pay Fairness Act. This bipartisan proposal ensures that all Federal DHS employees receive retroactive pay for the duration of any shutdown, regardless of furlough status.

Madam Speaker, as we wait for Congress to do its job, we should not stop the men and women of DHS from doing theirs. We must guarantee they receive pay and that they not become collateral damage of Congress' refusal to reach an agreement.

RADICAL ISLAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WALKER. Madam Speaker, in traveling throughout the district this past week, people shared with me their frustration at the ambiguous language from this administration in describing the evils of radical Islamist terrorism.

Though I greatly respect the office of the President, I too have grown weary at the timidity. While other world leaders have come to the forefront, our President continues to be defensive, at best.

At first glance, the silence appears to be passive or poor leadership. But I am inclined to believe that the President's posture is not one of weakness but, rather, an intentional directive in both rhetoric and action. It appears that his promise to take our country in a fundamentally new direction is being

played out in realtime. Instead of defending our liberty and our way of life, which is the most charitable in the world, our President seems to scoff at the belief that our country has been uniquely blessed by God.

I would be remiss today if I did not pause and remember our Egyptian Christian brothers in the recent barbaric attacks in Libya. ISIS murdered innocent husbands and fathers who clearly died for their faith and their beliefs.

Just this morning, we hear further reports out of Syria that Islamic State militants have abducted dozens of Christians, including women and children. Weeks prior, the President chastised the Christian community for getting on their judgmental high horses. Yet, in describing our martyred brothers from Egypt, the President refused to even utter the word, "Christian."

The undermining of our beliefs has become an issue with this President. This very week, we face a constitutional crisis that was created solely by this administration. House Republicans have passed legislation to fully fund the Department of Homeland Security, yet this President is now asking me and my colleagues to do something that, for 6 years and on more than 20 occasions, he said was outside the law.

Throughout history, strong leaders have exhibited strength in times of crises. Recently, Tony Blair met with a few of us and gave a great speech on the concerns and the ills of extreme terrorism. He said this, and I haven't forgotten it. He said: America, it is not your job to be loved; it is your job to lead.

Today, I beseech the President to lead by clearly defining this expanding extremism that is ISIS, al Qaeda, Boko Haram, al Shabaab, and other radical Islamic fundamentalists.

□ 1245

There are times when riding the high horse of justice is our only option. The American people are demanding strength. It is time to speak out. Defend our inalienable rights of liberty and life, be courageous, be a leader, Mr. President. The world is watching.

MIRACLE ON ICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) for 5 minutes.

Ms. STEFANIK. "Do you believe in miracles?"

Madam Speaker, these were the iconic words uttered by legendary sportscaster Al Michaels with just 3 seconds left in the historic match between Team USA and the Soviet national hockey team in the 1980 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid. With the eyes of the world on the Lake Placid games, through sheer grit and determination, an amateur Team USA proudly did what many thought would be impossible by defeating the favored Soviet team.

Decades of cold war politics made this event more than just an ordinary hockey game. For many, it was one more proud reminder of what a determined and united America can accomplish. I grew up hearing this story firsthand from my dad, who was in Lake Placid with his best friend, Doug Brownell, when the underdog Team USA won and the crowds erupted in cheers. It was an awe-inspiring moment for our entire country and the world.

Our community in Lake Placid and the North Country still celebrate this incredible occasion. This past weekend Lake Placid was proud to host a reunion celebrating the 35th anniversary of this game and hosting the players from the 1980 Team USA men's hockey team. Our North Country community is proud to be a home for this historic and inspiring event, and I am proud to stand on the House floor today to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the "miracle on ice."

THE STUDENT SUCCESS ACT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, soon the House of Representatives is expected to vote on H.R. 5, the Student Success Act. H.R. 5 represents a long overdue rewrite of the current No Child Left Behind with new policies that aim to ensure that every student in this country has access to a quality public education.

For years our Federal education policy has been failing our Nation's students—the statistics do not lie. Today only 38 percent of seniors in high school can read at grade level, and just 26 percent are proficient in math.

While I do not believe that any Member can be in total agreement with every aspect of the proposed bill, it is important to recognize the underlying goal of reducing the Federal Government's role in education while empowering States and especially local school districts with discretion over academic standards and testing.

While truly well intentioned, the current law places undue pressures upon young learners and has turned hardworking, compassionate teachers into test proctors. This is not fair to those who have worked tirelessly to ensure our children are receiving a quality education, nor is it fair to our children, who are not receiving a well-rounded education but memorizing answers to specific test questions.

It has become overwhelmingly clear that the Washington bureaucrats don't know how to educate our children. I can assure you that parents, administrators, and local school boards understand what is best for their children. It is time for our Federal Government to take a backseat and give power over education back to the States, the true laboratories of innovation.

Mr. Speaker, we are not going to agree upon every issue when it comes to education. However, now is the time to act. Our children deserve as much, and our Nation's future depends on it.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WALKER) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

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

As we meditate on all the blessing of life, we especially pray for the blessing of peace in our lives and in our world. Our fervent prayer, O God, is that people will learn to live together in reconciliation and respect, so that the terrors of war now raging in Ukraine, Syria, and threatening to spread will be no more.

May Your special blessings be upon the Members of this assembly in the important, often difficult work they do. Give them wisdom and charity that they might work together for the common good when issues on so many fronts present seemingly impossible roads to cooperation.

May all that is done this day in the people's House 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 Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KILDEE 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.

WORLD LEADERS FOCUSED ON TERRORISM

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, during the Presidents' Day break, I was grateful to chair a delegation to visit with President Ashraf Ghani of Afghanistan, King Abdullah II of Jordan, and President Fuad Masum of Iraq, along with Defense Minister Khaled al-Obaidi of Iraq. Each leader clearly wants to protect their citizens from terrorism.

I was joined by the dynamic ELISE STEFANIK of New York, four-tour Iraq veteran SETH MOULTON of Massachusetts, and hardworking BRAD ASHFORD of Nebraska.

It is more clear than ever that Daesh, the Arab interpretation of ISIL, is a growing threat to the American people, and we must forcefully defeat the barbarian murderers with our courageous allies abroad.

Radical Islam has declared war on Americans and targets fellow Muslims, as evidenced during our visit. We have seen in the last 10 days the slaughter of 40 worshippers at a mosque in Pakistan, the burning of over 30 innocent civilians in Iraq, the beheadings of 21 Egyptian Coptic Christians in Libya, and Jews murdered in Copenhagen.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and may the President, by his actions, never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

WE MUST PASS A CLEAN DHS BILL IMMEDIATELY

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

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, over the weekend, Minnesota's Mall of America was the subject of threats from the terrorist organization, al Shabaab.

The Department of Homeland Security is a vital partner with State and local law enforcement in protecting our Nation from terroristic threats; yet, in 72 hours, funding for the Department of Homeland Security will run out.

The Republicans' decision to use the DHS budget to pick a fight with the President is jeopardizing our national security. The Department of Homeland Security must have certainty in their budget to plan, prepare, and protect our country from threats like the one made against the Mall of America.

My Democratic colleagues and I have proposed a clean budget for DHS that would provide the tools they need to protect the American people from very real harm. We must pass a DHS bill immediately.

Then Congress can focus on our efforts on good jobs and strong wages to create even more economic growth for the American people.

FUND DHS IMMEDIATELY

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

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, well, there are only 4 days left until the Department of Homeland Security shuts down, so I urge all my GOP colleagues to please take up a clean funding bill for the Department of Homeland Security and take away the threat of another government shutdown. Take that threat off the table.

If you won't listen to us on the Democratic side of the aisle, listen to some of your own colleagues. Listen to Senator RON JOHNSON who said: "The political impasse on DHS funding must end."

Or listen to Representative MIKE MCCAUL, who is chairman of the House Committee on Homeland Security. He said: "We should not be playing politics with the national security agency like DHS, particularly given the high threat environment we're in right now."

Let's stop the gamesmanship. Let's get back to governing the way the American people want us to. Bring a clean DHS funding bill to the floor.

IT IS TIME TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE, NOT OBSTRUCTIVE

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

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, as we saw from the horrific terrorist attack in Paris, now is not the time to be cutting funding for programs that protect Americans from enemies intent on doing us harm.

I am dismayed that some lawmakers are supporting punitive and ill-informed legislation to defund the Department of Homeland Security because they disagree with President Obama's recent executive action on the deportation of undocumented immigrants.

It is wrong to play political football with something as sacred as our national security. Even if you disagree with the President's immigration policy, it is irresponsible to withhold funding from the agencies that protect Americans from terrorists.

I know from my experience as ranking member of the House Intelligence Committee that this is a dangerous world. We must fully fund Homeland Security priorities—including Secret Service, the Coast Guard, and border security—through a Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill, while separately debating comprehensive immigration reform.

Let's stop the ideological partisan politics and do what the American people want us to do: protect our homeland, our communities, and our families. It is time to be constructive, not obstructive.

LET'S FUND DHS

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

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I think just about every one of us in Congress went through security at an airport in our home State this week, and like millions of Americans who fly every day, we are protected by 40,000 TSA officers that we depend on to keep us safe.

But now, we are on the verge of stopping paychecks to all of those officers and 50,000 Border Patrol agents and 40,000 Active-Duty Coast Guard members who are needed to protect our shores. In my State and many others this winter, they are being called upon to break up the ice and keep our harbors open.

It is not just the people who keep us safe. It is FEMA. Just like much of the country, we have suffered from one of the hardest winters in memory in Maine, but if the Department of Homeland Security is shut down, then FEMA will not be able to process any new disaster relief applications from our States.

This winter has created a crisis for my State and for many local governments. Let's not add to that with a manufactured crisis of our own by forcing the Department of Homeland Security to shut down, just because some people don't like President Obama's immigration policies.

We have the votes right here in the House to pass a bill to fund DHS. Just let's take a vote on it.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MURRAY KALISH

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

Mr. DEUTCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Murray Kalish, a dear friend and constituent who, last week, celebrated his 97th birthday.

Through a lifetime of hard work and dedication to public service, Murray established himself as one of the most committed community leaders in south Florida. He has served on the boards of the county planning and zoning commission, his synagogue board, and the Lake Worth Drainage District Board.

Murray has shown a strong political acumen throughout his career, founding the important United South County Democratic Club, and possessing an uncanny ability to spot up-and-coming leaders and direct them into elected office.

A mentor to many, Murray has been the gatekeeper of the Palm Beach County political landscape. As an aspiring politician, you simply cannot hope to succeed without the guidance and insight that only Murray could provide.

It is a privilege, Mr. Speaker, to represent a district with so many citizens who work tirelessly to make a difference every day, and Florida's public servants have Murray Kalish to thank for their inspiration.

Thank you, Murray, for your friendship. To you and your dear late wife,

Roz, you have been a blessing to me, and I am so pleased to stand here representing our community on the House floor to say thank you for your remarkable achievements and our community that has been strengthened as a result.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 18, 2015.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a grand jury subpoena for documents, issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

ED CASSIDY,
Chief Administrative Officer.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 23, 2015.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on February 23, 2015 at 4:44 p.m.:

Appointments:
Commission on Care.
Senate National Security Working Group for the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1603

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. POE of Texas) at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION
ACT

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 212) 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, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 212

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 "Drinking Water Protection Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Part E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 1459. ALGAL TOXIN RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT.

"(a) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

"(1) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall develop and submit to Congress a strategic plan for assessing and managing risks associated with algal toxins in drinking water provided by public water systems. The strategic plan shall include steps and timelines to—

"(A) evaluate the risk to human health from drinking water provided by public water systems contaminated with algal toxins;

"(B) establish, publish, and update a comprehensive list of algal toxins which the Administrator determines may have an adverse effect on human health when present in drinking water provided by public water systems, taking into account likely exposure levels;

"(C) summarize—

"(i) the known adverse human health effects of algal toxins included on the list published under subparagraph (B) when present in drinking water provided by public water systems; and

"(ii) factors that cause toxin-producing cyanobacteria and algae to proliferate and express toxins;

"(D) with respect to algal toxins included on the list published under subparagraph (B), determine whether to—

"(i) publish health advisories pursuant to section 1412(b)(1)(F) for such algal toxins in drinking water provided by public water systems;

"(ii) establish guidance regarding feasible analytical methods to quantify the presence of algal toxins; and

"(iii) establish guidance regarding the frequency of monitoring necessary to determine if such algal toxins are present in drinking water provided by public water systems;

"(E) recommend feasible treatment options, including procedures, equipment, and source water protection practices, to mitigate any adverse public health effects of algal toxins included on the list published under subparagraph (B); and

"(F) enter into cooperative agreements with, and provide technical assistance to, affected States and public water systems, as identified by the Administrator, for the purpose of managing risks associated with algal toxins included on the list published under subparagraph (B).

"(2) UPDATES.—The Administrator shall, as appropriate, update and submit to Congress the strategic plan developed under paragraph (1).

"(b) INFORMATION COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section the Administrator shall—

"(1) identify gaps in the Agency's understanding of algal toxins, including—

"(A) the human health effects of algal toxins included on the list published under subsection (a)(1)(B); and

"(B) methods and means of testing and monitoring for the presence of harmful algal toxins in source water of, or drinking water provided by, public water systems;

"(2) as appropriate, consult with—

"(A) other Federal agencies that—

"(i) examine or analyze cyanobacteria or algal toxins; or

"(ii) address public health concerns related to harmful algal blooms;

"(B) States;

"(C) operators of public water systems;

"(D) multinational agencies;

"(E) foreign governments;

"(F) research and academic institutions; and

"(G) companies that provide relevant drinking water treatment options; and

"(3) assemble and publish information from each Federal agency that has—

"(A) examined or analyzed cyanobacteria or algal toxins; or

"(B) addressed public health concerns related to harmful algal blooms.

"(c) USE OF SCIENCE.—The Administrator shall carry out this section in accordance with the requirements described in section 1412(b)(3)(A), as applicable.

"(d) FEASIBLE.—For purposes of this section, the term 'feasible' has the meaning given such term in section 1412(b)(4)(D)."

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to Congress a report that includes—

(1) an inventory of funds—

(A) expended by the United States, for each of fiscal years 2010 through 2014, to examine or analyze toxin-producing cyanobacteria and algae or address public health concerns related to harmful algal blooms; and

(B) that includes the specific purpose for which the funds were made available, the law under which the funds were authorized, and the Federal agency that received or spent the funds; and

(2) recommended steps to reduce any duplication, and improve interagency coordination, of such expenditures.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to re-

verse and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 212, the Drinking Water Protection Act, which I reintroduced from last Congress in January. This important, bipartisan legislation requires the EPA to develop and submit a strategic plan to Congress for assessing and managing risks associated with algal toxins in drinking water provided by public water systems.

Unfortunately, from the Great Lakes to other surface freshwaters across the country, algal toxins, produced by harmful algal blooms, are presenting a serious concern to human health and safety.

Last August, half a million people in the Toledo, Ohio, area, including many of my constituents, weren't able to utilize their public drinking water for over 2 days without risking potentially negative health effects due to a high level of algal toxins detected in the city's public water supply. During that time, concerns and questions were and have since been raised about health effects data, testing protocols, treatment processes, and appropriate short- and long-term responses. Furthermore, during hearings in the House Energy and Commerce Committee, witnesses testified about the further complexity of this issue due to the numerous other algal toxins and variants that may have potential negative health effects when present in public drinking water.

I commend the work that the U.S. EPA, the State of Ohio, and others have done since the Toledo water emergency to ensure public safety; however, the situation demonstrated the need for a more strategic, comprehensive, and strong scientific approach to protect our citizens' public drinking water. I believe H.R. 212 does just this.

Specifically, the legislation calls for the EPA's strategic plan to include steps and timelines to: evaluate the risk to human health from drinking water provided by public water systems contaminated with algal toxins; establish, publish, and update a comprehensive list of algal toxins which the administrator determines may have an adverse effect on human health when present in public drinking water and provide a summary of those known adverse effects; publish health advisories and testing methods if the EPA determines it is warranted based on the published list; recommend feasible treatment options; enter into cooperative agreements and provide technical assistance to affected States and public water systems to manage risks associated with algal toxins; and identify gaps in the EPA's understanding of algal toxins.

I want to thank all the cosponsors of this bill as well as Chairman UPTON,

Subcommittee Chairman SHIMKUS, and all the other staff and stakeholders who have worked diligently on this important legislation.

I urge the full support of my colleagues for H.R. 212.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, harmful algal blooms are a serious and growing threat to public health. The toxins they produce threaten communities that draw their water from coastal areas and the Great Lakes. They also pose risks to those who swim in contaminated waters or eat contaminated fish.

Health impacts include skin and eye irritation, gastrointestinal illness, cancer, paralysis, and even death. Economic impacts are also serious, adversely affecting fishing, recreation, and tourism. Estimates of annual costs of these algal blooms in the United States are in the billions of dollars.

This summer, Toledo, Ohio, experienced a profound disruption when citizens woke to a “do not drink” order. The impacts were significant and widespread. But the problem is not limited to Ohio or Lake Erie. Harmful algal blooms have been a recurring problem in my home State of New Jersey for decades. So I appreciate that the majority is taking up this bipartisan legislation to begin to address this most important environmental problem.

This bill is a good step. More needs to be done. I am happy to say that language reported from the Energy and Commerce Committee reflects several changes sought by Democratic members of the committee. The bill was broadened to ensure that EPA will look at all algal toxins that may have an adverse effect on human health and consider source water protection measures, which are the preferred and most effective approach to managing harmful algal blooms.

I thank the chairmen and majority staff for working with Ranking Member TONKO, myself, and the Democratic staff to improve the bill.

For too long, Republicans in Congress have been more interested in attacking the EPA than supporting the important work the Agency does to protect human health, and safe drinking water should be a bipartisan issue. Unfortunately, this bill does lack resources.

Addressing cyanotoxins in drinking water is very expensive for States and water utilities. If Congress doesn't make funding available at the Federal level, the money will have to come out of already strained State budgets or out of consumers' pockets. The cooperative agreements envisioned in the bill can address some of these costs, Mr. Speaker, but only if they are funded, and the strategic plan will have no impact if there are no resources to carry it out.

So I hope this bill can be the start of broader drinking water work to address

important threats like climate change, fracking, security, and aging infrastructure. As we continue our drinking water work this Congress, I hope the majority will recognize the importance of funding in addressing these needs.

Resources are central to the conversation about safe drinking water. Much of our Nation's drinking water infrastructure is well beyond its useful life and in desperate need of replacement. Algae and other emerging threats, spurred by climate change and other factors, add to the challenge. Investing in drinking water infrastructure protects public health, creates jobs, and boosts the economy, and this is something that we should all support.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on the Energy and Commerce Committee, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA), and my good friend from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for their hard work to address an important environmental threat.

I support this bill. I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I, too, would ask that the House pass H.R. 212.

I appreciate, again, all of the work from all the members and the staff in putting this bill together and getting it on the floor, and also Chairman UPTON for his work on the legislation as well as Chairman SHIMKUS.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Drinking Water Protection Act, to arm communities against the threats posed by toxic algae.

The water emergency across the Toledo region for three days last August highlighted the need for a more robust federal response to harmful algal blooms in our Great Lakes and around the country.

Nearly half a million people, businesses, and hospitals were without fresh water from the city's system.

First and foremost, Northern Ohio—which draws its sustenance from Lake Erie—has to guarantee our water is safe to drink.

Our communities must be informed and prepared to respond, in the event of another emergency.

This bill is an important step in the right direction.

It is my hope that it expedites work at the U.S. EPA to publish long-overdue guidelines on safe consumption limits and testing protocols, in addition to treatment methods—information the EPA has been working on for more than a decade and a half.

This is information that our mayors, our governor, and our citizens are clamoring for.

Congress needs to pass this bill, and I hope our counterparts in the Senate will take up the measure quickly.

Still, this bill only addresses one facet of the challenge.

We must meet the larger challenge of stopping the growth of these blooms at their source—the nutrients flooding through our rivers, into Lake Erie.

That imperative is not included in this particular bill, but we are working through pro-

grams like the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to install conservation projects across our watershed.

Congress should overturn the ill-advised proposed cuts to the GLRI program and fully fund it.

The EPA and Corps of Engineers are also working to better protect our waterways through the Clean Water Act.

If we are interested in protecting our Lakes and rivers and the communities that rely on them, Congress should stop opposing this important progress.

Until the flow of algae-feeding nutrients into the lake is stopped, the risk of further water emergencies will persist.

I urge my colleagues to join me in this broader effort, and that starts by supporting the bill before us today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 212, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

□ 1615

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION CONSOLIDATED REPORTING ACT OF 2015

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 734) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to consolidate the reporting obligations of the Federal Communications Commission in order to improve congressional oversight and reduce reporting burdens.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 734

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 “Federal Communications Commission Consolidated Reporting Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. COMMUNICATIONS MARKETPLACE REPORT.

Title I of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 13. COMMUNICATIONS MARKETPLACE REPORT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In the last quarter of every even-numbered year, the Commission shall publish on its website and submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the state of the communications marketplace.

“(b) CONTENTS.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall—

“(1) assess the state of competition in the communications marketplace, including competition to deliver voice, video, audio,

and data services among providers of telecommunications, providers of commercial mobile service (as defined in section 332), multichannel video programming distributors (as defined in section 602), broadcast stations, providers of satellite communications, Internet service providers, and other providers of communications services;

“(2) assess the state of deployment of communications capabilities, including advanced telecommunications capability (as defined in section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302)), regardless of the technology used for such deployment, including whether advanced telecommunications capability is being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion;

“(3) assess whether laws, regulations, or regulatory practices (whether those of the Federal Government, States, political subdivisions of States, Indian tribes or tribal organizations (as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)), or foreign governments) pose a barrier to competitive entry into the communications marketplace or to the competitive expansion of existing providers of communications services;

“(4) describe the agenda of the Commission for the next 2-year period for addressing the challenges and opportunities in the communications marketplace that were identified through the assessments under paragraphs (1) through (3); and

“(5) describe the actions that the Commission has taken in pursuit of the agenda described pursuant to paragraph (4) in the previous report submitted under this section.

“(c) EXTENSION.—If the President designates a Commissioner as Chairman of the Commission during the last quarter of an even-numbered year, the portion of the report required by subsection (b)(4) may be published on the website of the Commission and submitted to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate as an addendum during the first quarter of the following odd-numbered year.

“(d) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) ASSESSING COMPETITION.—In assessing the state of competition under subsection (b)(1), the Commission shall consider all forms of competition, including the effect of intermodal competition, facilities-based competition, and competition from new and emergent communications services, including the provision of content and communications using the Internet.

“(2) ASSESSING DEPLOYMENT.—In assessing the state of deployment under subsection (b)(2), the Commission shall compile a list of geographical areas that are not served by any provider of advanced telecommunications capability.

“(3) INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.—The Commission may use readily available data to draw appropriate comparisons between the United States communications marketplace and the international communications marketplace and to correlate its assessments with demographic information.

“(4) CONSIDERING SMALL BUSINESSES.—In assessing the state of competition under subsection (b)(1) and regulatory barriers under subsection (b)(3), the Commission shall consider market entry barriers for entrepreneurs and other small businesses in the communications marketplace in accordance with the national policy under section 257(b).

“(5) CONSIDERING CABLE RATES.—In assessing the state of competition under subsection (b)(1), the Commission shall include in each report required by subsection (a) the aggregate average total amount paid by

cable systems in compensation under section 325 during the period covered by such report.”.

SEC. 3. CONSOLIDATION OF REDUNDANT REPORTS; CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) ORBIT ACT REPORT.—Section 646 of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 765e; 114 Stat. 57) is repealed.

(b) SATELLITE COMPETITION REPORT.—Section 4 of Public Law 109–34 (47 U.S.C. 703) is repealed.

(c) INTERNATIONAL BROADBAND DATA REPORT.—Section 103 of the Broadband Data Improvement Act (47 U.S.C. 1303) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b); and
(2) by redesignating subsections (c) through (e) as subsections (b) through (d), respectively.

(d) STATUS OF COMPETITION IN THE MARKET FOR THE DELIVERY OF VIDEO PROGRAMMING REPORT.—Section 628 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 548) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (g);
(2) by redesignating subsection (j) as subsection (g); and
(3) by transferring subsection (g) (as redesignated) so that it appears after subsection (f).

(e) REPORT ON CABLE INDUSTRY PRICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 623 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 543) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (k); and
(B) by redesignating subsections (l) through (o) as subsections (k) through (n), respectively.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 613(a)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 533(a)(3)) is amended by striking “623(1)” and inserting “623(k)”.

(f) TRIENNIAL REPORT IDENTIFYING AND ELIMINATING MARKET ENTRY BARRIERS FOR ENTREPRENEURS AND OTHER SMALL BUSINESSES.—Section 257 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 257) is amended by striking subsection (c).

(g) SECTION 706 REPORT.—Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. 1302) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) DETERMINATION.—If the Commission determines in its report under section 13 of the Communications Act of 1934, after considering the availability of advanced telecommunications capability to all Americans (including, in particular, elementary and secondary schools and classrooms), that advanced telecommunications capability is not being deployed to all Americans in a reasonable and timely fashion, the Commission shall take immediate action to accelerate deployment of such capability by removing barriers to infrastructure investment and by promoting competition in the telecommunications market.”;

(2) by striking subsection (c);
(3) in subsection (d), by striking “this subsection” and inserting “this section”; and
(4) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c).

(h) STATE OF COMPETITIVE MARKET CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO COMMERCIAL MOBILE RADIO SERVICES.—Section 332(c)(1)(C) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(c)(1)(C)) is amended by striking the first and second sentences.

(i) PREVIOUSLY ELIMINATED ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 154) is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (k); and
(B) by redesignating subsections (l) through (o) as subsections (k) through (n), respectively.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Communications Act of 1934 is amended—

(A) in section 9(i), by striking “In the Commission’s annual report, the Commission shall prepare an analysis of its progress in developing such systems and” and inserting “The Commission”; and

(B) in section 309(j)(8)(B), by striking the last sentence.

(j) ADDITIONAL OUTDATED REPORTS.—The Communications Act of 1934 is further amended—

(1) in section 4—
(A) in subsection (b)(2)(B)(ii), by striking “and shall furnish notice of such action” and all that follows through “subject of the waiver”; and

(B) in subsection (g), by striking paragraph (2);

(2) in section 215—
(A) by striking subsection (b); and

(B) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b);

(3) in section 227(e), by striking paragraph (4);

(4) in section 309(j)—
(A) by striking paragraph (12); and

(B) in paragraph (15)(C), by striking clause (iv);

(5) in section 331(b), by striking the last sentence;

(6) in section 336(e), by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) REPORT.—The Commission shall annually advise the Congress on the amounts collected pursuant to the program required by this subsection.”;

(7) in section 339(c), by striking paragraph (1);

(8) in section 396—
(A) by striking subsection (i);

(B) in subsection (k)—
(i) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraph (F); and

(ii) in paragraph (3)(B)(iii), by striking subclause (V);

(C) in subsection (l)(1)(B), by striking “shall be included” and all that follows through “The audit report”; and

(D) by striking subsection (m);

(9) in section 398(b)(4), by striking the third sentence;

(10) in section 624A(b)(1)—
(A) by striking “REPORT; REGULATIONS” and inserting “REGULATIONS”;

(B) by striking “Within 1 year after” and all that follows through “on means of assuring” and inserting “The Commission shall issue such regulations as are necessary to assure”; and

(C) by striking “Within 180 days after” and all that follows through “to assure such compatibility.”; and

(11) in section 713, by striking subsection (a).

SEC. 4. EFFECT ON AUTHORITY.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to expand or contract the authority of the Federal Communications Commission.

SEC. 5. OTHER REPORTS.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to prohibit or otherwise prevent the Federal Communications Commission from producing any additional reports otherwise within the authority of the Commission.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials in the RECORD on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, in our multiyear effort to update the Communications Act, one of the most common themes we have heard is the convergence of the telecommunications marketplace. No longer are companies just one service over just one medium. Both technology and consumer expectations have completely changed the game. However, the agency tasked with regulating the communications sector still exists in the outdated and siloed structure that reflects decades-old assumptions, even how they evaluate and report on the industry.

While that fractured approach will be a continued focus of our CommActUpdate process, this bill will take an important first step toward modernizing the way we look at this sector and its regulator. This legislation consolidates eight separate reports that require the FCC to evaluate the state of competition in various sectors and combines those eight reports into just a single biennial report to Congress on the communications marketplace as a whole.

This bill also takes the important step of eliminating outdated reports that only serve to junk up the Communications Act and cause confusion. Reports like the ORBIT Act—which I have a copy of here—are aimed at ensuring that satellites that were long ago privatized are procompetitive, an examination that the FCC and the industry recognizes as both outdated, unnecessary, and burdensome. There are still laws on the books that address such outdated technologies as telegraphs. This is a small but significant step toward cleaning up the act and modernizing the laws and the agency that control this very dynamic marketplace.

Ensuring that all of the reports on the books are both necessary and effective helps to reduce the burden on the agency. It also helps the regulatory agency make more informed decisions.

I would like to take a moment to thank my colleagues, Representative SCALISE, Ranking Member ESHOO, and the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. PALLONE, for their work to make this bill a bipartisan success both today and, frankly, in the last two sessions of Congress. I am hopeful that the first bill to pass out of our subcommittee this Congress is an indication of the work that we can get done when we collaborate.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 734, the FCC Consolidated Reporting Act of 2015. Congress has charged the Federal Communications Commission with overseeing industries that make up one-sixth of our national economy. The communications and technology sectors are driving economic growth across the Nation, connecting businesses to markets large and small and delivering innovative new products and services to consumers.

As part of this critical mission, Congress has tasked the FCC with compiling reports to provide the public with information about these dynamic markets. Democrats and Republicans agree that the FCC needs to collect good data. Consumers and businesses rely on this information, and we here in Congress need this information, too, in order to make sound policy decisions and conduct effective oversight of the FCC.

Mr. Speaker, by consolidating certain reports and eliminating references to other outdated reports, this bill allows the FCC to use the agency's limited resources more wisely and present a more holistic analysis of the communications marketplace. At the same time, we have worked together to ensure this effort to promote efficiency does not undermine important existing FCC obligations and authorities. We were able to come to agreement in the Energy and Commerce Committee on language that preserves the FCC's duty to provide transparency to consumers about their cable bills and does not alter the FCC's authority over broadband under section 706.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Communications and Technology Subcommittee Ranking Member ESHOO for her leadership on these issues and Chairman UPTON, Chairman WALDEN, and Representative SCALISE for working with Democrats to address their concerns during the committee's consideration of the bill.

In short, this bill is an example of the progress we can make when we engage in a truly bipartisan process. The consideration of H.R. 734 should be a model for legislative efforts in our committee and the entire House. Working together through regular order, we crafted legislation that addressed concerns from both sides of the aisle, and I look forward to continuing to work with our Republican and Democratic colleagues in the Senate to help this bill become law.

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

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I now yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), our majority whip, and a terrific member of our subcommittee.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. WALDEN, for his leadership in bringing this forward and the ranking member, Mr. PALLONE, as well

as Ms. ESHOO, the ranking member of the subcommittee, who has been working very closely I know with myself and others to bring a good, bipartisan bill that actually gets rid of outdated regulations and reports.

This FCC Consolidated Reporting Act actually reduces the workload that the FCC has placed for years and years that has been outdated. If you look at some of the reports that have been required for years that they are supposed to go and consolidate and accumulate, they have reports on competitiveness within the telegraph. Clearly, Mr. Speaker, it is long past time that we update these laws and get the FCC reform in place that will finally bring some consolidation so that industry can look at a full picture instead of a bunch of different silos and reports that are so outdated, like the telegraph, that they are not even being done, yet these laws are still on the books.

This is an important reform, and it is a good bipartisan reform that shows that Congress can work to get these kinds of things done to actually make things simpler in the real world and make an agency like the FCC more efficient in their operations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I join my friend and colleague from New Jersey and ask our colleagues to support passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, this legislation, the FCC Consolidated Reporting Act of 2015 (H.R. 734) is a reflection of what our Subcommittee can accomplish when we work together in a bipartisan manner.

Earlier this month, Chairman WALDEN, Rep. SCALISE and I introduced H.R. 734 as a way to streamline Congressionally-mandated reporting requirements under a single, industry-wide report. I've consistently supported this goal because it frees the FCC to focus on its ultimate mission: to protect the public interest and promote competition. These reports and the data collected serve a critical role in supporting the FCC's decision-making and our work as policymakers on issues like broadband deployment and adoption, cable pricing and assessing the state of competition.

As part of the Committee's markup of H.R. 734, two important clarifications were made. First, in our effort to consolidate reporting requirements, the legislation clarifies that the FCC's '706' Report does not in any way impact or alter the explicit grant of broadband authority that the court affirmed in the Verizon case last year.

Second, the legislation preserves the FCC's obligation to examine how retransmission consent fees impact a consumer's monthly bill.

For all these reasons, I support and urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 734.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 734.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

STEM EDUCATION ACT OF 2015

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1020) to define STEM education to include computer science, and to support existing STEM education programs at the National Science Foundation.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1020

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 “STEM Education Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF STEM EDUCATION.

For purposes of carrying out STEM education activities at the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Environmental Protection Agency, the term “STEM education” means education in the subjects of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science.

SEC. 3. INFORMAL STEM EDUCATION.

(a) GRANTS.—The Director of the National Science Foundation, through the Directorate for Education and Human Resources, shall continue to award competitive, merit-reviewed grants to support—

(1) research and development of innovative out-of-school STEM learning and emerging STEM learning environments in order to improve STEM learning outcomes and engagement in STEM; and

(2) research that advances the field of informal STEM education.

(b) USES OF FUNDS.—Activities supported by grants under this section may encompass a single STEM discipline, multiple STEM disciplines, or integrative STEM initiatives and shall include—

(1) research and development that improves our understanding of learning and engagement in informal environments, including the role of informal environments in broadening participation in STEM; and

(2) design and testing of innovative STEM learning models, programs, and other resources for informal learning environments to improve STEM learning outcomes and increase engagement for K–12 students, K–12 teachers, and the general public, including design and testing of the scalability of models, programs, and other resources.

SEC. 4. NOYCE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS.—Section 10A of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n–1a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by inserting “or bachelor’s” after “master’s”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (2)(B);

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting “for teachers with master’s degrees in their field” after “Teaching Fellowships”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) in the case of National Science Foundation Master Teaching Fellowships for teachers with bachelor’s degrees in their field and working toward a master’s degree—

“(A) offering academic courses leading to a master’s degree and leadership training to prepare individuals to become master teachers in elementary and secondary schools; and

“(B) offering programs both during and after matriculation in the program for which the fellowship is received to enable fellows to become highly effective mathematics and science teachers, including mentoring, training, induction, and professional development activities, to fulfill the service requirements of this section, including the requirements of subsection (e), and to exchange ideas with others in their fields.”;

(3) in subsection (e), by striking “subsection (g)” and inserting “subsection (h)”;

(4) by redesignating subsections (g) through (j) as subsections (h) through (j), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsection:

“(g) SUPPORT FOR MASTER TEACHING FELLOWS WHILE ENROLLED IN A MASTER’S DEGREE PROGRAM.—A National Science Foundation Master Teacher Fellow may receive a maximum of 1 year of fellowship support while enrolled in a master’s degree program as described in subsection (c)(4)(A), except that if such fellow is enrolled in a part-time program, such amount shall be prorated according to the length of the program.”.

(b) DEFINITION.—Section 10(i)(5) of the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 1862n–1(i)(5)) is amended by inserting “computer science,” after “means a science.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ESTY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the STEM Education Act of 2015 is bipartisan legislation that includes computer science in the definition of STEM education for programs and activities at our Federal science agencies. The bill also supports and strengthens ongoing STEM education efforts at the National Science Foundation. Similar legislation passed the House last year by voice vote.

I thank Representative ELIZABETH ESTY for cosponsoring the bill again this year. I also thank our new Research and Technology Subcommittee Chairwoman BARBARA COMSTOCK, Subcommittee Ranking Member DAN LIPINSKI, Subcommittee Vice Chair JOHN MOOLENAAR, and Representatives

RANDY HULTGREN, LARRY BUCSHON, CHRIS COLLINS, DAVID MCKINLEY, and JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER for their support.

Last Congress the Science, Space, and Technology Committee held several hearings on STEM education. Each hearing highlighted the importance of STEM education to keep America on the cutting edge of new products and ideas. Our hearings discussed the merits of ensuring computer science is included as a component of the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics that make up STEM education. Today a variety of jobs in industries from banking to engineering to medicine require familiarity with computer science.

□ 1630

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, computing and mathematics will be one of the top 10 fastest growing major occupational groups from 2010 to 2020, with a growth rate of 4 percent annually compared to 1 percent for all other industries.

Unfortunately, America lags behind many other nations when it comes to STEM education. American students rank 21st in science and 26th in math. That must change for the better.

We need to ensure that our Nation’s youth have the scientific and mathematical skills to strive and thrive in a technology-based economy, but we have to capture and hold the desire of young adults to study STEM subjects so they will want to pursue these careers.

H.R. 1020 includes language suggested by Mr. LIPINSKI to support informal STEM education programs and activities at the National Science Foundation. These activities reach students outside of the classroom and strengthen a student’s engagement in STEM subject areas.

The STEM Education Act also ensures that teachers working towards a master’s degree program in STEM subjects can participate in the Robert Noyce Master Teacher Fellowship program. I thank Ms. ESTY for this good addition to the bill.

This program provides opportunities for teachers who want to bolster their teaching skills. Through the Master Teaching fellowships, individuals receive training in order to become highly effective mathematics and science teachers. With this bill, the program now will encourage more teachers to pursue advanced degrees.

A healthy and viable STEM workforce literate in all STEM subjects, including computer science, is critical to American industries. A well-educated and trained STEM workforce ensures our future economic prosperity. More graduates with STEM degrees means more advanced technologies and a more robust economy.

Support for this bill from organizations like the STEM Education Coalition, STEM4US!, and Code.org illustrate the importance of aligning our

Federal STEM programs with workforce needs. We must work to ensure that students continue to go into these fields so that their innovative ideas can lead to a more innovative and prosperous America.

I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

I want to begin by thanking my friend, Chairman SMITH, for his leadership on the Science Committee, particularly on STEM education.

For the second Congress in a row, we are considering the STEM Education Act on the House floor. I am grateful that we are advancing these important efforts in a bipartisan fashion, thanks in large part to the chairman's willingness to work across the aisle.

I would also like to thank and recognize the work of Representative LIPINSKI for his diligent work on this and many other bills and my good friend EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON for her thoughtful leadership on STEM education and on all issues facing the Science Committee.

The STEM Education Act of 2015 supports teachers who are preparing students to be the engineers, manufacturers, and scientists of tomorrow. We all know that students, particularly elementary school students, learn best when they are engaged and interested.

However, any parent knows that it can be difficult to spark a student's passion for STEM subjects without innovative and creative learning environments. With more and more jobs of the 21st century requiring STEM skills, we need to better prepare our children for these good-paying jobs.

As a mother of three, I remember when my children had incredible teachers who made science and math accessible and fun. We should do all we can to support innovative, passionate teachers for every child in every school.

This bill today includes sections of my STEM Jobs Act, a bill expanding the Robert Noyce Master Teaching Fellowship program at the National Science Foundation. Currently, Master Teaching fellowships provide mentoring, training, and financial support to STEM professionals who want to enter the teaching profession.

In Connecticut, we have two Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship programs. UConn's Teachers for Tomorrow program prepares teachers throughout the State to teach math, biology, physics, and chemistry to students of all ages. At the University of Bridgeport, the Master Teacher Fellowship program places master physics teachers in high-need high schools in southwestern Connecticut.

Our bill today expands the Master Teaching Fellowship so that those who are working towards a master's degree, not just those who already have a master's degree, are also eligible to apply—

supporting more passionate teachers and, in doing so, allowing more students to benefit from excellent STEM instructors.

Our bill also promotes learning outside of the classroom. In Connecticut, we have the wonderful Connecticut Science Center, with incredibly creative exhibits like one called "Grossology," where children can explore how to keep their bodies healthy by crawling through an enormous digestive system and experiencing a "larger than life sneeze," perfect for inspiring our Nation's future doctors and biomedical researchers.

In addition to educating and inspiring our children, science centers, planetariums, and aquariums across the country also provide invaluable teacher training. Last year alone, the Connecticut Science Center trained nearly 1,200 teachers who then went on to teach and inspire tens of thousands of their students.

The bill today directs the National Science Foundation to continue to award competitive grants for out-of-school STEM learning experiences for both students and teachers.

Finally, our bill takes the important step of expanding the definition of STEM for Federal programs and grants to include computer science.

As a member of the Science Committee and Representative LIPINSKI's STEM Education Caucus, I have been a strong advocate for increasing literacy in computer science. This winter, I joined students from across the State and more than 100 million worldwide to participate in an hour of code. We learned basic computer programming skills and discovered it is a lot of fun.

I also helped create the Congressional App Challenge and hosted this competition in my district where students created and built apps for their smartphones. The entries submitted by these high school students were incredibly innovative and useful, technologically advanced, as well as terrific examples of the problem solving we need all of our students to learn.

The winning apps included an app to keep teachers informed during a school emergency, a program to help students know if they are going to be able to catch their bus on time, an app I know that my children would have benefited from greatly on those cold Connecticut winter mornings—like this morning—and an app to help high school freshmen learn their way around a big new school.

The STEM app competition helps students experience for themselves how important and fun computer science can be; but, for example, in Connecticut, where only 65 schools across the State have dedicated computer science programs, it is critical that we continue to expand access to computer science education for all students.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that we are rising above partisan politics to advance the bipartisan STEM Education Act of 2015. This bill demonstrates that

we can come together to help our children, to help them thrive, and to help ensure that they will be competitive in the 21st century global economy.

I want, again, to thank Chairman SMITH and Representative LIPINSKI for their leadership and the committee staff for their hard work on the STEM Education Act.

I would also like to thank my friend, Ranking Member JOHNSON, a dedicated STEM champion, who is leading all of us on the Science Committee to truly recognize the importance of a robust and multidisciplinary STEM education and inspire us to do more across the board to support STEM.

I look forward to working with Ranking Member JOHNSON and the rest of the committee to further advance our priorities in Congress.

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

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

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), my friend, the ranking member of the Science Committee.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1020—although, reluctantly, I must qualify my support. I will begin with the parts of the bill that I strongly support.

I want to thank Ms. ESTY for her language to amend NSF's Noyce Master Teacher Fellowship program. This is an important update to the program to ensure that we are tapping into our entire pool of talented math and science teachers who might serve as master teachers in their schools and districts.

I also want to thank Mr. LIPINSKI for his language to authorize the National Science Foundation's informal STEM education portfolio. While we know that informal STEM education learning holds great promise to increase engagement in STEM by diverse populations and to enhance learning of STEM content, there is still more R&D to be done to make sure we are developing and implementing the most effective programs.

My support for those sections of this bill is unqualified. However, I must express my concern about the definition for STEM included in this legislation which differs in a significant way from the definition of STEM that Chairman SMITH proposed in last year's version of this same bill.

Specifically, the current version would define STEM as "science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including computer science." Last year's version, developed in collaboration with the STEM Education Coalition, read as "science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including other academic subjects that build on these disciplines such as computer science."

This second definition, the one this entire House agreed to last year, was agreed to because it left the door open

for other critical fields such as statistics and geology that don't cleanly fit into S, T, E, or M of STEM in K-12 teacher certifications and curricula.

I think we can all agree to the importance of computer science education. The current disconnect between the high demand for information technology jobs and limited opportunities for students to be exposed to computer science at the K-12 level puts American students and American companies at a significant disadvantage.

However, it baffles me as to why we would implicitly devalue such fields as statistics and geology in order to highlight computer science.

Statistics is an essential tool across all fields of science. Without good statistics, the biomedical research results that we count on to develop new diagnostics and therapeutics for diseases would be meaningless.

Without geology, oil and gas companies would not be able to locate and drill for new sources of energy. Without geology, we will never achieve early warning for earthquakes to save lives. Whether we are from Texas or California, we ought to place high value on geology.

I am also baffled why this bill is so urgent that we had to skip regular order to bring it to the floor. I requested that the committee hold a hearing or a markup on this legislation so that we might settle the definition dispute in committee after an open and public debate, but my request was denied.

Mr. Speaker, I will support this bill today, but I hope that the Senate will be wiser than we are being today in defining STEM. This is not simply semantics. How and what science is taught in our Nation's classrooms is essential to our future economic competitiveness, national security, and overall well-being.

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

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

□ 1645

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Is it too late for me to yield time to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR), who I had mentioned a while ago was on the way to the House floor to speak on this particular bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Texas ask unanimous consent to reclaim his time?

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from

Michigan (Mr. MOOLENAAR), who is a member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and is also vice chair of the Subcommittee on Research and Technology.

Mr. MOOLENAAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education is necessary to prepare today's students for future job opportunities. H.R. 1020 will add computer science under the definition of STEM programs while providing STEM grants for the research of new, informal, out-of-school methods for teaching STEM subjects.

Whether it is a hands-on museum, a science competition, or an internship as a lab assistant, finding the best ways to teach these critical subjects outside of the classroom will help students who might not learn these subjects in a traditional setting.

As our Nation's employers look to fill good-paying jobs, STEM education has applications across the board, including skilled trades in construction, manufacturing, and welding. Every student who learns these skills will have the solid academic background to secure employment in a career field.

This important legislation will benefit bright young minds outside of the classroom and help our country remain the world leader in research and innovation.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1020.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings

will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 212, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 734, by the yeas and nays.

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

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 212) 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, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 37, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 84]

YEAS—375

Abraham	Clawson (FL)	Fincher
Adams	Clay	Fitzpatrick
Aderholt	Cleaver	Fleischmann
Aguilar	Clyburn	Flores
Allen	Coffman	Forbes
Amodei	Cohen	Fortenberry
Ashford	Cole	Foster
Babin	Collins (NY)	Fox
Barletta	Comstock	Frankel (FL)
Barr	Conaway	Frelinghuysen
Barton	Connolly	Fudge
Bass	Conyers	Gabbard
Beatty	Cook	Gallego
Becerra	Cooper	Garamendi
Benishek	Costa	Garrett
Bera	Costello (PA)	Gibbs
Beyer	Courtney	Gibson
Bilirakis	Cramer	Goodlatte
Bishop (GA)	Crawford	Graham
Bishop (MI)	Crenshaw	Granger
Bishop (UT)	Crowley	Graves (LA)
Black	Cuellar	Graves (MO)
Blackburn	Culberson	Grayson
Blum	Cummings	Green, Al
Blumenauer	Curbelo (FL)	Green, Gene
Bonamici	Davis (CA)	Griffith
Boustany	Davis, Rodney	Guinta
Boyle, Brendan	DeGette	Guthrie
F.	Delaney	Hahn
Brady (PA)	DeLauro	Hanna
Brady (TX)	DelBene	Hardy
Brooks (IN)	Denham	Harris
Brown (FL)	Dent	Hartzler
Brownley (CA)	DeSantis	Hastings
Bucshon	DeSaulnier	Heck (NV)
Burgess	DesJarlais	Heck (WA)
Bustos	Deutch	Hensarling
Butterfield	Diaz-Balart	Herrera Beutler
Calvert	Dingell	Higgins
Capps	Doggett	Hill
Capuano	Dold	Himes
Cárdenas	Doyle, Michael	Honda
Carney	F.	Hoyer
Carson (IN)	Duckworth	Hudson
Carter (GA)	Duffy	Huffman
Carter (TX)	Duncan (TN)	Huizenga (MI)
Cartwright	Edwards	Hultgren
Castor (FL)	Ellison	Hurd (TX)
Castro (TX)	Ellmers (NC)	Hurt (VA)
Chabot	Engel	Israel
Chaffetz	Eshoo	Issa
Chu, Judy	Esty	Jackson Lee
Ciциlline	Farenthold	Jeffries
Clark (MA)	Farr	Jenkins (KS)
Clarke (NY)	Fattah	Jenkins (WV)

Johnson (GA) Moore
 Johnson (OH) Moulton
 Johnson, E. B. Mullin
 Jolly Mulvaney
 Jordan Murphy (FL)
 Joyce Murphy (PA)
 Kaptur Nadler
 Katko Napolitano
 Keating Neal
 Kelly (PA) Neugebauer
 Kennedy Newhouse
 Kildee Noem
 Kilmer Nolan
 Kind Norcross
 King (IA) Nugent
 King (NY) Nunes
 Kinzinger (IL) O'Rourke
 Kirkpatrick Olson
 Kline Palazzo
 Knight Pallone
 Kuster Pascrell
 LaMalfa Paulsen
 Lance Payne
 Langevin Pearce
 Larsen (WA) Pelosi
 Larson (CT) Perlmutter
 Latta Perry
 Lawrence Peters
 Levin Peterson
 Lewis Pingree
 Lieu, Ted Pittenger
 Lipinski Pitts
 LoBiondo Pocan
 Loeb sack Poe (TX)
 Lofgren Poliquin
 Loudermilk Polis
 Lowenthal Pompeo
 Lowey Price (NC)
 Lucas Price, Tom
 Luetkemeyer Quigley
 Lujan Grisham Rangel
 (NM) Reed
 Luján, Ben Ray Reichert
 (NM) Renacci
 Lynch Ribble
 MacArthur Richmond
 Maloney, Carolyn Rigell
 Maloney, Sean Roby
 Marchant Rogers (AL)
 Marino Rogers (KY)
 Matsui Rohrabacher
 McCarthy Rokita
 McCaul Rooney (FL)
 McClintock Ros-Lehtinen
 McCollum Roskam
 McDermott Ross
 McGovern Rothfus
 McHenry Rouzer
 McKinley Roybal-Allard
 McMorris Royce
 Rodgers Ruiz
 McSally Ruppertsberger
 Meadows Ryan (OH)
 Meehan Ryan (WI)
 Meeks Salmon
 Meng Sánchez, Linda
 Messer T.
 Mica Sanchez, Loretta
 Miller (FL) Scalise
 Miller (MI) Schakowsky
 Moolenaar Schiff
 Mooney (WV) Schock

NAYS—37

Amash Grothman
 Brat Hice, Jody B.
 Bridenstine Holding
 Brooks (AL) Huelskamp
 Buck Hunter
 Collins (GA) Jones
 Duncan (SC) Labrador
 Emmer (MN) Lamborn
 Franks (AZ) Love
 Gohmert Lummis
 Gosar Massie
 Gowdy Palmer
 Graves (GA) Posey

NOT VOTING—20

Bost Gutiérrez
 Buchanan Harper
 Byrne Hinojosa
 Davis, Danny Johnson, Sam
 DeFazio Kelly (IL)
 Fleming Lee
 Grijalva Long

□ 1857
 Messrs. EMMER of Minnesota, WEBER of Texas, LAMBORN, AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, GOWDY, GROTHMAN, Mrs. LUMMIS, and Mr. POSEY changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. RIBBLE and THORNBERRY changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to provide for the assessment and management of the risk of algal toxins in drinking water, and for other purposes.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION CONSOLIDATED REPORTING ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 734) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to consolidate the reporting obligations of the Federal Communications Commission in order to improve congressional oversight and reduce reporting burdens, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 0, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—411

Abraham Brooks (AL)
 Adams Brooks (IN)
 Aderholt Brown (FL)
 Aguilar Brownley (CA)
 Allen Buck
 Amash Bucshon
 Amodei Burgess
 Ashford Bustos
 Babin Butterfield
 Barletta Calvert
 Barr Capps
 Barton Capuano
 Bass Cardenas
 Beatty Carney
 Becerra Carson (IN)
 Benishek Carter (GA)
 Bera Carter (TX)
 Beyer Cartwright
 Bilirakis Castor (FL)
 Bishop (GA) Castro (TX)
 Bishop (MI) Chabot
 Bishop (UT) Chaffetz
 Black Chu, Judy
 Blackburn Cicilline
 Blum Clark (MA)
 Blumenauer Clarke (NY)
 Bonamici Clawson (FL)
 Boustany Clay
 Boyle, Brendan F.
 Brady (PA) Cleaver
 Brady (TX) Clyburn
 Brat Coffman
 Bridenstine Cohen
 Collins (GA) Cole
 Dold

Doyle, Michael F.
 Duckworth
 Duffy
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Ellmers (NC)
 Emmer (MN)
 Engel
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farenthold
 Farr
 Fattah
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Flores
 Forbes
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx
 Frankel (FL)
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garrett
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Graham
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guinta
 Guthrie
 Hahn
 Hanna
 Hardy
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings
 Heck (NV)
 Heck (WA)
 Hensarling
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice, Jody B.
 Higgins
 Hill
 Himes
 Holding
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huelskamp
 Huffman
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurd (TX)
 Hurt (VA)
 Israel
 Issa
 Jackson Lee
 Jeffries
 Jenkins (KS)
 Jenkins (WV)
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jolly
 Jones
 Jordan
 Joyce
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Kelly (PA)
 Kennedy
 Kindee
 Kilmer
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kirkpatrick
 Kline
 Knight
 Kuster
 Labrador
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 Lawrence
 Levin
 Lewis
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan Grisham (NM)
 Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
 Lynch
 MacArthur
 Maloney, Carolyn
 Maloney, Sean
 Marchant
 Marino
 Matsui
 McCarthy
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McHenry
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 McSally
 Meadows
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Meng
 Messer
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Moore
 Moulton
 Mullin
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (PA)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neugebauer
 Newhouse
 Noem
 Nolan
 Norcross
 Nugent
 Nunes
 O'Rourke
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Pascrell
 Paulsen
 Payne
 Pearce
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peterson
 Pingree
 Pittenger
 Pitts
 Pocan
 Poe (TX)
 Poliquin
 Polis
 Pompeo
 Price (NC)
 Price, Tom
 Quigley
 Rangel
 Reed
 Reichert
 Renacci
 Ribble
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Roby
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Rooney (FL)
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothfus
 Rouzer
 Roybal-Allard
 Royce
 Ruiz
 Ruppertsberger
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Salmon
 Sánchez, Linda T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schock
 Schuler
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Sinema
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (TX)
 Smith (WA)
 Stefanik
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Stutzman
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takai
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tonko
 Torres
 Trott
 Tsongas
 Turner
 Upton
 Valadao
 Van Hollen
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walden
 Walker
 Walorski
 Walters, Mimi
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters, Maxine
 Watson Coleman
 Webster (FL)
 Welch
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Whitfield
 Williams
 Wilson (FL)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)
 Young (IA)
 Young (IN)
 Zeldin
 Zinke

Webster (FL)	Wilson (FL)	Yoho
Welch	Wilson (SC)	Young (AK)
Wenstrup	Wittman	Young (IA)
Westerman	Womack	Young (IN)
Westmoreland	Woodall	Zeldin
Whitfield	Yarmuth	Zinke
Williams	Yoder	

NOT VOTING—21

Bost	Gutiérrez	McNerney
Buchanan	Harper	Peters
Byrne	Hinojosa	Rice (NY)
Davis, Danny	Johnson, Sam	Roe (TN)
DeFazio	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Fleming	Lee	Speier
Grijalva	Long	Thompson (MS)

□ 1906

Mr. BUCK changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 529, SECTION 529 COLLEGE SAVINGS PLANS AMENDMENTS; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5, STUDENT SUCCESS ACT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-28) on the resolution (H. Res. 121) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 529) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve 529 plans; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5) to support State and local accountability for public education, protect State and local authority, inform parents of the performance of their children's schools, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CONGRATULATING PENN STATE THON PARTICIPANTS

(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, over the weekend, Penn State University held its annual IFC/Panhellenic Dance Marathon, more commonly known as THON, at the Bryce Jordan Center on campus.

THON, which is the largest student-run philanthropy in the world, is a yearlong effort to raise funds and awareness for the fight against pediatric cancer.

Since 1977, THON has raised more than \$127 million for the Four Diamonds Fund based out of Penn State Hershey Medical Center. With the support of students all across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and supporters around the world, this year's event raised over \$13 million.

Mr. Speaker, as a graduate of Penn State University, I could not be more proud of these students and future fel-

low alumni. I congratulate them on yet another spectacular year.

NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

(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, this being National Engineers Week, I rise to recognize the importance of STEM education and training for our future engineers.

It has been projected that our Nation will need almost 2 million engineers by 2018, and that some fields in engineering will experience a 30 to 70 percent growth during that timeframe.

Despite these critical workforce needs, a vast majority of schools do not offer K through 12 education that creates clear pathways into careers in engineering and STEM-related feeds.

This week, I visited Tech Valley High School in Albany, New York, in the 20th District, to highlight this need and celebrate the good work being done in my congressional district to close the skills gap we see in this very vital discipline.

The nations that lead the global economy of the future will be those that invest in the education of their next generation—particularly in engineering. I urge my colleagues to recognize this need and to work in their own communities to bolster engineering education nationwide and allow our Nation to become the kingpin of the future international economy. Let's grow and cultivate those engineers.

FIREFIGHTERS, A SPECIAL BREED—CAPTAIN DWIGHT BAZILE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, he was only 37 years of age—a father, husband, community leader. He was Houston's Fire Captain Dwight Bazile.

Captain Bazile, known as B.B. to his fellow firefighters, was helping to put out a fire at a duplex when he suffered cardiac arrest. He collapsed in the street and was rushed to the hospital, where he died. He was doing his job. He was saving others when his life was taken. B.B. was described as having a gentle and caring personality.

Mr. Speaker, firefighters are a special breed. They run into the flames that everyone else is trying to escape from. They work to restore order from chaos. That is why we call them first responders—because they are the first to help the people.

Firefighters are a courageous and tenacious breed. They are uniquely American.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that all people are created equal, but few become firefighters. Captain Bazile was one of those people.

We remember Captain Bazile and pray for his family. He was one of

Houston's finest. He died on duty—the duty of protecting and serving the people of Houston, Texas. He was quite a man, Mr. Speaker.

And that is just the way it is.

□ 1915

FULLY FUND THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as part of the growing chorus of Americans calling for Republicans to stop playing politics with the safety of the American people and to fully fund the Department of Homeland Security.

A small group of elected officials are holding our national security hostage and compromising the government's ability to guard our borders, patrol our waters, and protect our airports.

Not only would this bad strategy force more than 40,000 Border Patrol agents and Customs and Border Protection officers out of work, but also 40,000 Active-Duty Coast Guard military members and more than 50,000 TSA aviation security screeners, it would cause all of these folks either to be out of work or to work without pay indefinitely.

In my home State of Texas, there are more than 24,000 Homeland Security employees who could face similar impacts.

If Republicans want to prove that they can lead Congress, they shouldn't manufacture a bogus crisis. They should fund the agency responsible for protecting our Nation at once.

The American people deserve better than these unnecessary political games.

BROTHERS TO THE RESCUE

(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, today, we commemorate the murder by the Cuban regime of three U.S. citizens and one U.S. resident: Carlos Costa, Armando Alejandro, Mario de la Pena, and Pablo Morales.

Nineteen years ago today, the Castro brothers ordered the shoot-down of the civilian Brothers to the Rescue plane and blew them out of the sky over international air space during an unarmed, humanitarian mission.

These volunteers were devoted to searching the Straits of Florida to aid those who risked their lives on rafts to flee the oppressive yoke of the Castro regime that continues to rule over the island.

It is shameful that this same regime that is responsible for killing these innocent heroes is now sitting across the table from U.S. Government officials

and will be hosted by our own Department of State later this week—not a proud week for strong American values, Mr. Speaker.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN B.B. BRAZILE

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute a gentle giant by the name of Captain Brazile, a hero, a man who died in the line of fire, and a man who many of us got to know and love.

He started in the Houston Fire Department at the age of 19, and he was called Baby Boy. That ultimately became B.B. Everyone who came in the distance of his heart and mind said that Captain Brazile was a mentor who taught men and women who were incoming firefighters.

This past weekend, I flew into Houston and was able to go to his bedside on Saturday, to be able to see his family and his wonderful son, who he loves with deep and abiding love, and a wife who loved him without question. All of his fire brothers and sisters were all around. They had the opportunity to pray.

Then, unfortunately, he lost his life. He died in the line of duty, and on Saturday night into early morning on Sunday, I joined a throng of firefighters to proceed in the procession to take his body from the Memorial Hermann Medical Center to the medical examiners.

Mr. Speaker, let me simply say, as we rode through those streets, through the neighborhoods that he fought for and fought fires, saved lives, and passed Fire Station 46 and all of his brothers and sisters, I felt a sense that his spirit had lifted up and that we had honored him by his travel and journey, that we will continue to honor him—Baby Boy, B.B., father, husband, great leader, hero, captain, firefighter—who died in the line of duty.

PROTECT AND EXPAND COLLEGE SAVINGS PLANS

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is a question that families all across the country are asking themselves: How can we afford to send our children to college?

The President's plan to tax 529 college savings plans would have punished people who are saving for their children's higher education. Instead of punishing families who are diligently saving for their children's education, we should reward them, we should give them more certainty, and we should strengthen and improve these plans.

529 college savings plans are a very valuable asset for millions of families

who put aside money to help ensure that their children or their child will not be burdened with mountains of debt after they graduate from college.

This week, I will be supporting legislation taken up in the House that will strengthen, that will expand, and that will modernize 529 college savings accounts so that more families have the opportunity to send their children to the higher education institution of their choice.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF SERGEANT MICHAEL STRANK

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

Mr. ROTHFUS. Mr. Speaker, 70 years ago yesterday, American Armed Forces fought their way to the summit of Mount Suribachi and raised the American flag on Iwo Jima.

Sergeant Michael Strank, from Franklin Borough, Pennsylvania, was one of six men in this iconic photo who helped to raise the flag. Sergeant Strank was part of the Greatest Generation, a generation that rolled back a dark totalitarian tide that broke upon the world in the first half of the 20th century.

The battle for Iwo Jima was hard-fought and is of great significance for the United States Marine Corps. More than 6,800 servicemen died in the battle, including Sergeant Strank, who was killed just 5 days after the flag was raised.

This unforgettable photo captured the unflinching heroism and determination of those who fought. It reminds us that freedom is not free, that it has been hard-won, and that some—like Michael Strank—have made the ultimate sacrifice to protect it.

I had the privilege to meet members of Sergeant Strank's family this weekend, including his sister Mrs. Mary Pero.

Let us always thank our veterans who served and their families who gave us such heroes.

HONORING WORLD WAR II ICON PRIVATE FIRST CLASS FRANKLIN R. SOUSLEY

(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, I rise today to recognize a World War II icon, U.S. Marine Private First Class Franklin R. Sousley, of Fleming County, Kentucky.

A graduate of Fleming County High School, Sousley chose to enlist in the Marine Corps where he was assigned to Company E, 2nd Battalion, as a rifleman.

Private First Class Sousley landed on Iwo Jima on February 19, 1945. During the intense fighting, American forces secured Mount Suribachi. Shortly thereafter, Sousley, alongside five

other fellow servicemembers, raised a large U.S. flag, so it could be seen over the island.

An iconic photograph taken during this raising of the U.S. flag led to an immortalized symbol of the American bravery, perseverance, and sacrifice endured by members of the U.S. Armed Forces during the intense battles of World War II.

Sadly, soon after this photograph was taken, Sousley was killed in combat by a Japanese sniper. His remains were laid to rest in the Elizaville Cemetery in Fleming County, Kentucky, in my district.

Private First Class Sousley paid the ultimate sacrifice defending freedom for generations; however, his memory lives on in the timeless photograph in the image depicted in the Iwo Jima Memorial outside of Washington, D.C., and through the gratitude of all Americans.

MIDDLE CLASS ECONOMICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ZELDIN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, about a month and a half ago, we heard the President speak to us about the economy, about his goals for America. He labeled his speech "middle class economics," and tonight, I want to pick this issue up once again.

We are here most every week discussing this issue, although last time we were up here, we took up another important issue, Alzheimer's. But I want to come back to middle class economics, why it is important. Well, basically, it is important because it drives our economy.

The great majority of Americans want to be in the middle class, and most of them are. Unfortunately, we have seen the decline of the middle class, their ability to own a home, a car, to provide for their family—but if the middle class is healthy, it will drive our economy, and it will create jobs, so the focus on the middle class becomes very, very important.

We can do this by strengthening their wages. If they are able to earn more money, then they will buy the home, the car, and the economy will grow, and other people will be able to enjoy the fruits of our economy.

I am going to focus on infrastructure in a moment, but I just want to skip that over and go down to the other things.

Health care—who among us doesn't want to have a good health care program, so that if we get sick or injured, we will be able to get to a doctor, get to a hospital, get the care we need to get back on our feet, and to once again be productive or, in our old age, be able to enjoy our retirement?

So the affordable health care becomes really important, and here, we

have the Affordable Health Care Act as part of that.

Finally, we need to develop policies to grow the middle class, and one such policy is infrastructure, which is the focus of tonight's discussion. I want to just stay with this infrastructure issue for a few moments, and then I am going to invite my colleague from Minnesota, RICK NOLAN, to join us here.

Let me talk about this also. The other theme, in addition to the middle class economics, is the Make It In America theme that we have been talking about for 4 years now. Trade, taxes, energy, labor, education, research, and infrastructure, these are the elements that we fold into our Make It In America agenda.

We talk about trade. There is going to be a lot of discussion about that here in Congress over the next several months as the Trans-Pacific Partnership comes up. Taxes, which we will pick up with the infrastructure issue in a few moments—energy is also part of the infrastructure issue.

Anyway, Make It In America means bringing the jobs back home, employing Americans, doing the things that we need to do in this country, whether it is the health care sector; the infrastructure; building the roads, the bridges, and the like; or education. That is the Make It In America agenda, and it is part of the middle class economics. In fact, it is the key to it.

Why is infrastructure important? Well, there are certain things like this, a collapsed bridge. This is on Interstate 5 in the State of Washington. This is a bridge near the Canadian border. About 3 years ago, it went into the river, collapsed—one of about 163,000 deficient bridges here in the United States.

So, yep, we have got a problem. Are we going to be able to address this problem? Well, we had better.

Actually, it is 156,000. I was a little bit overanxious there.

The American Society of Civil Engineers, who build these things, have graded the American infrastructure, and I just want to go through it: aviation, our airports, which I believe the Vice President, in referring to LaGuardia, said even the developing countries have a better airport than LaGuardia in New York City, aviation, a D; bridges, C-plus—as I said, 156,000 deficient; dams, D; running water, D; energy, D-plus; hazardous waste, D; inland waterways, D; levees, to protect us from floods, D; our ports, a C; public parks and recreation, C; our railroads, C-plus—whoa, a C-plus; our highways, a D; our schools, that is where our kids are, a D; solid waste, we are doing pretty well, that is a B; our transit systems, D; wastewater, a D.

Incidentally, in California, we are in the midst of a major drought, and it is perfectly clear that the wastewater systems are inadequate. If we were to also fund the recycling programs which could be connected to the wastewater, we could, in southern California, over the next half decade, create a million

acre feet of new water as we recycle the water from the fifth biggest river on the west coast of the Western Hemisphere, the sanitation plants in southern California.

□ 1930

So we have got some work out ahead of us.

Let me bring this home before I invite my colleague from the great State of Minnesota to join us on this issue.

Earlier today, I was reading an article in *The Sacramento Bee* about the transportation systems in Sacramento. Let me just share some of these thoughts with you.

In Sacramento, the average commuter spends 32 hours each year stuck in traffic. This amounts to \$669 of lost productivity. That is literally wages that could have been earned if they weren't stuck in traffic. For all of the commuters in the Sacramento area, which I represent, that is \$834 million of commuting time. For the truckers in the area that are trying to pass through Sacramento on Interstate 5, on Interstate 80 or Highway 50, it is \$199 million of lost productivity.

There is another alternative. Down in Riverside, a southern California city that I once represented when I was lieutenant governor, they want to build a 13-mile streetcar system in the city of Riverside. It would cost about \$300 million. The economic analysis that was done on that indicates that if they were to do it, there would be a 4-to-1 return on investment. Now, you tell me which investment banker on Wall Street wouldn't want to have a 4-to-1 return on their investment. Well, the city of Riverside could have a 4-to-1 return on their investment of \$300 million to build that 13-mile streetcar section. That is property values and economic development.

This morning, *The Wall Street Journal* published an article in which the American Society of Civil Engineers was quoted that between 2012 and 2022, in America, because of the insufficient infrastructure—and remember, I just read you their GPA, mostly Ds—lost sales, \$1 trillion of lost sales. For the United States, the delays will cost \$3.1 trillion. And to bring it home to a single company—a big company but, nonetheless, just one company—United Parcel Service, UPS, all of those big brown trucks that are out there, \$105 million in lost revenue.

There is a solution. The President has put forward to us, the Members of Congress, a 6-year, \$478 billion transportation plan that will be paid for—fully paid for with the current gasoline and diesel tax not increased, keep it the same—and going out to those American corporations that are stiffing the American taxpayer by hiding their profits overseas. The President says: Bring those profits home; pay your fair share of the taxes. So there is a fully paid-for proposal before us here in the House of Representatives for a \$478 billion, 6-year transportation program.

Now, I think our Speaker represents an area in Ohio near Kentucky, and I believe there is a bridge in that area called the Brent Spence Bridge. It crosses the Ohio River between Kentucky and Ohio. It was built for 80,000 cars a day, and now there are over 200,000 cars a day that pass over that bridge—or try to pass over that bridge—creating a monumental traffic jam and slowing down the entire economy in that region.

By the way, don't ever walk or drive underneath the bridge because the concrete in the bridge is falling off. They have a nice little safety net over the road beneath it, so perhaps, therefore, you won't be hit by a falling piece of concrete.

So the issue for us, the Representatives of the American public, is: Are we willing to put together a full transportation program so that these kinds of bridge collapses are pictures of yesterday, not the pictures of tomorrow's future?

I would like to have the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. RICK NOLAN, join us now. If you would come on down and join us, perhaps here on the floor, and take one of the microphones.

Mr. NOLAN, you have a fascinating history here in the House of Representatives. You were here in the early seventies as a Representative and then decided to go back to Minnesota and build a business, a lumber manufacturing, a timber manufacturing business. It was very successful. Then you came back to straighten us out, bringing all of that history to us.

Welcome, Mr. NOLAN. Thank you so very much for joining us this evening as we talk about transportation and infrastructure in America.

Mr. NOLAN. Well, thank you.

The House historian tells me that my 32-year hiatus is the longest in the history of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, you had an opportunity to learn about the private sector and learn about the necessity of transportation; and I think your business was dependent on that, both to get the materials to your lumber mill and then to export.

Mr. NOLAN. Very much so.

I also built an export trading company and did a little business all over the globe. People asked me what I sold. I like to tell them I sold, well, just about everything except guns and drugs, which is where all the real money was.

It was really quite an eye-opening experience to see how the rest of the world does business, to get a better feel and understanding for the importance of agriculture and a better feel and understanding of agriculture as it relates to feeding a hungry world, but infrastructure and its importance to building the middle class here in the country, to laying the foundation for job growth and economic growth. And to come back here again after those years in business and in community service, I have got to be frank with you; I feel

much better prepared today than I ever was to serve my district and to serve my Nation, and I am grateful to have the opportunity to be here.

I want to particularly thank you for calling this to the attention of the American public, the importance of infrastructure, the importance of infrastructure to the middle class in this country, and the importance that it brings to the fulfillment of the American Dream.

The American Dream is not everybody becoming a billionaire or a Pulitzer Prize winner. It is about contributing. It is about having a good job. It is about having a living wage. It is about having some money left over at the end of the week to take your family or your best friend and go out and have dinner or maybe wet a line and go fishing. And, quite frankly, that is what is getting away from us.

I want to thank you for bringing to the attention of people how transportation and infrastructure and its degradation that is taking place is related to, quite frankly, the demise and the decline of the middle class in this country.

The simple truth is the rich are getting richer, the poor are getting poorer, the middle class is getting crushed, and, simultaneously, our infrastructure is falling apart.

The gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), you, too, have a background in business and public service and community service that gives you a good grasp and an understanding for the importance of all this.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, there is no doubt about the importance of it. If you want to build good middle class jobs, a lot of those jobs are in the infrastructure. It may be a hardhat job out there putting up the steel and the concrete, the ironworkers or the cement masons or the operators of the heavy equipment. All of those are really good middle class jobs, no doubt about it, wherever they happen to be across the Nation. But also, in the back office, somebody has to do the accounting; somebody has to do the design work—the architects, the draftsmen and women that are involved.

So these jobs permeate the entire economy. And it is absolutely true that if we can fund—that is, pass—a 6-year, robust transportation bill that is fully paid for, Americans would go to work in middle class jobs. That is the first effect: people will have jobs. And in building the infrastructure, you then lay the foundation for future economic growth.

You have seen this in your area. I was thinking about your call for the family to be able to enjoy the fruits of life. And I am thinking about you have got some heavy-duty hunting country up in your area. You are out in the backwoods of Minnesota, if I recall.

Mr. NOLAN. I am. My nearest neighbor is a couple of miles away.

Mr. GARAMENDI. And in between are bear, deer, and fish.

Mr. NOLAN. We have bear. We have duck. We have grouse. We have good hunting and darn good fishing, too.

You mentioned the fact that I had served many years ago, quite frankly, back in the seventies. I like to tell people I was only 10 years old at the time.

When I first got back here, I said to a number of people: Perhaps you knew my father when he had served here back in the seventies. And there were always a couple of old-timers in the back that would laugh. And everyone would say: Well, what is so funny about that? And they would say: Well, it wasn't his father; it was him.

But I have got to tell you, it was quite different. It was quite different than it is today. I had my staff do a little survey. We found that in the terms I served before, there was an average of about 8,000 subcommittee, full committee, and conference committee meetings here in the Congress. What that meant was that we got together 5 days a week in our committees. And all the diverse elements that make up America were all represented in those meetings, and that is how we found common ground; that is how we came together; that is how we fixed things; that is how we got things done.

And people have to be reminded, I think, that process is important to good government. Because now we are faced with this gridlock; we are faced with this terrible partisanship, the seeming inability to be productive and to get things done. I think experts that study governance here in America are saying now that this immediate last Congress was the most unproductive in the history of the country.

Well, guess what. When we had 8,000 committee meetings in the past, yes, maybe around 1,000 of them were just formal hearings or, you know, you have got to give Jack Nicklaus a gold medal and do a reauthorization of Peanut Butter and Jelly Week. Well, guess what. This last session of Congress, we had about 1,000 of those meetings, and most of them were quite informal.

As you recall, Mr. GARAMENDI, when we started the hearings about a year ago in the Transportation Committee because we knew that the transportation legislation needed to be reauthorized, we had everybody come in before that committee; and, boy, we were laying the foundation for a good reauthorization of a transportation and infrastructure bill. You were there every day.

By the way, I want to commend you for the leadership that you have shown on that committee in so many areas, in so many ways.

But we had everybody, as you recall, from the head of the national Chamber of Commerce to the heads of all the labor unions, the truckers, retail. Everybody came before that committee.

I don't know if you recall. But I asked every one of them, I said: I have three questions. And I remember the committee groaning, saying: Gee, NOLAN, you have only got 5 minutes. How are you going to do that?

I said: Question number one, is there anyone here on this committee who disagrees with the notion that our infrastructure is badly in need of repair and is falling down and dilapidated?

Nobody disagreed.

Second question, is there anybody here—all that group that was testifying—that disagrees with the notion that our ability to grow an economy and create good jobs is dependent upon a good, strong infrastructure?

Nobody disagreed, as you would recall.

And then lastly, I said: Is there anybody on this committee who doubts that we need to find some new revenue to rebuild our infrastructure?

And nobody disagreed.

And I said: Make a note of it, Mr. Chairman, because we have got to write a bill here. And that is what we were there for.

You know as well as everybody else that the authorization for the Transportation Committee to write a bill was pulled away from the committee. Presumably, in the Speaker's office or someplace else, it was decided that we should do a temporary reauthorization for 8 months; and, as you recall, we borrowed money from people's private pension funds.

□ 1945

We are getting near that 8-month deadline again.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I think it is May 15.

Mr. NOLAN. May 15. So now working people's pension funds are short a little money potentially, and we still haven't fixed the transportation problem. So one of the things I want to do here tonight, and I know you do as well, is to call upon the Speaker to let the committee do its work. We have got a good committee. You know it as well as I do and everybody else. There is a lot of goodwill in this Chamber among Democrats, Republicans, conservatives, and liberals, and if we are allowed to sit down in that committee and advance our ideas and argue the merits of them, we will find that common ground. We will find a way to get this country back on track with rebuilding our infrastructure.

That is what democracy is all about. Someone said to me the other day here, and it almost broke my heart, when I was explaining this and they said: Well, isn't it more efficient here by not using the committees? I said: Yeah, of course, it is. The Nazis and the Communists would love it. Democracy is a lot of hard work. There is so much goodwill in this Chamber, and there are so many good men and women. We get along fine.

Mr. Speaker, let the process work. Let the committee do its job, and we will get a good transportation bill, and we will rebuild this middle class and rebuild our economy in a way that is fair to everyone.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, there is no doubt that if we were to pass—well, we

don't have a choice. If we don't pass a bill in the next 2 months, 2½ months, all public works, transportation programs, will come to a screeching halt. There will be no more Federal money, and it will simply stop. So we have got work to do. As you say, if the committee could have its way, we could put together a good bill. There has been a long history here of the transportation bill being a bipartisan bill. We can do that.

If we don't—let me just go back through this. I get stacks and stacks of paper, and this one caught my eye. It is entitled, "Infrastructure Investment Creates American Jobs." I said: Well, that is kind of a pretty good cover there. It has roads, bridges, ports, and so forth. It is the Duke Center on Globalization, Governance & Competitiveness. So it is the Duke University. Here they say:

Old and broken transportation infrastructure makes the United States less competitive than 15 of our major trading partners and makes manufacturers less efficient in getting goods to market.

Underinvestment costs the United States over 900,000 jobs, including more than 97,000 American manufacturing jobs.

Maximizing American-made materials when rebuilding infrastructure has the potential to create even more jobs. Relying on American-made inputs can also mitigate safety concerns related to large-scale outsourcing.

I am with you, Duke—Duke University. I am from the west coast, and I have problems with some of these east coast athletic teams, but, hey, I am with them on this one. Infrastructure creates American jobs.

This is something that I have used over and over again. This is from Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Analytics. He is the former economics adviser for Senator JOHN MCCAIN when the Senator ran for the United States Presidency. He put it this way:

For every dollar invested in infrastructure investment, \$1.57 is pumped back into the American economy with well paying, middle class American jobs.

This is just really critically important. The question for us, and the reason we are here on the floor and the reason we are talking about this issue of middle class economics and now transportation, is that we are up against another timeline here. We have got the transportation cliff, we have got a bridge that is collapsed, and the question is: Will this Congress provide a transportation bill that can bridge this collapsed bridge and rebuild it? I think we can. I know we must.

My fear—my fear—Mr. NOLAN, is that we have become really, really good at something we used to play when I was a kid, and it is called kick the can. We have become really good at kicking the can down the road rather than just coming to grips with the reality that we have to have a long-term transportation bill.

There are many reasons for it. These are long-term projects, and over the last I guess almost 7 years now we have

not had a long-term bill. The longest one has been a 2-year bill that passed 2 years ago, and that doesn't give the planners enough time to plan these long-term projects or the assurance that the money, the Federal money, will be there; \$478 billion, 6 years, fully paid for, doesn't increase the gasoline or diesel tax but requires American corporations that have run away from their obligation to this Nation by hiding their profits overseas to bring those profits back and tax them accordingly.

That is the President's plan. It is all there for us. Can we do it? I don't think we have any choice. I think we have to do it, Mr. NOLAN. I don't know how you feel about it from Minnesota, but I know in California that we are in the midst of a major drought, and this is going to be the fourth year of a major drought in California, and it has been at least 30 years since there have been any major water infrastructure investments in California. Our economy in California is paying dearly for it. About one-third of the rice fields in my district are fallow. If you go further south into the San Joaquin Valley it is probably about the same percentage. Cantaloupes, cotton, and other kinds of row crops, tomatoes, are not being planted.

We have to have in California investments in our water infrastructure. One of the things that my Republican colleague—and Mr. NOLAN, you spoke about bipartisanship—my Republican colleague from my area, Mr. LAMALFA, he and I are going to introduce tomorrow a piece of legislation to build a very large, offstream reservoir called Sites Reservoir. It is about 1.8, 1.9 million acre-feet of water. If that had been built a decade ago, the drought would still be very difficult. There would be a lot of trouble and a lot of lost opportunity. But at least we would have a very significant amount of water available stored in that reservoir to help us along. So we are going to do that. That is a major infrastructure program, and we will see if we can participate here at the Federal level with the participation that the State of California voters have already approved, a \$7.6 billion bond act in which there is money for storage, both aquifer, underground, as well as surface storage, probably including the Sites Reservoir.

So there are things we can do. And this is a piece of legislation, we will present it to the Congress and the Senate and hopefully it will move along. Mr. NOLAN, I am sure that you have projects up in your area that are important, and perhaps you would like to pick up here.

Mr. NOLAN. I sure do, Mr. GARAMENDI. I think the fact that our bridges are falling down could not be more evidenced than in Minnesota, where we had the catastrophic collapse of the I-35 bridge, which killed a number of people and did obviously irreparable damage to their lives and many others.

Mr. GARAMENDI. This was the bridge across the Mississippi in Minneapolis?

Mr. NOLAN. Yes. Very tragic. I have got several thousand bridges in my district alone, and several hundred of them have been certified as obsolete and in disrepair, in need of repair, and, of course, there are thousands and thousands of those bridges across the country. I held three transportation hearings back in Minnesota here recently, and the unanimity of agreement on what needs to be done is really quite unique. I mean, generally, if you get 50 people in a room in Minnesota you will have at least 40, 45 opinions.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, in California, you would have 150 opinions if you had 50 people.

Mr. NOLAN. Well, everybody agreed, as you pointed out, we need a long-term plan so that you can plan accordingly, and then do it responsibly in the most efficient and economical way. Everyone came up and said that we need it for our economic growth and our business, and they understand that, as you were pointing out earlier, good infrastructure is the foundation, it is the foundation for every single successful economy in this world. I have said to people on occasion: If you don't want to pay any taxes, you can move to Zaire. I think they have about 2 miles of roads and no taxes, but you had better bring a little army with you to protect you.

So the other thing, of course—it has become real apparent—is the congestion. You must see that. We are seeing it in Minnesota. People are spending endless hours sitting in their cars trying to get to and from work, time that they could have used to sleep in an extra hour, get home in time for dinner with their family.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Work with the kids on their homework.

Mr. NOLAN. Of course, you mentioned the collapse of the bridge. The other thing they want to see is some bipartisanship. I would like to remind our colleagues, as well as the folks back home, because you and I were there, and we were part of a couple of the few instances where, in the last session of Congress, the process was allowed to work. It was cumbersome, and it was contentious, but at the end of the day, we came together, and we passed a good, bipartisan farm bill. You and I were part of that.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You were on the committee.

Mr. NOLAN. As well as our colleagues here on both sides of the aisle, and then we were allowed on the water resources bill, and we were able to put together a good bill. Not everybody got everything they wanted, but everybody was a part of it. They had a chance to advance their ideas. We had open rules. If you want to have an amendment or a good idea, you got a chance to advance it and get a vote on it. People want to see more of that as well.

Then there is one thing that doesn't get mentioned very often, and I don't

mind bringing it up, and a number of my folks back home brought it up. And that is—you mentioned the cost of not doing anything. Well, that would be devastating for America. It would be just devastating for our economy. I pray to God that would never happen. But our hope is, of course, it will be done in a responsible way that solves the problems and fixes these things. But there is a little factor. I have about a 5-mile dirt road to my farm, and I went through two front ends on my new pickup truck until it became part of a local effort to pave the roads. My road got paved. That was 10 years ago. I am still driving the same pickup truck, and I haven't lost any front ends.

You know the old saying, you pay me now or you pay me later. Boy, I tell you, these potholes and these washboard roads and bridges falling down, there is a heavy price to be paid for not fixing, maintaining, and upkeeping our roads and our bridges.

Mr. GARAMENDI. There is no doubt about it—you can ruin your car real fast. That 5-mile road was a county road, I assume, it was not your personal road?

Mr. NOLAN. No, no. It was not my personal road. No, no, no. It was a combination county and township. But it helped to have been on the township planning committee.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Whatever it took, you got it done.

A couple of things that I think are also important as we go about this infrastructure, and that is: Who is going to provide the material? I want to give you an example of why it is important that we honor the Buy America laws that exist today. We have had Buy America requirements in laws for almost 50 years now, and those requirements simply say that if it is our taxpayer money or your taxpayer money, then it should be used to buy American-made products and materials.

Now, out in California, we have the San Francisco Bay Bridge. This is about a—what do we have here—\$3.9 billion project. Excuse me—it is not \$3.9 billion; it is about \$6 billion. It is \$3.9 billion over budget. This project replaces the old San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge connecting the two cities across the bay that collapsed during the 1989 earthquake. The bridge went out to bid, and the contractor said: I can use Chinese steel, and it will be 10 percent cheaper if we use Chinese rather than American-made steel. So the State waived the Buy America requirements. They didn't use them. They went out and bought Chinese steel.

Well, they got 3,000 jobs in China and overbudget and poor material. In fact, today it is reported in the California newspapers that one of the major bolts, which is a 25-foot bolt, and I don't know, it must be several inches across, that holds down the main pier to the bridge is cracking. So we have a problem here.

□ 2000

Now, New York is undertaking a bridge across the Hudson River. It is called the Tappan Zee Bridge, and it is made with American steel. American steel is being used. The total cost is \$3.9 billion—notice, that is the cost of the overrun in California. There are 7,728 American jobs, and it is 100 percent made in America.

When we go about this infrastructure, I want to make very, very sure that we maintain the Buy America requirements. We can do it.

I am going to put up one more placard here. This is one of my favorites. This is a brand-new 100 percent American-made electric locomotive for the Washington, D.C., to Boston Northeast corridor. About 70 to 80 of these will be made.

In the American Recovery Act—you remember the stimulus bill—somebody wrote in \$700 million for Amtrak to buy new locomotives, and they said: 100 percent American-made.

General Electric looked at it, other companies looked at it, and a German company looked at this \$700 million or so and 70 to 80 locomotives, 100 percent American-made, and they go: We can do that.

So Siemens, a major international German company, had a manufacturing plant in Sacramento, and they set about to make 100 percent American-made locomotives. They built double the size of their factory, hired several hundred new workers, and they went out across the United States to find all the parts.

They are now building 100 percent American-made locomotives, a major infrastructure project, great for American jobs, great for the future. This is one of the first ones that came off the lot.

Now, my final point and then I want to turn this back to my colleague from Minnesota. Today, on the east coast, Amtrak is going out to bid for 28 new high-speed train sets to travel between Washington, D.C., and Boston at maybe half again as fast as the current trains, so you can zip between the two cities—Washington, D.C., and New York—in, I don't know, 2 hours or less. They want—Amtrak—wants a waiver from the Buy America provisions, and I am saying: No way, period.

This is American taxpayer money that is going to be used. You are going to buy America, we are going to make those train sets in America, and we can do it. Yes, we can—sí se puede.

We can do it. We can build these things in America and create good middle class jobs in America, just like Siemens is doing in Sacramento when they are making 100 percent American-made locomotives in Sacramento.

This is an opportunity for us as we build our infrastructure, as we put together the surface transportation plan, as we take the Water Resources Reform and Development Act. Keep in mind and always keep in place the Buy America provisions, so that your tax

money is used on American-made equipment and employing Americans making those things.

I am sure this is important up in your area, as well as it is in Sacramento, California, on the edge of my district, Mr. NOLAN. I know it is important to me, and I think it is important to Americans, that we use our tax money to buy American-made products that are employing Americans.

Mr. NOLAN. Well, indeed, it is. I represent Minnesota's Iron Range, the largest iron mines anywhere in the United States. We are dependent upon a good, strong market for U.S. steel and for Minnesota-made taconite and processed iron ore.

I was so delighted to join you and others recently in petitioning the U.S. Department of Commerce and the International Trade Commission to curtail the importation of cheap Korean steel.

The market for steel in America is very, very good. The problem is that American steel is only providing about 70 to 75 percent of it. Close to over 30 percent of it is being foreign steel that is brought in. Foreign steel that, by the way, is subsidized by the foreign governments.

Our steelworkers, iron mineworkers, can compete with anybody in the world, anybody in America, quite frankly, we can compete with anybody, but it has got to be fair trade. If they have government-subsidized, below market cheap steel coming in here, that is unfair trade.

Guess what, there is about a dozen steel mills left here in America, and there is about 50,000 workers here. If we don't find a way to curtail the importation of this cheap, subsidized steel, we are going to put all 12 of those steel companies out of business, we are going to put 50,000 steelworkers out of business and countless thousands of mining processors and workers in this country.

If we are talking about the middle class, we better start insisting on fair trade in this country, insisting—as you have so eloquently pointed out here—the significance and the importance of making it in America with U.S. steel when we are talking roads, bridges, railroads, pipelines, and all the rest.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, here it is, the San Francisco Bay Bridge built with Chinese steel. They built a brand-new, one of the most advanced steel mills, making one of the most advanced types of steel in China—3,000 Chinese jobs, zero American.

Then the Tappan Zee Bridge in New York, American steel—probably some of that iron ore from your district goes into making that steel.

Mr. NOLAN. Oh, it did, no doubt.

Mr. GARAMENDI. No doubt about it.

Mr. NOLAN. And do you know what, John, I found in international trade, when it comes to quality, American steel is considered to be the best quality.

Now, what is the importance of that? Well, it might be the difference between a bridge falling down or standing; it might mean the difference between a pipeline breaking and polluting a wetland versus not doing that.

There is an economic reason here, there is a reason for the middle class, there is a reason for our economy, there is a reason for safety, there is a reason for health, there is a reason for environment, there are so many good reasons to make it in America, JOHN.

Mr. GARAMENDI. You were just singing my song there. This Bay Bridge, why was it \$3.9 billion over? Because the steel was unsatisfactory. It was low quality, it had cracks in it, it didn't meet the requirements, they had to go back and redo the welds—many, many issues. You are absolutely correct about quality, as well as about the jobs in America.

We are going to make it in America. We have an opportunity here.

Can I take up one more issue?

Mr. NOLAN. Well, I am going to depart, but I really want to thank you for this session here and bringing it to the attention of our colleagues and people all across this country that care about America, care about good-paying middle class jobs, and want to see us do what we have got to do here to come together, fix this thing, and continue the great progress that America has enjoyed.

A big part of being an American is paying it forward, and now, it is time for us to step up and do what we have to do for the next generation.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. NOLAN, I thank you so very much. The folks in the northern Minnesota area are blessed to have you return after a 32-year hiatus. You came back with a fire in your belly, and you are ready to go.

Mr. NOLAN. Well, I am honored and thrilled and glad to be here.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you so very much for joining us this evening.

I want to bring up just one more issue, and then we will call it a night. America is blessed with a lot of energy. We have seen a resurgence of American energy here in the United States. We have seen us go from an importing Nation—we can be an exporting Nation.

One of the things that the American gas industry wants to do is to export a strategic national asset, that is our natural gas. It has allowed us to have one of the lower energy prices in the world.

That has allowed for a resurgence of manufacturing in the United States. There are other factors. Clearly, the ability to have low-priced natural gas is one of the ingredients in the resurgence of American manufacturing.

Now, the gas industry wants to import a lot of gas so they can get two or three times more for the gas overseas. I want to be really careful here, I don't want to drive up the price of natural gas, but if we are going to export this strategic national asset, then we ought to consider two other strategic issues for the United States.

One of them is the merchant marines. These are the American sailors and American ships. Our military is absolutely dependent on the merchant marines. We ship a lot of things through the air on the big C-5As and the C-17s, but it is a small percentage of what we need if we go to Iraq or any other part of the world with our military. The merchant marines have historically, from the very earliest days of this Nation, been one of the key strategic assets in the United States.

A third strategic asset is the U.S. Navy and the shipyards that build the naval ships. Those shipyards are absolutely critical. If we didn't have them, would we go to China to have them build our aircraft carriers and our submarines? I don't think so. The shipyards are a strategic asset, absolutely essential for American defense.

You have got these three things: the natural gas, a strategic asset; the merchant marines; and the shipbuilding.

Here is a key to American jobs, and that is, if we are ever to export natural gas, it will be done in liquefied natural gas. You take the natural gas, you compress it into a liquid, and you put it on an LNG—liquefied natural gas—ship. This is an example of one liquefied natural gas ship.

Sometime this year, a company—Cheniery—located in Texas will begin exporting LNG from a facility in Texas. They will need about 100 ships to export the full capacity of that LNG export facility. My sense of this is let us use that export of a strategic national asset to build and to grow the other two strategics.

We should require that any LNG shipped from the United States be shipped on American-made tankers with American crews, thereby lifting up the ability of our Nation to grow its economy and to maintain its strategic defense industries—shipbuilding and the merchant marines—at the same time we ship and export a strategic asset.

What does it mean? It means that the shipyards in America in the next two decades would be busy. American workers would be in those shipyards, they would be making the ships, so it would be the shipbuilders.

You can imagine what could happen in the ports around the United States—in Baltimore, in the south coast, along the gulf coast, and in California, San Diego, up in Washington, and even San Francisco—an opportunity to build our economy with, once again, infrastructure, a different kind of infrastructure, this is moving infrastructure, the great ships that will be all across the oceans of this Nation and in the harbors around the United States, American ships, American-built ships, American sailors, exporting American liquefied natural gas.

Si se puede—yes, we can. We can make it in America. We can rebuild the American economy. We can focus on middle class economics with the infrastructure systems that we must build,

the foundation for future economic growth, and the foundation for American jobs today.

Make it in America, build America, build our ports, our water systems, our highways, our bridges, our airports, our sanitation systems. Let us have the American Society of Civil Engineers come back with an A-plus rating when they look at our airports, an A-plus rating when they look at our rail lines, our transit lines, when they look at our transit systems, when they look at our waste disposal systems. We don't want to be a backwater.

This is America. We are the people that can build for the future. All it takes is the Senate and the House to pass a 6-year surface transportation bill and infrastructure bills that are fully funded, that provide the foundation for middle class jobs, middle class economics, putting Americans back to work, and building this Nation's future.

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

□ 2015

REMEMBERING THE ALAMO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GROTHMAN). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was in the cold, dark, damp, moldy walls of a beat-up old Spanish mission that was already 100 years old at the time. He was a 27-year-old lawyer from South Carolina and also from Alabama. He was the commander of 187 volunteers from 13 countries and most of the States in then the United States. His men were surrounded by several thousand of the enemy. It was the Alamo. It had been turned into a makeshift fort, and the commander was William Barret Travis.

Mr. Speaker, he wrote the following letter 179 years ago this very night, February 24, 1836. It is entitled Commander of the Alamo, February 24, 1836:

To all the people of Texas and all Americans in the world, fellow citizens and compatriots:

I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual bombardment and cannon fire for over 24 hours, but I have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded surrender at its discretion; otherwise, the fort will be put to the sword. I have answered that demand with a cannon shot, and the flag still waves proudly over the north wall. I shall never surrender or retreat.

I call upon you in the name of liberty and patriotism and everything dear to our character to come to my aid with all dispatch. The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily and will no doubt increase to 3 or 4,000 in 4 or 5 days.

If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself for as long as possible and die like a soldier that never forgets his honor and that of his country. Victory or death.

Signed, William Barret Travis, Commander of the Alamo.

Besides Travis, there were other famous people: Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, Jim Bonham, and many others. Mr. Speaker, it is interesting that all of these people were volunteers. They came from most States, 13 foreign countries. They were black, they were brown, and they were white.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the names of the 187 volunteers who were at the Alamo and died on March 6, 1836.

?, John, Unknown, A Black Freedman, Unknown; Abamillo, Juan, Unknown, Garrison Member, Texas; Allen, James L., 21, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Andross, Miles DeForest, 27, Garrison Member, Vermont; Autry, Micajah, 43, Garrison Member, North Carolina; Badillo, Juan Antonio, Unknown, Garrison Member, Texas; Bailey, Peter James, 24, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Baker, Isaac G., 32, Garrison Member, Arkansas; Baker, William, Unknown, Garrison Member, Missouri; Ballentine, John J., Unknown, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Ballentine, Richard W., 22, Garrison Member, Scotland; Baugh, John J., 33, Captain, Virginia; Bayliss, Joseph, 28, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Blair, John, 33, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Blair, Samuel, 29, Captain, Tennessee; Blazeby, William, 41, Captain, England; Bonham, James, 29, Second Lieutenant, South Carolina; Bourne, Daniel, 26, Garrison Member, England; Bowie, James, 40, Colonel, Kentucky; Bowman, Jesse, 51, Garrison Member, Tennessee.

Brown, George, 35, Garrison Member, England; Brown, James Murry, 36, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Brown, Robert, 18, Garrison Member, Unknown; Buchanan, James, 23, Garrison Member, Unknown; Burns, Samuel E., 26, Garrison Member, Ireland; Butler, George D., 23, Garrison Member, Missouri; Cain, John, 34, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Campbell, Robert, 26, Lieutenant, Tennessee; Carey, William R., 30, Captain, Virginia; Clark, Charles Henry, Unknown, Garrison Member, Missouri; Clark, M. B., Unknown, Garrison Member, Mississippi; Cloud, Daniel William, 22, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Cochran, Robert E., 26, Garrison Member, New Hampshire; Cottle, George Washington, 25, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Courtman, Henry, 28, Garrison Member, Germany; Crawford, Lemuel, 22, Garrison Member, South Carolina; Crockett, David (Davy), 50, Colonel, Tennessee; Crossman, Robert, 26, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Cummings, David P., 27, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Cunningham, Robert W., 32, Private, New York.

Darst, Jacob C., 43, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Davis, John, 25, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Day, Freeman, 30, Garrison Member, Unknown; Day, Jerry C., 18, Garrison Member, Missouri; Daymon, Squire, 28, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Dearduff, William, Unknown, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Dennison, Stephen, 24, Garrison Member, England or Ireland; Despalier, Charles, 24, Garrison Member, Louisiana; Dewall, Lewis, 24, Garrison Member, New York; Dickinson, Almaron, 36 Captain, Pennsylvania; Dillar, John Henry, 31, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Dimpkins, James R., Unknown, Sergeant, England; Duvalt, Andrew, 32, Garrison Member, Ireland; Espalier, Carlos, 17, Garrison Member, Texas; Esparza, Gregorio, 34, Garrison Member, Texas; Evans, Robert, 36, Garrison Member, Ireland; Evans, Samuel B., 24, Garrison Member, New York; Ewing, James L., 24, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Fauntleroy, William H., 22, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Fishbaugh, William, Unknown, Garrison Member, Unknown.

Flanders, John, 36, Garrison Member, Massachusetts; Floyd, Dolphine Ward, 32, Garrison Member, North Carolina; Forsyth, John Hubbard, 38, Captain, New York; Fuentes, Antonio, 23, Garrison Member, Texas; Fuqua, Galba, 16, Garrison Member, Alabama; Garnett, William, 24, Garrison Member, Virginia; Garrard, James W., 23, Garrison Member, Louisiana; Garrett, James Girard, 30, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Garvin, John E., 27, Garrison Member, Unknown; Gaston, John E., 17, Garrison Member, Kentucky; George, James, 34, Garrison Member, Unknown; Goodrich, John C., 27, Garrison Member, Virginia; Grimes, Albert Calvin, 19, Orderly Sergeant, Georgia; Guerrero, José Maria, Unknown, Garrison Member, Texas; Gwynne, James C., 32, Garrison Member, England; Hannum, James, 21, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Harris, John, 23, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Harrison, Andrew Jackson, 27, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Harrison, William B., 25, Commanding Officer, Ohio; Haskell, Charles M., 23, Garrison Member, Tennessee.

Hawkins, Joseph M., 37, Garrison Member, Ireland; Hays, John M., 22, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Herndon, Patrick Henry, 32, Garrison Member, Virginia; Hersee, William Daniel, 31, Sergeant, England; Holland, Tapley, 26, Garrison Member, Ohio; Holloway, Samuel, 28, Garrison Member, Philadelphia; Howell, William D., 39, Garrison Member, Massachusetts; Jackson, Thomas, Unknown, Garrison Member, Ireland; Jackson, William Daniel, 29, Lieutenant, Ireland; Jameson, Green B., 27, Lieutenant, Kentucky or Tennessee; Jennings, Gordon C., 56, Corporal, Connecticut; Jiménez, Damacio, Unknown, Garrison Member, Unknown; Johnson, Lewis, 23, Private, Virginia; Johnson, William, Unknown, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Jones, John, 26, Lieutenant, New York; Kellogg, John Benjamin, 19, Lieutenant, Kentucky; Kenny, James, 22, Garrison Member, Virginia; Kent, Andrew, Unknown, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Kerr, Joseph, 22, Garrison Member, Louisiana; Kimbell, George C., 33, Lieutenant, Pennsylvania.

King, William Philip, 16, Garrison Member, Mississippi; Lewis, William Irvine, 30, Garrison Member, Virginia; Lightfoot, William John, 31, Third Corporal, Kentucky; Lindley, Jonathan, 22, Garrison Member, Illinois; Linn, William, Unknown, Garrison Member, Massachusetts; Losoya, José Toribio, 27, Private, Texas; Main, George Washington, 29, Second Lieutenant, Virginia; Malone, William T., 18, Garrison Member, Virginia or Alabama; Marshall, William, 28, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Martin, Albert, 28, Garrison Member, Rhode Island; McCafferty, Edward, Unknown, Lieutenant, Unknown; McCoy, Jesse, 32, Garrison Member, Tennessee; McDowell, William, 42, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; McGee, James, Unknown, Garrison Member, Ireland; McGregor, John, Unknown, Second Sergeant, Scotland; McKinney, Robert, 27, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Melton, Eliel, 38, Lieutenant, Georgia; Miller, Thomas Redd, 31, Garrison Member, Virginia; Mills, William, 20, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Millsaps, Isaac, 41, Private, Tennessee.

Mitchason, Edward F., 30, Private, Virginia; Mitchell, Edwin T., 30, Private, Unknown; Mitchell, Napoleon B., 32, Private, Tennessee; Moore, Robert B., 30, Garrison Member, Virginia; Moore, Willis A., 28, Garrison Member, North Carolina; Musselman, Robert, 31, Sergeant, Ohio; Nava, Andrés, 26, Sergeant, Texas; Negan, George, 28, Garrison Member, South Carolina; Nelson, Andrew M., 27, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Nelson, Edward, 20, Garrison Member, South Carolina; Nelson, George, 31, Garrison Member, South Carolina; Northcross, James, 32, Garrison Member, Virginia; Nowlan, James, 27,

Garrison Member, England or Ireland; Pagan, George, 26, Garrison Member, Unknown; Parker, Christopher Adams, 22, Garrison Member, Unknown; Parks, William, 31, Garrison Member, North Carolina; Perry, Richardson, 19, Garrison Member, Texas or Mississippi; Pollard, Amos, 32, Garrison Member, Massachusetts; Reynolds, John Purdy, 29, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Roberts, Thomas H., Unknown, Garrison Member, Unknown.

Robertson, James Waters, 24, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Robinson, Isaac, 28, Fourth Sergeant, Scotland; Rose, James M., 31, Garrison Member, Ohio; Rusk, Jackson J., Unknown, Garrison Member, Ireland; Rutherford, Joseph, 38, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Ryan, Isaac, 31, Garrison Member, Louisiana; Scurlock, Mial, 26, Garrison Member, North Carolina; Sewell, Marcus L., 31, Garrison Member, England; Shied, Manson, 25, Garrison Member, Georgia; Simmons, Cleveland Kinloch, 20, Lieutenant, South Carolina; Smith, Andrew H., 21, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Smith, Charles S., 30, Garrison Member, Maryland; Smith, Joshua G., 28, Sergeant, North Carolina; Smith, William, 25, Garrison Member, Unknown; Starr, Richard, 25, Garrison Member, England; Stewart, James E., 28, Garrison Member, England; Stockton, Richard Lucius, 19, Garrison Member, New Jersey; Summerlin, A. Spain, 19, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Summers, William E., 24, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Sutherland, William DePriest, 17, Garrison Member, Unknown.

Taylor, Edward, 24, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Taylor, George, 20, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Taylor, James, 22, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Taylor, William, 37, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Thomas, B. Archer M., 18, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Thomas, Henry, 25, Garrison Member, Germany; Thompson, Jesse G., 38, Garrison Member, Arkansas; Thomson, John W., 29, Garrison Member, Virginia; Thurston, John M., 23, Second Lieutenant, Pennsylvania; Trammel, Burke, 26, Garrison Member, Ireland; Travis, William Barret, 26, Lieutenant Colonel, South Carolina; Tumlinson, George W., 22, Garrison Member, Missouri; Tylee, James, 41, Garrison Member, New York; Walker, Asa, 23, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Walker, Jacob, 36, Garrison Member, Tennessee; Ward, William B., Unknown, Sergeant, Ireland; Warnell, Henry, 24, Garrison Member, Unknown; Washington, Joseph G., 28, Garrison Member, Kentucky; Waters, Thomas, 24, Garrison Member, England; Wells, William, 47, Garrison Member, Georgia; White, Isaac, Unknown, Sergeant, Alabama or Kentucky.

White, Robert, 30, Captain, Unknown; Williamson, Hiram James, 26, Sergeant-Major, Pennsylvania; Wills, William, Unknown, Garrison Member, Unknown; Wilson, David L., 29, Garrison Member, Scotland; Wilson, John, 32, Garrison Member, Pennsylvania; Wolf, Anthony, 54, Garrison Member, Spain; Wright, Claiborne, 26, Garrison Member, North Carolina; Zanco, Charles, 28, Garrison Member, Unknown.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this hardy band of frontiersmen and patriots, shopkeepers, lawyers were a frightful sight to see. They did not wear uniforms. They wore what they worked in. They entered the Alamo, and they stood there for 13 days, fought here at this place, and all died for Texas freedom.

They fought against a dictatorship, a dictator by the name of Santa Anna. He had abolished the Constitution of Mexico. Texas was a part of Mexico at the time. He had abolished the Constitution and set up a dictatorship.

That is what started the Texas war of independence against Mexico.

You notice that the flag that is flying over the Alamo is the Mexican flag. The Mexican eagle has been removed, and it has the date 1824 on it. That is the date that the Republic of Mexico established a Constitution. The defenders of the Alamo were hoping to reestablish a democracy in Mexico, which Texas was a part of.

After the Alamo fell, after 13 days and all 187 of the Texans were killed, other Texans went ahead and rallied for Texas independence from Mexico. As I said, the defenders of the Alamo were from all races. Nine, maybe 11 were Tejanos. Tejano is a uniquely Texas name. Those are individuals of Mexican or Spanish descent that were born in Texas, thus the name Tejano.

The Alamo was important for a lot of reasons, but, one, it stopped Santa Anna's invasion of Texas. Texas was one of several states in Mexico that had rebelled against Santa Anna's dictatorship.

On this other chart here, there are numerous states in Mexico that were established, but several of those, including Texas, Coahuila y Tejas, Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Yucatan, all of them rebelled about the same time against Mexico, in 1835, 1836, because Santa Anna established a dictatorship and abolished the democracy.

None of these other states that rebelled were successful in creating independence except Texas. Santa Anna used his army and went through his own country, destroying and defeating any resistance to his dictatorship, and he had taken all of these states back, so to speak, when he invaded what is now the State of Texas. So he had well-seasoned troops when he came into the State of Texas in 1836.

It all started, really, in the year of 1835. In October of 1835, the Mexican Army had come upon a small town in Gonzales, Texas, and had demanded that the townspeople turn over to the Mexican Army a small cannon that they had to defend themselves from Indians in the area. The locals, the Texans, refused to turn over the cannon.

They, in fact, made a flag. They called it the Come and Take It flag, that had a white background and then painted in a cannon that said, "Come and Take It." That is the famous Come and Take It flag that was used, the first flag that was used in the Texas war of independence.

After a skirmish where several shots were fired by both sides—I don't think anybody was hurt very bad—the Mexican Army left, but most importantly they left without taking the arms, the cannon from the Texas people who lived in Gonzales. That was the spark that started the Texas war of independence and revolution.

There were several other skirmishes, and by February of 1836, Travis and his band of volunteers had found themselves in the Alamo to thwart the invasion of the larger army of Santa Anna

that was coming from the south. Their defense of the Alamo for 13 days gave the rest of Texas time to build another army to eventually fight Santa Anna. That army was, of course, led by General Sam Houston at the time.

So they were in the Alamo for many reasons, but the primary reason was to fight for liberty for Texas and Texas independence. When Travis realized that he wasn't getting any aid except for a small band of individuals from Gonzales, Texas, that came and volunteered when Travis sent out that first letter, he penned this letter on March 3, 1836. Travis addressed his last letter to the Council at Washington-on-the-Brazos that was not far from the Alamo or San Antonio, Bexar—what it was called at that time—in hopes that they would understand his plight.

His battered walls, according to T. R. Fehrenbach, the noted Texas historian, were still show defenses, still flew the flag. His men were on duty and in combat that day and every day and night. They were exhausted. Travis expected no rescue, and he wrote, according to Fehrenbach, apparently to stir his countrymen into action that the country might be saved. He was speaking of Texas.

Here is what he said in that last letter:

I shall have to fight the enemy on its own terms. I will do the best I can. The victory will cost the enemy so dear that it will be worse for him than defeat. I hope your honorable body will hasten reinforcements. Our supply of ammunition is limited. God and Texas. Victory or death.

William Barret Travis.

Then on March 6, 1836, a few days later, they were all killed in the Alamo, even though they inflicted tremendous losses against the invasion by Santa Anna. But Travis was right, victory would cost the enemy more than defeat. It did give Sam Houston and other Texas volunteers enough time to assemble another army. Not a large army, it was only 600 individuals.

Santa Anna, still with a larger force, met Sam Houston and his 600 volunteers, which once again included men from several countries, included men from several States, and had numerous Tejanos involved fighting from the side of the Republic of Texas, including Juan Seguin, Captain Seguin and his volunteers, his cavalry that was there.

It is interesting to note that before the battle took place on April 21, 1836, on the plains of San Jacinto—you have never heard of that, Mr. Speaker, but it is near what is now Houston, Texas, down on the gulf coast, in the marsh area—Juan Seguin made sure that he had all of his Tejanos, the cavalry, put playing cards in the hatbands of their hats so that they wouldn't be mistaken for the enemy. In those days, apparently, the playing cards that were used to gamble were much larger than the small ones we have. So they placed these playing cards in their hatbands so they could be recognized as fighting on the side of the Texas volunteers be-

cause, once again, they didn't wear uniforms.

The battle that took place that Travis was able to delay the army of Santa Anna in reaching this battle was an interesting military feat. Most battles take place, have taken place throughout history, in the early hours of the day. At sunrise, two armies get together and fight it out. They have done that for thousands of years. Even still today in World War II, Vietnam, battles were fought at dawn.

□ 2030

This battle—the Battle of San Jacinto—did not take place at dawn; it took place in the middle of the afternoon on April 21 because Santa Anna and his army were taking a siesta in the middle of the day. They didn't expect the battle until the next morning.

Sam Houston and his other commanders didn't want to wait until the next day—the troops were getting restless, as they say—so they decided to have that battle in the afternoon. They lined up in a single column across the high ground and marched in broad daylight.

Santa Anna had not put out pickets, so he had no one to warn him that the Texans were charging. They came down the hill, and the battle began.

In 18 minutes, Mr. Speaker, it was all over. Santa Anna had been completely defeated. More of the enemy were killed than were in the Texas Army. The rest were captured. Only a handful—13 Texans—were killed, and the battle lasted 18 minutes. Santa Anna was captured. He was pretending to change clothes, and he put on the uniform of a Mexican private. He was captured and held.

Travis enters the Alamo on February 23, 1836, and writes this famous letter. He and the defenders were killed on March 6. In between that, on March 2, 1836, Texas had declared independence. Then, just a few weeks later, on April 21, about 200 miles or so from the Alamo, the Battle of San Jacinto took place. Sam Houston won that battle, and Texas became a free and independent country.

We have this map here, Mr. Speaker. You may not have seen something like this. This is what Texas claimed when Texas became an independent country—what is now modern-day Texas—and you see that here on this map; but it also had claimed parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, and parts of Wyoming. Texas claimed all of this area when Texas became the Republic of Texas.

Sam Houston was the first President of the Republic of Texas. Texas was an independent country for 9 years, and then it decided to request to join the United States. Even how Texas joined the United States was an interesting phenomena.

Not all of the States wanted Texas to become a part of the United States. Finally, after several tries and failures to become a State in the United States,

on a joint resolution—not a treaty—Texas became a State in the United States by one vote when, apparently, a Louisiana Senator changed his mind and voted to annex Texas and make it the next State in the United States.

That took place in 1845. Ever since then, Texas gave up its sovereignty as a republic and became a State. Some say that we still act like we are a foreign country, a sovereign country.

Under Texas law that allowed it to become a part of the U.S., the Texas flag always is supposed to fly level with the American flag, since we were a republic. Texas can divide into five states. I don't ever see that happening, but Texans can make that decision and split the State up to make it five different states.

We have a unique history, as all of America has a unique history, and it goes back to the fact that Texans did not want to live under a dictatorship no matter who it was.

That is why people of all races were at the Alamo. All races fought for Texas independence, for freedom, and for liberty—very similar to the actions that took place with the Thirteen Colonies in how they were being oppressed by Great Britain.

Nobody ever thought they could whip Great Britain—the most powerful empire that had ever existed at the time—and very few people thought that Texas could defeat Mexico. After all, Santa Anna had defeated all of these other parts of Mexico that were in rebellion. He had not lost any battles when he came and invaded Texas.

People were surprised that Texas could defeat them, but it did because some things are worth fighting for and giving their lives for. That is why those 187 individuals from all walks of life, from different parts of the world—Brown, Black, and White—stood together as volunteers to defend the Alamo and help freedom ring in a part of the world that we call Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I think you are probably old enough to have heard of Marty Robbins. Maybe you haven't. Marty Robbins, years ago, the singer, wrote a ballad in honor of the people who stayed and defied tyranny and gave their lives fighting for freedom, for Texas.

It goes like this:

In the southern part of Texas in the town of San Antone,
There's a fortress all in ruin, and the weeds have overgrown.
You may look in vain for crosses, and you'll never see a one, but sometime between the setting and the rising of the Sun,
You can hear a ghostly bugle as men go marching by;
You can hear them as they answer to that roll call in the sky:
Colonel Travis, Davy Crockett, and 180 more;
Captain Dickinson, Jim Bowie stand present and accounted for.
Back in 1836, Sam Houston said to Travis,
"Get some volunteers, and go and fortify the Alamo."
Well, the men came from Texas and from old Tennessee and a lot of other places.
They joined up with Travis just to fight for the right to be free.

Indian scouts with squirrel guns and men with muzzle loaders.

Stood together, heel and toe, to defend the Alamo.

"You may never see your loved ones," Travis told them that day.

"Those who want to can leave now. Those who fight to the death, let 'em stay."

So, in the sand, he drew a line with his army sabre;

Out of 185, not a soldier crossed the line.

With his banners a-dancin' in the dawn's golden light,

Santa Anna came prancin' on a horse that was black as the night.

He sent an officer to tell Travis to surrender. Travis answered with a shell and a rousin' yell.

Santa Anna said, "I will show them no quarter. Everyone will be put to our sword."

185 holding back 5,000.

5 days, 6 days, 8 days, 10 days, Travis kept holding again and again.

Then Travis sent for replacements for his wounded and lame,

But the troops that were comin' never came, never came.

So twice Santa Anna charged and then blew recall,

But on that fatal third time, Santa Anna breached the wall, and he killed them one and all.

Now the bugles are silent, and there is rust on each sword,

And the small band of soldiers lies asleep in the arms of the Lord.

In the southern part of Texas, near the town of San Antone,

Like a statue on his pinto rides a cowboy all alone.

He sees the cattle grazin' where a century before,

Santa Anna's guns were blazin' and the cannons used to roar.

His eyes turn a little misty, and his heart begins to glow,

And he takes his hat off slowly to those men of the Alamo,

To the 13 days of glory at the siege of the Alamo.

And that is just the way it is.

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

AUTUMN GADOUA

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

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a very special seventh-grader from Hamburg, Iowa, in Fremont County, located in the Third Congressional District, which I represent.

Autumn Gadoua is the statewide winner in the Iowa League of Cities' Fifth Annual "If I Were Mayor" contest. This annual essay contest allows students to form and express ideas regarding citizenship and leadership. Autumn and the other district winners are being recognized at a ceremony at the Iowa State Capitol building in Des Moines.

In her essay, Autumn wrote that, if she were mayor of her hometown, she would pursue policies that would preserve the town's history and the historical brick buildings for current and new businesses. She notes that this policy would connect the past to the

present and would promote growth for the future.

Mayor Gadoua would also work for opportunities to help businesses thrive, bring new businesses and families to the town, promote green solutions, recycling, and support police officers and firefighters to keep them and the citizens of the community safe.

Autumn concluded her essay by saying:

I would visit the school in my community to teach children the responsibilities of a mayor and give examples of good citizenship. To help children grow and learn, I would establish an afterschool youth club. Being mayor is a big responsibility but one that is rewarding and important to me.

I applaud and congratulate Autumn for her award-winning essay and for proving that the next generation of leaders in Iowa and this Nation is already preparing for its time of service.

I am proud to represent Autumn and her family and her teachers and fellow students in the United States Congress. I know that my colleagues join me in congratulating Autumn Gadoua and in wishing her continued success in the future.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mr. HINOJOSA (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today to March 6.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. YOUNG of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 25, 2015, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

515. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report to Congress on Fiscal Year 2016 Staff Years of Technical Effort and Estimated Funding for Department of Defense Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, pursuant to Public Law 113-235, Div. C section 8024(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

516. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report on the Transition of the Stewardship of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Functions through January 31, 2015, pursuant to Public Law 113-235; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

517. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Direct final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; VOM Definition [EPA-R05-OAR-2014-

0504; FRL-9921-44-Region 5] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

518. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Attainment Redesignation for Missouri Portion of the St. Louis MO-IL Area; 1997 8-Hour Ozone Standard and Associated Maintenance Plan [EPA-R07-OAR-2014-0900; FRL-9923-14-Region 7] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

519. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Direct final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Emissions Inventories for the Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston-Galveston-Brazoria Ozone Non-attainment Areas [EPA-R06-OAR-2014-0554; FRL-9923-19-Region 6] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

520. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Direct final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Texas; Revision to Control of Air Pollution from Volatile Organic Compounds; Alternative Leak Detection and Repair Work Practice [EPA-R06-OAR-2010-0611; FRL-9923-24-Region 6] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

521. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — *Bacillus subtilis* strain IAB/BS03; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0574; FRL-9920-62] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

522. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dimethenamid; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2013-0670; FRL-9922-08] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

523. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fomesafen; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0589; FRL-9922-82] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

524. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Direct final rule — New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Delegation of Authority to Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board [EPA-R06-OAR-2007-1205; FRL-9923-05-Region 6] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

525. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements: Revisions to Lead (Pb) Reporting Threshold and Clarifications to Technical Reporting Details [EPA-HQ-OAR-2004-0489; FRL-9922-27-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AR29) received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

526. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Pro-

tection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Temporary Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0457; FRL-9922-53] received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

527. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Foreign Trade Regulations (FTR): Clarification on Uses of Electronic Export Information [Docket No.: 140626542-4999-02] (RIN: 0607-AA52) received February 18, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

528. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report 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, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

529. 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), section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c), and pursuant to Executive Order 13313 of July 31, 2003, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12957 of March 15, 1995; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

530. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to Libya, that was declared in Executive Order 13566 of February 25, 2011, is to continue in effect beyond February 25, 2015, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 114-11); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

531. A letter from the Assistant Director, Senior Executive Management Office, Department of Defense, transmitting two reports pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

532. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Inseason Adjustment to the 2015 Gulf of Alaska Pollock and Pacific Cod Total Allowable Catch Amounts [Docket No.: 130925836-4174-02] (RIN: 0648-XD688) received February 20, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

533. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Southeast Region, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Framework Action To Modify the Commercial Annual Catch Limit/Annual Catch Target Regulations for Three Individual Fishing Quota Species Complexes [Docket No.: 140828724-4992-02] (RIN: 0648-BE23) received February 20, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

534. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer [Docket No.: 121009528-2729-02] (RIN: 0648-XD656) received February 20, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

535. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Highly Migratory Species, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Transshipment, Port Inspection, and Vessel Identification [Docket No.: 140324263-4990-02] (RIN: 0648-BE12) received February 20, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

536. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Department's notice — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; 2015 Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Specifications and 2015 Commercial Summer Flounder Quota Adjustments [Docket No.: 140117052-4402-02] (RIN: 0648-XD651) received February 20, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

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. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 212. 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, with amendments (Rept. 114-26). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. UPTON: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 734. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to consolidate the reporting obligations of the Federal Communications Commission in order to improve congressional oversight and reduce reporting burdens (Rept. 114-27). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WOODALL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 121. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 529) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve 529 plans; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5) to support State and local accountability for public education, protect State and local authority, inform parents of the performance of their children's schools, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 114-28). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BRADY of Texas (for himself, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. NEAL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. NUNES, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. REED, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. HOLDING, and Mr. CARNEY):

H.R. 1021. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the integrity of the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means,

and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. WALKER (for himself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 1022. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the use of Urban Area Security Initiative and State Homeland Security Grant Program funding to counter violent extremism; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. BOST, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. HANNA, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California):

H.R. 1023. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to provide for increased limitations on leverage for multiple licenses under common control; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. RIGELL, Mr. DELANEY, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. LYNCH, and Ms. EDWARDS):

H.R. 1024. A bill to provide for the compensation of furloughed Department of Homeland Security employees in the event of a lapse in Department of Homeland Security appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MCDERMOTT (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 1025. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to modify the exception to the work requirement; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. BOUSTANY):

H.R. 1026. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit the release of information regarding the status of certain investigations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. LEE, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 1027. A bill to cap the emissions of greenhouse gases through a requirement to purchase carbon permits, to distribute the proceeds of such purchases to eligible individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. PEARCE (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1028. A bill to provide for the implementation of the negotiated property division regarding Former Fort Wingate Depot Activity in McKinley County, New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LUCAS (for himself, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CRAMER,

Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 1029. A bill to amend the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 to provide for Scientific Advisory Board member qualifications, public participation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. PEARCE, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.R. 1030. A bill to prohibit the Environmental Protection Agency from proposing, finalizing, or disseminating regulations or assessments based upon science that is not transparent or reproducible; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California (for herself, Mr. HECK of Washington, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. HOYER):

H.R. 1031. A bill to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ASHFORD (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Ms. GRAHAM, and Mr. BERA):

H.R. 1032. A bill to withhold the pay of Members of Congress in the event of a shutdown of the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. STIVERS, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. JOYCE):

H.R. 1033. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the suitability and feasibility of establishing the John P. Parker House in Ripley, Ohio, as a unit of the National Park System; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROOKS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. JONES, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. ZINKE):

H.R. 1034. A bill to provide for an accounting of total United States contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. CAPPS (for herself and Mr. MEEHAN):

H.R. 1035. A bill to amend chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to create a presumption that a disability or death of a Federal employee in fire protection activities caused by any of certain diseases is the result of the performance of such employee's duty; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 1036. A bill to provide for the repayment of amounts borrowed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac from the Treasury of the United States, together with interest, over a 30-year period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself and Mr. RIGELL):

H.R. 1037. A bill to require all Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives to complete annual ethics training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1038. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to retain a copy of any reprimand or admonishment received by an em-

ployee of the Department in the permanent record of the employee; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 1039. A bill to provide for the establishment of a global affairs strategy and assistance for people of African descent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1040. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide taxpayers a flat tax alternative to the current income tax system; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 1041. A bill to make payments by the Department of Homeland Security to a State contingent on a State providing the Federal Bureau of Investigation with certain statistics, to require Federal agencies, departments, and courts to provide such statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to require the Federal Bureau of Investigation to publish such statistics; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. KILDEE:

H.R. 1042. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve 21st Century Community Learning Centers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 1043. A bill to establish the Railroad Emergency Services Preparedness, Operational Needs, and Safety Evaluation (RESPONSE) Subcommittee under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Advisory Council to provide recommendations on emergency responder training and resources relating to hazardous materials incidents involving railroads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 1044. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to modify the application of certain provisions regarding the inclusion of entire metropolitan statistical areas within non-attainment areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1045. A bill to assign the responsibility for conducting prosecutions for violations of the laws of the District of Columbia to the head of a local prosecutor's office designated under local law of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. BEYER, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 1046. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the rule providing parity for the exclusion from income for employer-provided mass transit and parking benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. MCNERNEY):

H.R. 1047. A bill to authorize private nonprofit organizations to administer permanent housing rental assistance provided

through the Continuum of Care Program under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 1048. A bill to clarify that funding for the standard setting body designated pursuant to section 19(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 is not subject to the sequester; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 1049. A bill to clarify that funding for the Securities Investor Protection Corporation is not subject to the sequester; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. RENACCI (for himself and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 1050. A bill to clarify that funding for the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board is not subject to the sequester; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California (for herself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California):

H.R. 1051. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to designate John Wayne Airport in Orange County, California, as a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) port of entry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. SCHRADER (for himself, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DEFazio):

H.R. 1052. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Molalla River in the State of Oregon as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SIREs:

H.R. 1053. A bill to establish a regulatory framework for the comprehensive protection of personal data for individuals under the aegis of the Federal Trade Commission, to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to improve provisions relating to collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOHO (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. MULVANEY, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Ms. GRAHAM, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. JONES):

H.R. 1054. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to extend the basis for the denial of retirement credit, for service as a Member of Congress, to include conviction of any felony under Federal or State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, 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. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DENT, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. LONG, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. SALMON, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ROYCE,

Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROSS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LANCE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. COOK, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. KLINE, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. BARTON, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. YODER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MESSER, Mr. KIND, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Mr. FLORES, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. VISLOSKEY, Mr. ROSKAM, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mrs. HARTZLER, Ms. FOX, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. COLE, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. WALDEN, and Mr. MULLIN):

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution supporting the Local Radio Freedom Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Ms. ESTY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MOORE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. MENG, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York):

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States Postal Service should issue a commemorative postage stamp honoring civil rights workers Andrew Goodman, James Chaney, and Michael Schwerner, and the "Freedom Summer" of 1964, and that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that such a stamp be issued; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. BASS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H. Res. 120. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the designation of January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2024, as the "International Decade for People of African Descent"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H. Res. 122. A resolution providing assistance to Ukraine for fulfillment of the economic, social, and government reform requirements necessary for membership eligibility to the European Union, in keeping with the will of a majority of the people of Ukraine and their Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. TAKAI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GARAMENDI,

Mr. MEEKS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WELCH, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. HONDA, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. CASTER of Florida):

H. Res. 123. A resolution expressing support for designation of August 6 as National Voting Rights Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial number 7 was skipped in error.

8. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 54, urging the Congress to continue the full funding and production of the F-35; to the Committee on Armed Services.

9. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 54, urging the Congress to continue the full funding and production of the F-35; to the Committee on Armed Services.

10. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, relative to House Resolution No. 283, urging the Congress and the Department of Defense to protect and uphold the religious and free speech rights of military service members; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

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. BRADY of Texas:

H.R. 1021.

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

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 1022.

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

Article I Section 8, Clause 1; Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 1023.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 1024.

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

clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power)

By Mr. McDERMOTT:

H.R. 1025.

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

Article 1, 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1026.

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

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

H.R. 1027.

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

“This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.”

By Mr. PEARCE:

H.R. 1028.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H.R. 1029.

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 Indian tribes.

and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Power vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas:

H.R. 1030.

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 Indian tribes.

and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Power vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:

H.R. 1031.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ASHFORD:

H.R. 1032.

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

Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution of the United States of America

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 1033.

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 I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BROOKS of Alabama:

H.R. 1034.

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

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 na-

tions, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. CAPPS:

H.R. 1035.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CAPUANO:

H.R. 1036.

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

Article I, section 8, clause 1 (relating to the general welfare of the United States); and Article I, section 8, clause 3 (relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce).

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 1037.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 1038.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 1039.

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

U.S. Const. Art. I, §8

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1040.

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

The attached bill falls within Congress' constitutionally enumerated power to enact legislation pertaining to an income tax pursuant to Article I, Section VIII, “The Congress shall have power to lay and collect Taxes.”

Moreover, Congress was given the authority to tax income at the federal level pursuant to Amendment XVI, “The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.”

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 1041.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article 4, section 4 of the United States Constitution: The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 1042.

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

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 1043.

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

Article I Section 8.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 1044.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. “The Congress shall have Power To . . . provide for

the . . . general Welfare of the United States. . .”

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3. “To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.”

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.”

Because the federal government has extended Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (the Commerce Clause) beyond its intended boundaries, it follows that efforts to rein in excessive federal government encroachment in this area can be justified by Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and the other relevant constitutional authorities.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1045.

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

clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1046.

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

clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 1047.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 1048.

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

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

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 1049.

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

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

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. RENACCI:

H.R. 1050.

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

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

Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the

Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California:

H.R. 1051.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. SCHRADER:

H.R. 1052.

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

Congress has the authority to act under Article I, § 8, clause 3—the Commerce Clause.

By Mr. SIRE:

H.R. 1053.

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

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

By Mr. YOHO:

H.R. 1054.

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

Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution, which states that “The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.”

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 24: Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 132: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio.

H.R. 160: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 167: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 169: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 178: Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 187: Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 197: Mr. ASHFORD and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 204: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 209: Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 231: Mr. ROSS, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. JOLLY, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, and Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 232: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 235: Mr. FOSTER, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. NUNES, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. LATTA, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LANCE, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. FLORES, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. GRAHAM, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SCHRADER, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. POLIS, Mr. POMPEO, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.

H.R. 266: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 270: Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 284: Mr. BLUM, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 288: Mr. CONNOLLY and Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 290: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.

H.R. 292: Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 297: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TONKO, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MOORE, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 314: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 333: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. TURNER, Ms. GRAHAM, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 344: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 358: Mr. COLE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 402: Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HURT of Virginia, and Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 411: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.

H.R. 427: Mr. HILL.

H.R. 448: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 452: Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 456: Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. TED LIEU of California, and Mrs. COMSTOCK.

H.R. 461: Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 486: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.

H.R. 495: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 509: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 512: Mr. TED LIEU of California and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 523: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 540: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 556: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 565: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 572: Mr. LATTA and Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 577: Mr. THORNBERRY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 578: Mr. MILLER of Florida and Mr. HARDY.

H.R. 581: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 590: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ISRAEL, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 592: Mr. FORBES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. FUDGE, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 600: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 602: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. Buchanan, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 604: Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee.

H.R. 607: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 608: Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 612: Mr. BRIDENSTINE and Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 613: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 622: Mr. EMMER of Minnesota.

H.R. 624: Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 638: Mr. BLUM, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. RIBBLE, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.

H.R. 648: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 650: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. SALMON, Mr. HARPER, Mr. PALAZZO, and Mr. MULVANEY.

H.R. 653: Ms. NORTON and Mr. CONNOLLY.

H.R. 658: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 662: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. FARENTHOLD, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 663: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 664: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 667: Mr. MASSIE, Ms. BORDALLO, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 684: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 685: Mr. PAULSEN and Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 699: Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 711: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 712: Mr. HUELSKAMP.

H.R. 717: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 718: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 721: Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. WELCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. MARINO.

H.R. 722: Mr. HURT of Virginia.

H.R. 742: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 746: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 752: Mr. TAKANO and Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 757: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 767: Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 768: Mr. BEYER and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 775: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LEVIN and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 776: Ms. JENKINS of Kansas and Mr. NUNES.

H.R. 784: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 793: Mr. FORBES, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 800: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 814: Mr. BOST, Mr. MESSER, and Mr. NUGENT.

H.R. 815: Ms. GRANGER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HARPER, and Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 816: Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HURT of Virginia, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. FORBES and Mr. BRIDENSTINE.

H.R. 818: Mr. ROYCE and Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 823: Ms. MENG, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 825: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. COOK, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 835: Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 836: Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 845: Mr. ZINKE and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 846: Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BERA, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. HAHN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. LEE, Mr. VELA, Ms. LOFGREN, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 855: Mr. TURNER and Mr. HIGGINS.

H.R. 863: Mr. COLLINS of New York and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 864: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 868: Mr. MASSIE, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. JONES, Ms. ESTY, Mr. RIBBLE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FARENTHOLD, and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 876: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 880: Mrs. COMSTOCK.

H.R. 881: Mr. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. HUELSKAMP, and Mr. OLSON.

H.R. 882: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

H.R. 894: Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 900: Mrs. LOVE.

H.R. 902: Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 905: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 911: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 913: Ms. LEE, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 915: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 920: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 921: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 923: Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. MESSER, Mr. ZINKE, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 927: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. LEE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 928: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Ms. JENKINS of Kansas.

H.R. 931: Mr. ELLISON and Mr. GRIJALVA.

- H.R. 932: Mr. BEYER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. CONYERS.
- H.R. 938: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
- H.R. 954: Mr. FORTENBERRY.
- H.R. 961: Mr. SCHOCK.
- H.R. 969: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. KATKO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. O'ROURKE, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MESSER, Mr. KIND, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HARPER, Mr. CLAWSON of Florida, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
- H.R. 976: Mr. FLEMING.
- H.R. 977: Mr. LONG, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. TIBERI, Ms. MOORE, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
- H.R. 978: Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. PETERS, Ms. FOXX, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. COLLINS of New York.
- H.R. 982: Mr. CLAY and Mr. ELLISON.
- H.R. 985: Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.
- H.R. 993: Mr. RIBBLE and Mr. SCHIFF.
- H.R. 997: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SALMON, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
- H.R. 1002: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Mr. GIBSON, and Mr. ROSKAM.
- H.R. 1020: Mr. MCKINLEY and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
- H.J. Res. 9: Mr. SIMPSON.
- H.J. Res. 22: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
- H.J. Res. 29: Mrs. COMSTOCK.
- H.J. Res. 32: Mr. FORBES.
- H. Res. 12: Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. HAHN, Mr. BERA, and Mr. NORCROSS.
- H. Res. 17: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
- H. Res. 28: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mr. HANNA.
- H. Res. 54: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. KEATING, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PIERLUISI, and Ms. HAHN.
- H. Res. 56: Mr. CLAWSON of Florida and Mr. PIERLUISI.
- H. Res. 66: Ms. ESTY.
- H. Res. 67: Ms. JUDY CHU of California and Mr. KILMER.
- H. Res. 89: Ms. GABBARD, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Mr. RANGEL.
- H. Res. 94: Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. TAKAI.
- H. Res. 108: Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. GIBSON, and Mrs. ELLMERS of North Carolina.
- H. Res. 109: Mr. HONDA, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. MCKINLEY.
- H. Res. 112: Mr. HANNA and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
- H. Res. 114: Ms. MOORE.
- H. Res. 115: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
- H. Res. 116: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
- H. Res. 117: Mr. DUFFY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.