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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 2017

No. 1

House of Representatives

This being the day fixed by the 20th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the meeting of the 115th Congress of the United States, the Representatives-elect met in their Hall, and at noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Karen L. Haas.

Very Reverend Paul Ugo Arinze, St. John Vianney Roman Catholic Church, Janesville, Wisconsin, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-living God, as this 115th Congress is gaveled in to begin their work for the people of this great Nation, we ask You to send down Your spirit upon the men and women of this House.

Give them wisdom, so that they may lead the people of our country into peace and prosperity. Grant them an open spirit to listen to each other and to work with each other.

Endow them with courage that is borne of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy; loyalty to their families, loyalty to their constituents, loyalty to the Constitution, and loyalty to our country—loyalty that scorns to compromise with vice and injustice and knows no fear when truths and rights are in jeopardy.

Grant them new forms of friendship and new opportunities for service.

May they always show forth in their lives and works the ideals of our country: one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The CLERK. The Representatives-elect and their guests will please remain standing and join in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Clerk 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.

The CLERK. As directed by law, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Certificates of election covering 435 seats in the 115th Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be called.

The Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by State, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

Representatives-elect will have a minimum of 15 minutes to record their presence by electronic device.

Representatives-elect who have not obtained their voting ID cards may do so now in the Speaker's lobby.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—434

ALABAMA

Aderholt
Brooks
Byrne

Palmer
Roby
Rogers

Sewell

Lee
Lieu, Ted
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Matsui
McCarthy
McClintock
McNerney
Napolitano
Nunes

Panetta
Pelosi
Peters
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruiz
Sanchez
Schiff
Sherman

Speier
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson
Torres
Valadao
Vargas
Walters, Mimi
Waters, Maxine

COLORADO

Buck
Coffman
DeGette

Lamborn
Perlmutter
Polis

Tipton

CONNECTICUT

Courtney
DeLauro

Esty
Himes

Larson

DELAWARE

Blunt Rochester

FLORIDA

Bilirakis
Buchanan
Castor
Crist
Curbelo
Demings
DeSantis
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dunn

Frankel
Gaetz
Hastings
Lawson
Mast
Murphy
Posey
Rooney, Francis
Rooney, Thomas J.

Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rutherford
Soto
Wasserman
Schultz
Webster
Wilson
Yoho

GEORGIA

Allen
Bishop
Carter
Collins
Ferguson

Graves
Hice, Jody B.
Johnson
Lewis
Loudermilk

Price, Tom
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Woodall

HAWAII

Gabbard

Hanabusa

IDAHO

Labrador

Simpson

ILLINOIS

Bost
Bustos
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
Foster
Gutiérrez

Hultgren
Kelly
Kinzinger
Krishnamoorthi
LaHood
Lipinski

Quigley
Roskam
Rush
Schakowsky
Schneider
Shimkus

INDIANA

Banks
Brooks
Bucshon

Carson
Hollingsworth
Messer

Rokita
Visclosky
Walorski

□ 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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	IOWA			OHIO	
Blum	Loeb sack		Beatty	Jordan	Stivers
King	Young		Chabot	Joyce	Tiberi
	KANSAS		Davidson	Kaptur	Turner
Jenkins	Pompeo		Fudge	Latta	Wenstrup
Marshall	Yoder		Gibbs	Renacci	
	KENTUCKY		Johnson	Ryan	
Barr	Guthrie	Rogers		OKLAHOMA	
Comer	Massie	Yarmuth	Bridenstine	Lucas	Russell
	LOUISIANA		Cole	Mullin	
Abraham	Higgins	Richmond		OREGON	
Graves	Johnson	Scalise	Blumenauer	DeFazio	
	MAINE		Bonamici	Walden	
Pingree		Poliquin		PENNSYLVANIA	
	MARYLAND		Barletta	Doyle, Michael	Murphy
Brown	Harris	Ruppersberger	Boyle, Brendan	F.	Perry
Cummings	Hoyer	Sarbanes	F.	Evans	Rothfus
Delaney	Raskin		Brady	Fitzpatrick	Shuster
	MASSACHUSETTS		Cartwright	Kelly	Smucker
Capuano	Kennedy	Moulton	Costello	Marino	Thompson
Clark	Lynch	Neal	Dent		
Keating	McGovern	Tsongas		RHODE ISLAND	
	MICHIGAN		Cicilline	Langevin	
Amash	Huizenga	Moolenaar		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Bergman	Kildee	Trott	Clyburn	Mulvaney	Wilson (SC)
Bishop	Lawrence	Upton	Duncan (SC)	Rice (SC)	
Conyers	Levin	Walberg	Gowdy	Sanford	
Dingell	Mitchell			SOUTH DAKOTA	
	MINNESOTA			Noem	
Ellison	McColum	Peterson		TENNESSEE	
Emmer	Nolan	Walz		Cooper	Fleischmann
Lewis	Paulsen		Black	DesJarlais	Kustoff (TN)
	MISSISSIPPI		Blackburn	Duncan (TN)	Roe (TN)
Harper	Palazzo		Cohen		
Kelly	Thompson			TEXAS	
	MISSOURI		Arrington	Flores	McCaul
Clay	Hartzler	Smith	Babin	Gohmert	Olson
Cleaver	Long	Wagner	Barton	Gonzalez	O'Rourke
Graves	Luetkemeyer		Brady	Granger	Poe
	MONTANA		Burgess	Green, Al	Ratcliffe
	Zinke		Carter	Green, Gene	Sessions
	NEBRASKA		Castro	Hensarling	Smith
Bacon	Fortenberry	Smith	Conaway	Hurd	Thornberry
	NEVADA		Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Veasey
Amodei	Rosen		Johnson, E.B.	Johnson, Sam	Vela
Kihuen	Titus		Doggett	Marchant	Weber
	NEW HAMPSHIRE		Farenthold		Williams
Kuster	Shea-Porter			UTAH	
	NEW JERSEY		Bishop	Love	
Frelinghuysen	MacArthur	Payne	Chaffetz	Stewart	
Gottheimer	Norcross	Sires		VERMONT	
Lance	Pallone	Smith (NJ)		Welch	
LoBiondo	Pascrell	Watson Coleman	Beyer	VIRGINIA	
	NEW MEXICO		Brat	Garrett	Scott
Luján, Ben Ray	Pearce		Comstock	Goodlatte	Taylor
Lujan Grisham,			Connolly	Griffith	Wittman
M.				McEachin	
	NEW YORK			WASHINGTON	
Clarke	King	Serrano	Beutler	Kilmer	Newhouse
Collins	Lowe	Slaughter	DelBene	Larsen	Reichert
Crowley	Maloney,	Stefanik	Heck	McMorris	Smith
Donovan	Carolyn B.	Suoizzi	Jayapal	Rodgers	
Engel	Maloney, Sean	Tenney		WEST VIRGINIA	
Espallat	Meeks	Tonko	Jenkins	McKinley	Mooney
Faso	Meng	Velázquez	Duffy	WISCONSIN	
Higgins	Nadler	Zeldin	Gallagher	Kind	Ryan
Jeffries	Reed		Grothman	Moore	Sensenbrenner
Katko	Rice			Pocan	
	NORTH CAROLINA			WYOMING	
Adams	Hudson	Price		Cheney	
Budd	Jones	Rouzer			
Butterfield	McHenry	Walker			
Foxx	Meadows				
Holding	Pittenger				
	NORTH DAKOTA				
	Cramer				

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. Credentials, regular in form, have been received showing the election of:

The Honorable JENNIFFER GONZALEZ-COLON as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 2017;

The Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON as Delegate from the District of Columbia;

The Honorable MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO as Delegate from Guam;

The Honorable STACEY E. PLASKETT as Delegate from the Virgin Islands;

The Honorable AMATA COLEMAN RADEWAGEN as Delegate from American Samoa; and

The Honorable GREGORIO SABLAN as Delegate from the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. Pursuant to law and precedent, the next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 115th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS).

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Whether you are from the Evergreen State or the Badger State, we gather here on the House floor representing very diverse backgrounds and walks of life.

This House, the people's House, the center of our government, is where views and beliefs of millions are represented, where ideas are considered, debated, and crafted into laws. No one understands this better than our Speaker of the House, PAUL RYAN. He truly is the people's Speaker because he understands the responsibility given to this body by our Founders.

It is our responsibility to protect the Constitution and the balance of power so that representative government, the rule of law, and equal opportunity for all is protected here in this Chamber by the people and for the people.

Just over a year ago, when he picked up that gavel, Speaker RYAN challenged us to raise our gaze, to respect this institution and open up the legislative process which best represents the will of the people, to be accountable to the people we represent, to be men and women of integrity, to serve our country with a sense of purpose, and to empower everyone to reach their full potential.

Speaker RYAN knows that the healthy competition of ideas between our passionate and talented Members is an asset of representative government. As Speaker, PAUL RYAN made a commitment to getting this institution working, and as a result, we have had more conference committees and more bipartisan achievements. He put this majority to work on bold policy solutions that united us. Under his leadership, this think tank of ideas was able

to find common ground without compromising conservative principles.

Together, after crisscrossing our districts and listening to Americans of all walks of life, we developed A Better Way, our vision for a confident America—policies that solve the biggest challenges of our time; policies that trust people, not the government, to make their own decisions and pursue their own dreams.

As Speaker RYAN said the day he was called upon for this role, “Nothing could be more inspiring than a job well done. Nothing could stir the heart more than real, concrete results.”

In this critical moment in our Nation’s history, as our unified Republican government begins to take its place, we have an opportunity to think big, to reimagine our government from the top to the bottom, and to put the people back at the center of it. It is a time to act with a sense of purpose to rebuild the American idea and reclaim the people’s voice.

There is no one better to lead the people’s House in that calling than PAUL D. RYAN.

But through all of it, the man from Janesville never forgets where he came from and who he works for. He insists on calling his constituents his “employers.” He insists on all of us calling him “PAUL.” But make no mistake, today and every day we are honored to call him “Mr. Speaker.”

As chair of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the vote of that conference to present for election to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 115th Congress the name of the Honorable PAUL D. RYAN, a Representative-elect from the State of Wisconsin.

The CLERK. The Clerk now recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Clerk, first I would like to welcome back the gentlewoman from Washington State (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS) and her family, as well as welcome all of our colleagues and their families to this new session of Congress.

Madam Clerk, as chair of the House Democratic Caucus, I have the honor of nominating the gentlewoman from California, Representative-elect NANCY PELOSI, as our candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Madam Clerk, it is well known on both sides of the aisle and in both Chambers that NANCY PELOSI will never be outworked, outmaneuvered, or outsmarted.

Under her leadership, America has made tremendous advancements. During her tenure as Speaker of the House, she successfully oversaw the rescue of the auto industry, saving over 1 million good-paying American manufacturing jobs. She was our captain when we ushered into law the Affordable Care Act, which has extended healthcare insurance to 20 million Americans and counting.

But, Madam Clerk, she didn’t stop there. She led the charge to enact Wall

Street reform legislation to end taxpayer bailouts for big banks.

But I know this, Madam Clerk, history will show that NANCY PELOSI’s greatest victories will have been fought and won far beyond her Speakership. A vote for NANCY PELOSI is a vote to ensure that Congress does not undo the progress we have made over the last 8 years: a vote to ensure that health insurance companies do not go back to controlling Americans’ healthcare choices, a vote to ensure Wall Street does not once again gamble away the economic future of Main Street, a vote to ensure we do not leave markets to police themselves.

My friends, we cannot turn back the clock, and any attempt to do so will have to go through not just all of us on this side of the aisle, but through NANCY PELOSI. I assure you, I know that is no small task.

So, in the name of fighting for our core principles and advancing the issues American workers and their families care about, and because the people’s House should be ethical, accountable, and open to free debate, Madam Clerk, I am pleased to put forth the name of the Representative-elect from California, NANCY PELOSI, for Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 115th Congress.

□ 1245

The CLERK. The names of the Honorable PAUL D. RYAN, a Representative-elect from the State of Wisconsin, and the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, a Representative-elect from the State of California, have been placed in nomination.

Are there further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Clerk appoints the following tellers:

The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. HARPER);

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BRADY);

The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR); and

The gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker’s rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choosing.

The Reading Clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]
RYAN (WI)—239

Abraham	Bacon	Biggs
Aderholt	Banks (IN)	Billrakis
Allen	Barletta	Bishop (MI)
Amash	Barr	Bishop (UT)
Amodei	Barton	Black
Arrington	Bergman	Blackburn
Babin	Beutler	Blum

Bost	Higgins (LA)	Posey
Brady (TX)	Hill	Price, Tom (GA)
Brat	Holding	Ratcliffe
Bridenstine	Hollingsworth	Reed
Brooks (AL)	Hudson	Reichert
Brooks (IN)	Huizenga	Renacci
Buchanan	Hultgren	Rice (SC)
Buck	Hunter	Roby
Bucshon	Hurd	Roe (TN)
Budd	Issa	Rogers (AL)
Burgess	Jenkins (KS)	Rogers (KY)
Byrne	Jenkins (WV)	Rohrabacher
Calvert	Johnson (LA)	Rokita
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Rooney, Francis
Carter (TX)	Johnson, Sam	Rooney, Thomas
Chabot	Jones	J.
Chaffetz	Jordan	Ros-Lehtinen
Cheney	Joyce (OH)	Roskam
Coffman	Katko	Ross
Cole	Kelly (MS)	Rothfus
Collins (GA)	Kelly (PA)	Rouzer
Collins (NY)	King (IA)	Royce (CA)
Comer	King (NY)	Russell
Comstock	Kinzinger	Rutherford
Conaway	Knight	Sanford
Cook	Kustoff (TN)	Scalise
Costello (PA)	Labrador	Schweikert
Cramer	LaHood	Scott, Austin
Crawford	LaMalfa	Sensenbrenner
Culberson	Lamborn	Sessions
Curbelo (FL)	Lance	Shimkus
Davidson	Latta	Shuster
Davis, Rodney	Lewis (MN)	Simpson
Denham	LoBiondo	Smith (MO)
Dent	Long	Smith (NE)
DeSantis	Loudermilk	Smith (NJ)
DesJarlais	Love	Smith (TX)
Diaz-Balart	Lucas	Smucker
Donovan	Luetkemeyer	Stefanik
Duffy	MacArthur	Stewart
Duncan (SC)	Marchant	Stivers
Duncan (TN)	Marino	Taylor
Dunn	Marshall	Tenney
Emmer	Mast	Thompson (PA)
Farenthold	McCarthy	Thornberry
Faso	McCaul	Tiberi
Ferguson	McClintock	Tipton
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Trott
Fleischmann	McKinley	Turner
Flores	McMorris	Upton
Fortenberry	Rodgers	Valadao
Fox	McSally	Wagner
Franks (AZ)	Meadows	Walberg
Frelinghuysen	Meehan	Walden
Gaetz	Messer	Walker
Gallagher	Mitchell	Walorski
Garrett	Moolenaar	Walters, Mimi
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Weber (TX)
Gohmert	Mullin	Webster (FL)
Goodlatte	Mulvaney	Wenstrup
Gosar	Murphy (PA)	Westerman
Gowdy	Newhouse	Williams
Granger	Noem	Wilson (SC)
Graves (GA)	Nunes	Wittman
Graves (LA)	Olson	Womack
Graves (MO)	Palazzo	Woodall
Griffith	Palmer	Yoder
Grothman	Paulsen	Yoho
Guthrie	Pearce	Young (AK)
Harper	Perry	Young (IA)
Harris	Pittenger	Zeldin
Hartzer	Poe (TX)	Zinke
Hensarling	Poliquin	
Hice, Jody B.	Pompeo	

PELOSI—189

Adams	Cartwright	DeGette
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Delaney
Barragan	Castro (TX)	DeLauro
Bass	Chu, Judy	DeBene
Beatty	Cicilline	Demings
Becerra	Clark (MA)	DeSaulnier
Bera	Clarke (NY)	Deutch
Beyer	Clay	Dingell
Bishop (GA)	Cleaver	Doggett
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Doyle, Michael
Blunt Rochester	Cohen	F.
Bonamici	Connolly	Ellison
Boyle, Brendan	Conyers	Engel
F.	Correa	Eshoo
Brady (PA)	Costa	Espallat
Brown (MD)	Courtney	Esty
Brownley (CA)	Crist	Evans
Bustos	Crowley	Foster
Butterfield	Cuellar	Frankel (FL)
Capuano	Cummings	Fudge
Carbajal	Davis (CA)	Gabbard
Cardenas	Davis, Danny	Gallego
Carson (IN)	DeFazio	Garamendi

Gonzalez (TX) Lujan Grisham, Ruppertsberger
 Gottheimer M. Rush
 Green, Al Luján, Ben Ray Ryan (OH)
 Green, Gene Lynch Sánchez
 Grijalva Maloney, Sarbanes
 Gutiérrez Carolyn B. Schakowsky
 Hanabusa Maloney, Sean Schiff
 Hastings Matsui Schneider
 Heck McCollum Scott (VA)
 Higgins (NY) McEachin Scott, David
 Himes McGovern Serrano
 Hoyer McNerney Sewell (AL)
 Huffman Meeks Shea-Porter
 Jackson Lee Meng Sherman
 Jayapal Moore Sires
 Jeffries Moulton Slaughter
 Johnson (GA) Murphy (FL) Smith (WA)
 Johnson, E. B. Nadler Soto
 Kaptur Napolitano Speier
 Keating Neal Suozzi
 Kelly (IL) Nolan Swalwell (CA)
 Kennedy Norcross Takano
 Khanna O'Halleran Thompson (CA)
 Kihuen O'Rourke Thompson (MS)
 Kildee Pallone Titus
 Kilmer Panetta Tonko
 Krishnamoorthi Pascrell Torres
 Kuster (NH) Payne Tsongas
 Langevin Pelosi Vargas
 Larsen (WA) Perlmutter Veasey
 Larson (CT) Peters Vela
 Lawrence Peterson Velázquez
 Lawson (FL) Pingree Velosky
 Lee Pocan Walz
 Levin Polis Wasserman
 Lewis (GA) Price (NC) Schultz
 Lieu, Ted Quigley Waters, Maxine
 Lipinski Raskin Watson Coleman
 Loeb sack Richmond Welch
 Lofgren Rosen Wilson (FL)
 Lowenthal Roybal-Allard Yarmuth
 Lowey Ruiz

RYAN (OH)—2

Cooper Rice (NY)

WEBSTER (FL)—1

Massie

COOPER—1

Kind

LEWIS (GA)—1

Sinema

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—0

NOT VOTING—2

Ryan (WI) Schrader

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Ms. PLASKETT (during the roll call). Madam Clerk, parliamentary inquiry.

The CLERK. The gentlewoman will state her parliamentary inquiry.

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Clerk, I rise because neither my name nor the names of the five Representatives of the separate territories, duly elected by collectively 4 million Americans, our names were not called, and I ask as a parliamentary inquiry as to why not at this time at this juncture in the United States that the territories do not have a voice on this floor?

The CLERK. As the Clerk advised on January 6, 1999, Representatives-elect are the only individuals qualified to vote in the election of the Speaker.

□ 1404

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast is 433, of which the Honorable PAUL D. RYAN of the State of Wisconsin has received 239, the Honorable NANCY PELOSI of the State of California has received 189, the Honorable TIM RYAN of the State of Ohio has received 2, the Honorable JIM COOPER of the State of Tennessee has received 1, the Honorable JOHN LEWIS of the State of

Georgia has received 1, and the Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER of the State of Florida has received 1.

Therefore, the Honorable PAUL D. RYAN of the State of Wisconsin, having received a majority of the votes cast, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 115th Congress.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair:

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY)

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI)

The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE)

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER)

The gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS)

The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN)

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STIVERS)

The gentlemen from New York (Mr. CROWLEY)

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MESSER)

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ)

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS)

The gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN)

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH)

The gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO)

The gentleman from California (Mrs. MIMI WALTERS)

The gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL)

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MITCHELL)

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN)

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS)

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY)

The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY)

And the Members of the Wisconsin delegation:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER

Mr. KIND

Ms. MOORE

Mr. DUFFY

Mr. POCAN

Mr. GROTHMAN, and

Mr. GALLAGHER

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

The Sergeant at Arms announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 115th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the Committee of Escort.

Ms. PELOSI. It is my honor to join Speaker RYAN in welcoming all of you to the 115th Congress.

To new Members and your families, in this special moment I offer a special greeting and special congratulations. Each of us comes here sustained by the love of our own family and the trust of our constituents.

I am grateful to my husband, Paul; our five children; nine grandchildren; and my D'Alesandro family, especially

our patriarch, my brother, Thomas D'Alesandro III.

To the people of San Francisco, thank you once again for the privilege of representing our beautiful and diverse city.

In a brief span of days, we will inaugurate a new President, Donald Trump, and a new Vice President, our former colleague, MIKE PENCE. At that noon hour, we will enact the peaceful transfer of power that is the bedrock of our Republic.

For 8 years, our country has been graced by the trailblazing leadership and dignity of President Obama and Michelle Obama. At their side have been Vice President and Dr. Jill Biden. Let us give the Obamas, the Bidens, and their families our thanks for all that they have given America.

Today, as we celebrate the renewal of our democracy, let us pay tribute to the men and women in uniform—those who served or have served—and their families, whose sacrifice and bravery are guarantors of our democracy. Let us thank our men and women in uniform.

In this Chamber, we stand at the very heart of the American experiment. Every time each of us steps onto the floor, we carry with us the hopes and the hurts of those who have sent us here.

We surely have distinct political identities as Republicans and Democrats, but above all, we are all Americans. Here, we have the responsibility and the power to lift the lives and the hopes of the American people.

Our first responsibility is to secure the Nation, embodied in the oath we take to support and defend. We must be strong and smart in defending our land, defeating terrorists, and advancing our vital interests in a world of promise and peril. America's actions must always be equal to America's values, honoring our Constitution and respecting our men and women in uniform.

Another responsibility is to further secure our economy and truly secure opportunity for hardworking families. We in this Congress must focus on job creation and growing paychecks every day for everyone and everywhere in our country. From the rural heartlands, the cities, and the suburbs, we must ensure that those who do their part have the opportunity to buy a home, address the aspirations of their children, and retire with dignity.

Our responsibility is also to secure our democracy. Our Founders pledged their sacred honor to create a democracy; a government of the many, not a government of the money. Now our sacred trust is to keep that covenant. We cannot permit our democracy to be suborned by the checkbooks of the powerful or to be subverted by the dark operations of a foreign regime.

All of us cherish our ideals. We do have our differences, and they are real,

but I hope that we will each be humble enough to accept the good faith of others. I hope, too, that we will find wisdom from the Scriptures. It says to minister to the needs of God's creation, humanity, and nature is an act of worship. To ignore those needs is to dishonor the God who made us.

In that spirit, in order to meet the needs of the American people, House Democrats pledge to seek common ground wherever we can to forge a bipartisan path forward on job-creating infrastructure, make taxes and foreign trade fair to American workers, help Americans balance work and family life, and to drain the swamp of Big Money from our campaigns.

All of these provisions President-elect Trump has pledged, and we will seek common ground, but we will stand our ground wherever in good conscience we must. If there is an attempt to destroy the guarantee of Medicare, harm Medicaid, Social Security, or the Affordable Care Act, Democrats will stand our ground.

If there is an assault on clean air and clean water, civil rights, women's rights, or LGBT rights, if DREAMers and their immigrant families face the nightmare of deportation, Democrats will stand our ground. If there is an attempt to silence our voices for commonsense gun violence prevention, with Gabby Giffords here in the Chamber as our witness, Democrats will stand our ground.

Many of us just celebrated Christmas, the birth of Christ. Sharing in our humanity, God enabled us to participate in his divinity. This spark of divinity is acknowledged in every faith tradition. In recognizing the spark in others, we reaffirm it in ourselves. Honoring that spark of divinity, we are commanded to respect the dignity and worth of all of God's children and to work together for the common good.

In that spirit, I offer my congratulations to the Speaker of this new Congress, a proud son of Wisconsin, PAUL RYAN.

PAUL RYAN is a leader of principle, immersed in ideas and gifted with experience. As we all know, PAUL RYAN has had the full breadth of experience on Capitol Hill, from Tortilla Coast waiter to Hill staffer to Congressman. He went on to be a sincere and proud advocate for his point of view as chairman of the Budget Committee and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

In a place as demanding as the Speakership, I know he gathers strength daily from the family he loves so dearly, from his wife, Janna; his children, Liza, Charlie, and Sam; and their entire family.

Let us acknowledge the Ryan family.

□ 1415

Mr. Speaker, God bless them. God bless you. God bless Wisconsin. God bless the Members of this House. God bless the United States of America.

This is the people's House. This is the people's gavel. In the people's name, it

is my privilege to hand the gavel to the Speaker of the House, PAUL D. RYAN.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I will be relatively brief. I want to thank Madam Leader. You know, I stood in this spot very, very many times. It, today, though, feels a whole lot different. Part of it has to do with all the new faces in the House. You look at all the proud spouses, these beaming children at their best, people's parents, it is hard, if not impossible, to resist this rush of enthusiasm.

There is no sense of foreboding in this House today. There is only the sense of potential. It kind of reminds you that, no matter how long you have been here, you haven't seen it all. So I just want to say to our new Members and to their families: Thank you, congratulations, and welcome.

To my own priest, Father Paul, thank you for being here with us today. I appreciate it.

And to my center, my family—Janna, Liza, Charlie, Sam—thank you for all that you have done to make this all possible. Thank you.

There is another reason for optimism, and that is what we have already achieved by meeting here this moment. Just months ago, our country held a great electoral contest, and at times it was a little intense. As you all know, when you are in the heat of it, in the heat of the kind of campaign we had, you start to wonder: Will the tempers ever cool? Will the system still hold? Does our old, rich tradition still have that magic? Well, it turns out it does.

The clash of opinions, the hue and cry of campaigns, the rancor and the dissension, in the end, they all dissolve in the silent and peaceful transfer of power. So, in just a few weeks' time, we will welcome a new President who offers us yet another new beginning, a new chance to work toward a more perfect Union.

For all of our arguments and all of our differences, we are all united by a deep, abiding love of our country. It is this slender but sturdy thread that holds us together. We always seem to forget this, but it has never failed us. That is why, when the votes are counted and the people have spoken, we all accept the verdict. We come back from the campaign trail, we pack up the yard signs, and today—today, as one body—we pledge allegiance to one flag: the red, the white, and the blue.

And that is not the only thing that we have in common. I don't care what your party is, find one person in this House who doesn't want the best for America. Find one person in this House who does not want to see help given to the unemployed or care for the sick or education for the young or honor our troops. Who here among us does not want to open wide the door to opportunity? Who here among us does not want every American, every creed, and every color to cross the threshold? You cannot find one person in this building—not one. And that, that is a true cause for celebration.

Now, we have a lot to build on; but that being said, this is no time to rest on our laurels, but to redouble our efforts. It is no secret that millions and millions of Americans across this country are deeply dissatisfied with their current situation. They have looked to Washington for leadership, and all they have gotten is condescension. For years, they have suffered quietly, quietly amid shuttered factories and shattered lives. But now, now they have let out a great roar. Now we, their elected representatives, must listen.

So I want to say to the American people: We hear you. We will do right by you, and we will deliver. We will honor you because you have honored us. We take this sacred trust seriously. It is not enough to say that the condition of your birth should not determine the outcome of your life, no matter how much we mean it.

In a few years' time, I hope that the people will say of this 115th Congress that we didn't just pay lip service to this beautiful American idea; we made it a reality for everyone. We are not here to be; we are here to do. We are here to improve people's lives, grow our economy, keep us safe, improve our health care and our infrastructure, fight poverty, and restore self-government.

Friends, we have got our work cut out for us. As your Speaker, I intend to keep this place running at full speed. When I came into this job, I pledged to restore regular order, get that committee system working again, hold regular House and Senate conferences, because only a fully functioning House can really, truly do the people's business.

We have made some pretty good progress on that front. Take our work on finding cures for deadly diseases or beating back that opioid epidemic or our work on mental health. These are all things that we should be very proud of. These efforts were directed by the committees and crafted by our Members—all through regular order. There is still a lot of work to do, like having a fully functioning appropriations process, for example.

So, to the minority, I want to say this: We have never shied away from our disagreements, and I do not expect anyone to do so now. But however bright of a contrast that we draw between us, it must never blind us to the common ground that we share. We must never shy away from making progress for the American people wherever we can. As your Speaker, I promise to uphold the rights of the minority. I promise to hear you out and let you have your say. If I had to sum up, it would be this: Agreement whenever possible but, at all times, respect.

And to the majority, especially to our returning Members, I want to say this: This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. This is the kind of thing that most of us only dreamed about. I know because I used to dream about this a lot. The people have given us unified

government, and it wasn't because they were feeling generous. It was because they want results. How could we live with ourselves if we let them down? How could we let ourselves down?

I have, for many months, been asking our Members to raise their gaze and aim high. Now, today, this Congress, let us not be timid but, rather, reach for that brighter horizon and deliver. This old Chamber might look the same, but in the hushed whispers, in the whirl of activity, you can feel the winds of change. As I stand here next to that portrait of good old George Washington, I am reminded of a line from one of his favorite plays: "Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more . . . we'll deserve it."

My dear friends and colleagues, I say to all of you: Good luck and Godspeed. Thank you very much.

I am now ready to take the oath of office.

I ask the Dean of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JOHN CONYERS of Michigan, to administer the oath of office.

Mr. CONYERS then administered the oath of office to Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

Mr. CONYERS. Congratulations, Mr. Speaker.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to precedent, the Chair will swear in the Members-elect en masse.

The Members-elect will rise and raise their right hands.

The Members-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them as follows:

Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now Members of the 115th Congress.

□ 1430

MAJORITY LEADER

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from California, the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY.

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority leader the

gentlewoman from California, the Honorable NANCY PELOSI.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, as chair of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have selected as majority whip the gentleman from Louisiana, the Honorable STEVE SCALISE.

MINORITY WHIP AND ASSISTANT DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as minority whip the gentleman from Maryland, the Honorable STENY HOYER, and as assistant Democratic leader, the gentleman from South Carolina, the Honorable JAMES CLYBURN.

ELECTING OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That Karen L. Haas of the State of Maryland be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Paul D. Irving of the State of Florida be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Philip George Kiko of the State of Ohio be, and is hereby, chosen Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives; and

That Father Patrick J. Conroy of the State of Oregon be, and is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CROWLEY

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the remainder of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CROWLEY:

That Robert D. Edmonson of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Wyndee Parker of the State of Maryland be, and is hereby, chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives; and

That James Fleet of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and is hereby, chosen Chief

Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentlewoman from Washington.

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will now swear in the officers of the House.

The officers presented themselves in the well of the House and took the oath of office as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the Representative-elect please present herself in the well.

Mrs. Lawrence of Michigan appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now a Member of the 115th Congress.

TO INFORM THE SENATE THAT A QUORUM OF THE HOUSE HAS ASSEMBLED AND OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that Paul D. Ryan, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, has been elected Speaker; and that Karen L. Haas, a citizen of the State of Maryland, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT, PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 3

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). Without objection, pursuant to House Resolution 3, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members to the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make:

The gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY) and

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected Paul D. Ryan, a Representative from the State of Wisconsin as Speaker, and Karen L. Haas, a citizen of the State of Maryland as Clerk, of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, including applicable provisions of law or concurrent resolution that constituted rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, with amendments to the standing rules as provided in section 2, and with other orders as provided in sections 3, 4, and 5.

SEC. 2. CHANGES TO THE STANDING RULES.

(a) DECORUM.—

(1) In clause 3 of rule II, add the following new paragraph:

“(g)(1) The Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized and directed to impose a fine against a Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner for the use of an electronic device for still photography or for audio or visual recording or broadcasting in contravention of clause 5 of rule XVII and any applicable Speaker's announced policy on electronic devices.

“(2) A fine imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall be \$500 for a first offense and \$2,500 for any subsequent offense.

“(3)(A) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall promptly notify the Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner, the Speaker, the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Committee on Ethics of any such fine.

“(B) Such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may appeal the fine in writing to the Committee on Ethics not later than 30 calendar days or five legislative days, whichever is later, after notification pursuant to subdivision (A).

“(C) Upon receipt of an appeal pursuant to subdivision (B), the Committee on Ethics shall have 30 calendar days or five legislative days, whichever is later, to either dismiss the fine or allow it to proceed. Upon a determination regarding the appeal or if no appeal has been filed at the expiration of the period specified in subdivision (B), the chair of the Committee on Ethics shall promptly notify the Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner, the Speaker and the Chief Administrative Officer. The Speaker shall promptly lay such notification before the House.

“(4) The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Committee on Ethics are authorized to establish policies and procedures for the implementation of this paragraph.”

(2) In clause 4 of rule II, add the following new paragraph:

“(d)(1) Upon notification from the chair of the Committee on Ethics pursuant to clause 3(g)(3)(C), the Chief Administrative Officer shall deduct the amount of any fine levied under clause 3(g) from the net salary otherwise due the Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner.

“(2) The Chief Administrative Officer is authorized to establish policies and procedures for such salary deductions.”

(3) Rule XVII is amended by redesignating clause 9 as clause 10, and by inserting after clause 8 the following new clause:

“Legislative Proceedings

“9.(a) A Member, Delegate, the Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House may not engage in disorderly or disruptive conduct in the Chamber, including—

“(1) intentionally obstructing or impeding the passage of others in the Chamber;

“(2) the use of an exhibit to impede, disrupt, or disturb the proceedings of the House; and

“(3) the denial of legislative instruments to others seeking to engage in legislative proceedings.

“(b) This clause establishes a standard of conduct within the meaning of clause 3(a)(2) of rule XI.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT PLANS.—

(1) Clause 2(d) of rule X is amended to read as follows:

“(d)(1) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Ethics, and the Committee on Rules) shall, in a meeting that is open to the public, adopt its authorization and oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Com-

mittee on House Administration, and the Committee on Appropriations.

“(2) Each such plan shall include, with respect to programs and agencies within the committee's jurisdiction, and to the maximum extent practicable—

“(A) a list of such programs or agencies with lapsed authorizations that received funding in the prior fiscal year or, in the case of a program or agency with a permanent authorization, which has not been subject to a comprehensive review by the committee in the prior three Congresses;

“(B) a description of each such program or agency to be authorized in the current Congress;

“(C) a description of each such program or agency to be authorized in the next Congress, if applicable;

“(D) a description of any oversight to support the authorization of each such program or agency in the current Congress; and

“(E) recommendations for changes to existing law for moving such programs or agencies from mandatory funding to discretionary appropriations, where appropriate.

“(3) Each such plan may include, with respect to the programs and agencies within the committee's jurisdiction—

“(A) recommendations for the consolidation or termination of such programs or agencies that are duplicative, unnecessary, or inconsistent with the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government;

“(B) recommendations for changes to existing law related to Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions affecting such programs and agencies that are inconsistent with the authorities of the Congress under Article I of the Constitution; and

“(C) a description of such other oversight activities as the committee may consider necessary.

“(4) In the development of such plan, the chair of each committee shall coordinate with other committees of jurisdiction to ensure that programs and agencies are subject to routine, comprehensive authorization efforts.

“(5) Not later than March 31 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform shall report to the House the authorization and oversight plans submitted by committees together with any recommendations that it, or the House leadership group described above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of authorization and oversight plans and otherwise to achieve the objectives of this clause.”

(2) In clause 1(d)(2)(B) of rule XI, insert “authorization and” before “oversight”.

(3) In clause 1(d)(2)(C) of rule XI, insert “authorization and” before “oversight”.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.—In clause 2 of rule XXI, add the following new paragraph:

“(g) An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if proposing a net increase in the level of budget authority in the bill.”

(d) DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—In clause 3(c) of rule XIII, add the following new subparagraph:

“(5) On a bill or joint resolution that establishes or reauthorizes a Federal program, a statement indicating whether any such program is known to be duplicative of another such program, including at a minimum an explanation of whether any such program was included in a report to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139 or whether the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (published pursuant to section 6104 of title 31, United States Code)

identified other programs related to the program established or reauthorized by the measure.”.

(e) RECOGNITION OF MEMBERS.—

(1) In clause 6 of rule I, strike “The Speaker shall rise to put a question but may state it sitting.”.

(2) In clause 6(d) of rule XIII, strike “rises” and insert “seeks recognition”.

(3) In clause 1(a) of rule XVII, strike “rise and”.

(4) In clause 2 of rule XVII, strike “rise at once” and insert “seek recognition”.

(5) In clause 5 of rule XVII, strike “walk out of or across” and insert “exit or cross”.

(6) In clause 1(a) of rule XX, strike “from their seats to” and insert “or otherwise indicate from their seats and”.

(f) CONVENING OUTSIDE THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.—In clause 12(d) of rule I, strike “whenever” and insert “if”.

(g) TEMPORARY PRESIDING AUTHORITY CLARIFICATION.—In clause 2(a) of rule II, insert “and in the absence of a Member acting as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to clause 8(b)(3)(A) of rule I,” after “tempore.”.

(h) CONTINUING LITIGATION AUTHORITIES.—In clause 8 of rule II, add the following new paragraph:

“(c) The House, the Speaker, a committee or the chair of a committee authorized during a prior Congress to act in a litigation matter is authorized to act as the successor in interest to the House, the Speaker, such committee or the chair of such committee of a prior Congress, respectively, with respect to such litigation matter, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to ensure continuation of such litigation matter.”.

(i) CLARIFYING STAFF ACCESS TO THE HOUSE FLOOR.—In clause 5 of rule IV, strike “shall remain at the desk and”.

(j) MEMBER RECORDS.—In clause 6 of rule VII—

(1) redesignate paragraphs (a) and (b) as subparagraphs (1) and (2);

(2) designate the existing sentence as paragraph (a);

(3) in paragraph (a) (as so designated), insert “as described in paragraph (b)” after “Resident Commissioner”; and

(4) add at the end the following new paragraph:

“(b) Records created, generated, or received by the congressional office of a Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner in the performance of official duties are exclusively the personal property of the individual Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner and such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner has control over such records.”.

(k) RESPONSE TO SUBPOENAS.—Amend rule VIII to read as follows—

“RULE VIII

“RESPONSE TO SUBPOENAS

“(1.a) When a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House is properly served with a judicial subpoena or order, such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee shall comply, consistently with the privileges and rights of the House, with the judicial subpoena or order as hereinafter provided, unless otherwise determined under this rule.

“(b) For purposes of this rule, ‘judicial subpoena or order’ means a judicial subpoena or judicial order directing appearance as a witness relating to the official functions of the House or for the production or disclosure of any document relating to the official functions of the House.

“(2.a) Upon receipt of a properly served judicial subpoena or order, a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall promptly notify

the Speaker in writing of its receipt together with either:

“(1) a determination as to whether the issuance of the judicial subpoena or order is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House; or

“(2) a statement that such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House intends to make a determination with respect to the matters described in subparagraph (1).

“(b) The notification required by paragraph (a) shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker.

“(3.a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) or otherwise ordered by the House, upon notification to the House that a judicial subpoena or order is a proper exercise of jurisdiction by the court and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House shall comply with the judicial subpoena or order by supplying copies.

“(b) Under no circumstances may minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or evidence of witnesses in respect thereto, be disclosed or copied. During a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, the Speaker may authorize compliance or take such other action as the Speaker considers appropriate under the circumstances. Upon the reconvening of the House, all matters that transpired under this clause shall promptly be laid before the House by the Speaker.

“(4. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to deprive, condition, or waive the constitutional or legal privileges or rights applicable or available at any time to a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee of the House, or of the House itself, or the right of such Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee, or of the House itself, to assert such privileges or rights before a court in the United States.”.

(l) REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBCOMMITTEES.—Amend clause 5(d)(2) of rule X to read as follows:

“(2)(A) A committee that maintains a subcommittee on oversight may have not more than six subcommittees.

“(B) The Committee on Appropriations may have not more than 13 subcommittees.

“(C) The Committee on Armed Services may have not more than seven subcommittees.

“(D) The Committee on Foreign Affairs may have not more than seven subcommittees.

“(E) The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform may have not more than seven subcommittees.

“(F) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure may have not more than six subcommittees.”.

(m) COMMITTEE HEARINGS.—In clause 2(g)(2)(D) of rule XI, insert “, the Committee on Homeland Security” after “Armed Services”.

(n) REFERRALS TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—

(1) In clause 1(a)(1) of rule XIII—

(A) insert “or” before “releasing”; and

(B) strike “, or referring a claim to the Court of Claims”; and

(2) In clause 3 of rule XVIII—

(A) insert “or” before “releasing”; and

(B) strike “, or referring a claim to the Court of Claims”.

(o) CONTENTS OF COMMITTEE REPORTS SHOWING CHANGES TO EXISTING LAW.—Clause 3(e)(1) of rule XIII is amended by striking “accompanying document—” and all that follows and inserting “accompanying document (showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed)—

“(A) the entire text of each section of a statute that is proposed to be repealed; and

“(B) a comparative print of each amendment to the entire text of a section of a statute that the bill or joint resolution proposes to make.”.

(p) AUTHORITY TO POSTPONE RECORD VOTES ON CERTAIN MOTIONS.—In clause 8(a)(2) of rule XX—

(1) Redesignate subdivisions (E) through (H) as subdivisions (G) through (J), respectively;

(2) Insert after subdivision (D) the following new subdivisions:

“(E) The question of adopting a motion to recommit.

“(F) The question of adopting a motion to concur in a Senate amendment, with or without amendment.”; and

(3) In subdivision (G) (as redesignated), strike “subdivision (A), (B), (C), or (D)” and insert “subdivisions (A) through (F)”.

(q) CONFORMING GUIDELINES FOR FIVE-MINUTE VOTING.—In clause 9 of rule XX—

(1) In paragraph (a), insert “or” after the semicolon; and

(2) Strike paragraphs (b) and (c) and insert the following:

“(b) if in the discretion of the Speaker Members would be afforded an adequate opportunity to vote—

“(1) on any question arising after a report from the Committee of the Whole without debate or intervening motion; or

“(2) on the question of adoption of a motion to recommit (or ordering the previous question thereon) arising without intervening motion or debate other than debate on the motion.”.

(r) ELECTRONIC AVAILABILITY.—In clause 3 of rule XXIX, strike “in electronic form at a location designated by the Committee on House Administration” and insert “at an electronic document repository operated by the Clerk”.

(s) COMPARATIVE PRINTS FOR BILLS OR JOINT RESOLUTIONS CONSIDERED ON FLOOR.—Effective December 31, 2017, in rule XXI, add at the end the following new clause:

“12.(a)(1) Before a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof may be considered, there shall be made available on a publicly available website of the House an easily searchable electronic comparative print that shows how the bill or joint resolution proposes to change current law, showing (to the greatest extent practicable) by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed.

“(2) Before an amendment in the nature of a substitute may be considered if the amendment proposes to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof, there shall be made available on a publicly available website of the House an easily searchable electronic comparative print that shows (to the greatest extent practicable) how the amendment proposes to change current law, showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed.

“(b) If a committee reports a bill or joint resolution, before the bill or joint resolution may be considered with text different from the text reported, there shall be made available on a publicly available website of the House a document that shows, by appropriate typographical devices, the differences between the text of the bill or joint resolution as proposed to be considered and the text of the bill or joint resolution as reported.”.

(t) APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR.—Clause 1 of rule XVIII is amended by inserting “, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner” after “Member”.

SEC. 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) HOLMAN RULE.—During the first session of the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, any

reference in clause 2 of rule XXI to a provision or amendment that retrenches expenditures by a reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill shall be construed as applying to any provision or amendment (offered after the bill has been read for amendment) that retrenches expenditures by—

(1) the reduction of amounts of money in the bill;

(2) the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States; or

(3) the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

(b) STAFF DEPOSITION AUTHORITY.—

(1) During the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, the chair of a standing committee (other than the Committee on House Administration or the Committee on Rules), and the chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, upon consultation with the ranking minority member of such committee, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to subpoena, by a member or counsel of such committee.

(2) Depositions taken under the authority prescribed in this subsection shall be subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

(3) At least one member of the committee shall be present at each deposition taken under the authority prescribed in this subsection, unless—

(A) the witness to be deposed agrees in writing to waive this requirement; or

(B) the committee authorizes the taking of a specified deposition without the presence of a member during a specified period, provided that the House is not in session on the day of the deposition.

(c) INDEPENDENT PAYMENT ADVISORY BOARD.—Section 1899A(d) of the Social Security Act shall not apply in the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress.

(d) PROVIDING FOR TRANSPARENCY WITH RESPECT TO MEMORIALS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—With respect to any memorial presented under clause 3 of rule XII purporting to be an application of the legislature of a State calling for a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States pursuant to Article V, or a rescission of any such prior application—

(1) the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary shall, in the case of such a memorial presented in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress or the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, and may, in the case of such a memorial presented prior to the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, designate any such memorial for public availability by the Clerk; and

(2) the Clerk shall make such memorials as are designated pursuant to paragraph (1) publicly available in electronic form, organized by State of origin and year of receipt, and shall indicate whether the memorial was designated as an application or a rescission.

(e) SPENDING REDUCTION AMENDMENTS IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.—

(1) During the reading of a general appropriation bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it shall be in order to consider en bloc amendments proposing only to transfer appropriations from an object or objects in the bill to a spending reduction account. When considered en bloc under this paragraph, such amendments may amend portions of the bill not yet read for amendment (following disposition of any points of order against such portions) and are not subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (1), it shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a spending reduction account in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

(3) A point of order under clause 2(b) of rule XXI shall not apply to a spending reduction account.

(4) A general appropriation bill may not be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union unless it includes a spending reduction account as the last section of the bill. An order to report a general appropriation bill to the House shall constitute authority for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations to add such a section to the bill or modify the figure contained therein.

(5) For purposes of this subsection, the term “spending reduction account” means an account in a general appropriation bill that bears that caption and contains only—

(A) a recitation of the amount by which an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of new budget authority proposed by the bill; or

(B) if no such allocation is in effect, “\$0”.

(f) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST MOTION TO RISE AND REPORT.—

(1) During the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, except as provided in paragraph (3), a motion that the Committee of the Whole rise and report a bill to the House shall not be in order if the bill, as amended, exceeds an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as estimated by the Committee on the Budget.

(2) If a point of order under paragraph (1) is sustained, the Chair shall put the question: “Shall the Committee of the Whole rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted notwithstanding that the bill exceeds its allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974?”. Such question shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by a proponent of the question and an opponent but shall be decided without intervening motion.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply—

(A) to a motion offered under clause 2(d) of rule XXI; or

(B) after disposition of a question under paragraph (2) on a given bill.

(4) If a question under paragraph (2) is decided in the negative, no further amendment shall be in order except—

(A) one proper amendment, which shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole; and

(B) pro forma amendments, if offered by the chair or ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, for the purpose of debate.

(g) LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, may not provide an advance appropriation.

(2) An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in a list submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on the Budget (when elected) under the heading—

(A) “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority; and

(B) “Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$66,385,032,000 in new budget authority.

(3) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2017, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available for the fiscal year following fiscal year 2017.

(h) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING DIRECT SPENDING.—

(1) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate of whether a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, would cause, relative to current law, a net increase in direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal years after the current fiscal year.

(2) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution reported by a committee, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods described in paragraph (1).

(3) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this subsection, the levels of net increases in direct spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

(4) LIMITATION.—This subsection shall not apply to any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

(A) repealing the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and title I and subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010;

(B) reforming the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010; or

(C) for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget has made an adjustment to the allocations, levels, or limits contained in the most recently adopted concurrent resolution on the budget.

(i) DISCLOSURE OF DIRECTED RULE MAKINGS.—

(1) The report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution shall include a list of directed rule makings required by the measure or a statement that the proposition contains no directed rule makings.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “directed rule making” means a specific rule making within the meaning of section 551 of title 5, United States Code, specifically directed to be completed by a provision in the measure, but does not include a grant of discretionary rule making authority.

(j) EXERCISE FACILITIES FOR FORMER MEMBERS.—During the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress—

(1) The House of Representatives may not provide access to any exercise facility which is made available exclusively to Members and former Members, officers and former officers of the House of Representatives, and their spouses to any former Member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 or any successor statute or agent of a foreign principal as defined in clause 5 of rule XXV. For purposes of this subsection, the term

“Member” includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress.

(2) The Committee on House Administration shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(k) NUMBERING OF BILLS.—In the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) shall be reserved for assignment by the Minority Leader.

(l) INCLUSION OF CITATIONS FOR PROPOSED REPEALS AND AMENDMENTS.—To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with established drafting conventions, an instruction in a bill or joint resolution proposing to repeal or amend any law or part thereof not contained in a codified title of the United States Code shall include, in parentheses immediately following the designation of the matter proposed to be repealed or amended, the applicable United States Code citation (which may be a note in the United States Code), or, if no such citation is available, an appropriate alternative citation to the applicable law or part.

(m) BROADENING AVAILABILITY OF LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS IN MACHINE-READABLE FORMATS.—The Committee on House Administration, the Clerk, and other officers and officials of the House shall continue efforts to broaden the availability of legislative documents in machine readable formats in the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress in furtherance of the institutional priority of improving public availability and use of legislative information produced by the House and its committees.

(n) CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER ORGANIZATION TRANSPARENCY REFORM.—

(1) PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES THROUGH ACCOUNT OF ORGANIZATION.—A Member of the House of Representatives and an eligible Congressional Member Organization may enter into an agreement under which—

(A) an employee of the Member’s office may carry out official and representational duties of the Member by assignment to the Organization; and

(B) to the extent that the employee carries out such duties under the agreement, the Member shall transfer the portion of the Members’ Representation Allowance of the Member which would otherwise be used for the salary and related expenses of the employee to a dedicated account in the House of Representatives which is administered by the Organization, in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration under paragraph (2).

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration (hereafter referred to in this subsection as the “Committee”) shall promulgate regulations as follows:

(A) USE OF MRA.—Pursuant to the authority of section 101(d) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5341(d)), the Committee shall prescribe regulations to provide that an eligible Congressional Member Organization may use the amounts transferred to the Organization’s dedicated account under paragraph (1)(B) for the same purposes for which a Member of the House of Representatives may use the Members’ Representational Allowance, except that the Organization may not use such amounts for franked mail, official travel, or leases of space or vehicles.

(B) MAINTENANCE OF LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF SHARED EMPLOYEES.—Pursuant to the authority of section 104(d) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5321(d)), the Committee shall prescribe regulations to provide that an employee of the office of a

Member of the House of Representatives who is covered by an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) between the Member and an eligible Congressional Member Organization shall be considered a shared employee of the Member’s office and the Organization for purposes of such section, and shall include in such regulations appropriate accounting standards to ensure that a Member of the House of Representatives who enters into an agreement with such an Organization under paragraph (1) does not employ more employees than the Member is authorized to employ under such section.

(C) PARTICIPATION IN STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM.—Pursuant to the authority of section 105(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 4536(b)), relating to the student loan repayment program for employees of the House, the Committee shall promulgate regulations to provide that, in the case of an employee who is covered by an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) between a Member of the House of Representatives and an eligible Congressional Member Organization and who participates in such program while carrying out duties under the agreement—

(i) any funds made available for making payments under the program with respect to the employee shall be transferred to the Organization’s dedicated account under paragraph (1)(B); and

(ii) the Organization shall use the funds to repay a student loan taken out by the employee, under the same terms and conditions which would apply under the program if the Organization were the employing office of the employee.

(D) ACCESS TO HOUSE SERVICES.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations to ensure that an eligible Congressional Member Organization has appropriate access to services of the House.

(E) OTHER REGULATIONS.—The Committee shall promulgate such other regulations as may be appropriate to carry out this subsection.

(3) ELIGIBLE CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “eligible Congressional Member Organization” means, with respect to the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, an organization meeting each of the following requirements:

(A) The organization is registered as a Congressional Member Organization with the Committee on House Administration.

(B) The organization designates a single Member of the House of Representatives to be responsible for the administration of the organization, including the administration of the account administered under paragraph (1)(B), and includes the identification of such Member with the statement of organization that the organization files and maintains with the Committee on House Administration.

(C) At least 3 employees of the House are assigned to work for the organization.

(D) During the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, at least 30 Members of the House of Representatives used a portion of the Members’ Representational Allowance of the Member for the salary and related expenses of an employee who was a shared employee of the Member’s office and the organization.

(E) The organization files a statement with the Committee on House Administration and the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives certifying that it will administer an account in accordance with paragraph (1)(B).

(o) SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.—

(1) POINT OF ORDER.—During the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, it shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reduces the actuarial balance

by at least .01 percent of the present value of future taxable payroll of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund established under section 201(a) of the Social Security Act for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a measure that would improve the actuarial balance of the combined balance in the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for the 75-year period utilized in the most recent annual report of the Board of Trustees provided pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act.

(p) SUBCOMMITTEES.—Notwithstanding clause 5(d) of rule X, during the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress the Committee on Agriculture may have not more than six subcommittees.

(q) TREATMENT OF CONVEYANCES OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, for all purposes in the House, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, requiring or authorizing a conveyance of Federal land to a State, local government, or tribal entity shall not be considered as providing new budget authority, decreasing revenues, increasing mandatory spending, or increasing outlays.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term “conveyance” means any method, including sale, donation, or exchange, by which all or any portion of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Federal land is transferred to another entity.

(B) The term “Federal land” means any land owned by the United States, including the surface estate, the subsurface estate, or any improvements thereon.

(C) The term “State” means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, or a territory (including a possession) of the United States.

SEC. 4. COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND HOUSE OFFICES.

(a) HOUSE DEMOCRACY PARTNERSHIP.—House Resolution 24, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress in the same manner as such resolution applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress except that the commission concerned shall be known as the House Democracy Partnership.

(b) TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.—Sections 1 through 7 of House Resolution 1451, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress in the same manner as such provisions applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that—

(1) the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission may, in addition to collaborating closely with other professional staff members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, collaborate closely with professional staff members of other relevant committees; and

(2) the resources of the Committee on Foreign Affairs which the Commission may use shall include all resources which the Committee is authorized to obtain from other offices of the House of Representatives.

(c) OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS.—Section 1 of House Resolution 895, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress in the same manner as such provision applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that—

(1) the Office of Congressional Ethics shall be treated as a standing committee of the House for purposes of section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i));

(2) references to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be construed as references to the Committee on Ethics;

(3) any requirement for concurrence in section 1(b)(1) shall be construed as a requirement for consultation;

(4) the second sentence of section 1(b)(6)(A) shall not apply;

(5) members subject to section 1(b)(6)(B) may be reappointed for a third additional term;

(6) any individual who is the subject of a preliminary review or second-phase review by the board shall be informed of the right to be represented by counsel and invoking that right should not be held negatively against them; and

(7) the Office may not take any action that would deny any person any right or protection provided under the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 5. ORDERS OF BUSINESS.

(a) The Speaker may recognize a Member for the reading of the Constitution on any legislative day through January 13, 2017.

(b) Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 21) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for en bloc consideration in resolutions of disapproval for “midnight rules”, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

Mr. MCCARTHY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO REFER

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a motion that is at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Norton moves to refer the resolution to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the Speaker, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party, with instructions not to report back the same until it has conducted a full and complete study of, and made a determination on, whether there is any reason to deny Delegates, in particular the Delegate from the District of Columbia, whose residents pay the highest per capita federal income taxes in the United States to support the federal government, the right to vote in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union in light of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in *Michel v. Anderson* (14 F.3d 623 (D.C. Cir. 1994)) upholding the constitutionality of such right to vote, and the inclusion of such right to vote in the Rules for the 103rd, 110th and 111th Congresses.

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to table at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McCarthy moves to lay on the table the motion to refer.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 184, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—228

Abraham	Garrett	Olson
Aderholt	Gibbs	Palazzo
Allen	Gohmert	Palmer
Amash	Goodlatte	Paulsen
Amodei	Gosar	Pearce
Arrington	Granger	Perry
Babin	Graves (GA)	Pittenger
Bacon	Graves (LA)	Poe (TX)
Banks (IN)	Graves (MO)	Poliquin
Barletta	Griffith	Posey
Barr	Grothman	Ratcliffe
Barton	Guthrie	Reed
Bergman	Harper	Reichert
Beutler	Harris	Rice (SC)
Biggs	Hartzer	Roby
Bilirakis	Hensarling	Roe (TN)
Bishop (MI)	Hice, Jody B.	Rogers (AL)
Bishop (UT)	Higgins (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Black	Hill	Rohrabacher
Blackburn	Holding	Rokita
Blum	Hollingsworth	Rooney, Francis
Bost	Hudson	Ros-Lehtinen
Brady (TX)	Huizenga	Roskam
Brat	Hultgren	Ross
Bridenstine	Hunter	Rothfus
Brooks (AL)	Hurd	Rouzer
Brooks (IN)	Jenkins (KS)	Royce (CA)
Buchanan	Jenkins (WV)	Russell
Buck	Johnson (LA)	Rutherford
Bucshon	Johnson (OH)	Sanford
Budd	Johnson, Sam	Scalise
Burgess	Jordan	Schweikert
Byrne	Joyce (OH)	Scott, Austin
Calvert	Katko	Sensenbrenner
Carter (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Sessions
Carter (TX)	Kelly (PA)	Shimkus
Chabot	King (NY)	Shuster
Chaffetz	Kinzinger	Simpson
Cheney	Knight	Smith (MO)
Coffman	Kustoff (TN)	Smith (NE)
Cole	Labrador	Smith (NJ)
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Smith (TX)
Collins (NY)	LaMalfa	Smucker
Comer	Lamborn	Stefanik
Comstock	Lance	Stewart
Conaway	Latta	Stivers
Cook	Lewis (MN)	Taylor
Costello (PA)	LoBiondo	Tenney
Cramer	Long	Thompson (PA)
Crawford	Loudermill	Thornberry
Culberson	Love	Tiberi
Curbelo (FL)	Lucas	Tipton
Davidson	Luetkemeyer	Trott
Davis, Rodney	MacArthur	Turner
Denham	Marino	Upton
Dent	Marshall	Valadao
DeSantis	Massie	Wagner
DesJarlais	Mast	Walberg
Diaz-Balart	McCarthy	Walden
Donovan	McCaul	Walker
Duffy	McClintock	Walorski
Duncan (SC)	McHenry	Walters, Mimi
Duncan (TN)	McKinley	Weber (TX)
Dunn	McMorris	Webster (FL)
Emmer	Rodgers	Wenstrup
Farenthold	McSally	Westerman
Faso	Meadows	Williams
Ferguson	Meehan	Wilson (SC)
Fitzpatrick	Messer	Wittman
Fleischmann	Mitchell	Womack
Flores	Moolenaar	Woodall
Fortenberry	Mooney (WV)	Yoder
Fox	Mullin	Yoho
Franks (AZ)	Murphy (PA)	Young (IA)
Frelinghuysen	Newhouse	Zeldin
Gaetz	Noem	
Gallagher	Nunes	

NAYS—184

Aguilar	Gabbard	Norcross
Barragan	Galleo	O'Halleran
Bass	Garamendi	O'Rourke
Beatty	Gonzalez (TX)	Pallone
Becerra	Gottheimer	Panetta
Bera	Green, Al	Pascrell
Beyer	Green, Gene	Payne
Blumenauer	Grijalva	Pelosi
Bonamici	Hastings	Perlmutter
Boyle, Brendan	Heck	Peters
F.	Himes	Peterson
Brady (PA)	Hoyer	Pingree
Brown (MD)	Huffman	Pocan
Brownley (CA)	Jackson Lee	Polis
Bustos	Jayapal	Price (NC)
Butterfield	Jeffries	Quigley
Capuano	Johnson (GA)	Raskin
Carbajal	Johnson, E. B.	Richmond
Cárdenas	Kaptur	Rosen
Carson (IN)	Keating	Roybal-Allard
Cartwright	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Kennedy	Ruppersberger
Castro (TX)	Khanna	Rush
Chu, Judy	Kihuen	Ryan (OH)
Cicilline	Kildee	Sánchez
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Sarbanes
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Schakowsky
Clay	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Cleaver	Kuster (NH)	Schneider
Clyburn	Langevin	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Scott, David
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Serrano
Conyers	Lawrence	Sewell (AL)
Cooper	Lawson (FL)	Shea-Porter
Correa	Lee	Sherman
Costa	Levin	Sinema
Courtney	Lewis (GA)	Sires
Roe (TN)	Lieu, Ted	Slaughter
Rogers (AL)	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
Rogers (KY)	Loeb sack	Soto
Cuellar	Lofgren	Speier
Cummings	Lowenthal	Suozyi
Davis (CA)	Davis, Danny	Lowe y
Davis, Danny	Lujan Grisham,	Takano
DeFazio	M.	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Luján, Ben Ray	Thompson (MS)
Delaney	Maloney,	Titus
DelLauro	Carolyn B.	Tonko
DelBene	Maloney, Sean	Torres
Demings	Matsui	Tsongas
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Vargas
Deutch	McEachin	Veasey
Dingell	McGovern	Vela
Doggett	McNerney	Velázquez
Doyle, Michael	F.	Visclosky
F.	Meng	Walz
Ellison	Moore	Wasserman
Engel	Moulton	Schultz
Eshoo	Murphy (FL)	Waters, Maxine
Espallat	Nadler	Watson Coleman
Esty	Napolitano	Welch
Evans	Neal	Wilson (FL)
Foster	Nolan	Yarmuth
Frankel (FL)		

NOT VOTING—21

Adams	Issa	Renacci
Bishop (GA)	Jones	Rice (NY)
Blunt Rochester	King (IA)	Rooney, Thomas
Fudge	Lynch	J.
Gowdy	Marchant	Young (AK)
Gutiérrez	Mulvaney	Zinke
Hanabusa	Pompeo	
Higgins (NY)	Price, Tom (GA)	

□ 1504

Mr. GARAMENDI and Mrs. DAVIS of California changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. RENACCI. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 3.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time allocated to me be controlled by the esteemed gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Rochester, New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I also include in the RECORD a section-by-section analysis of the resolution.

H. RES. 5

ADOPTING THE RULES FOR THE 115TH CONGRESS

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Resolved Clause.

This section provides that the Rules of the 114th Congress are the Rules of the 115th Congress, except for the amendments contained in section 2 of the resolution and orders contained in sections 3, 4, and 5.

Section 2. Changes to the Standing Rules.

Decorum. Subsection (a) authorizes the Sergeant-at-Arms to impose a fine against a Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner for the use of an electronic device for photography, audio or visual recording, or broadcasting on the House floor in contravention of clause 5 of rule XVII and any applicable Speaker's announced policy on electronic devices. A fine for a first offense will be \$500 and \$2,500 for subsequent offenses. Any subsequent offense will be assessed at the higher amount, regardless of whether it is connected to any other offense by time or proximity.

The subsection provides that any Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner that has been assessed a fine may appeal the fine in writing to the Committee on Ethics not later than 30 calendar days or five legislative days, whichever is later, after notification. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Committee on Ethics is provided 30 calendar days or five legislative days, whichever is later, to either dismiss the fine or allow it to proceed. Upon a determination regarding the appeal or if no appeal has been filed at the expiration of the period, the chair of the Committee on Ethics shall promptly notify the Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner, the Speaker and the Chief Administrative Officer. The Speaker is required to promptly lay such notification before the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, Committee on Ethics, and Chief Administrative Officer are authorized to establish policies and procedures to implement this subsection. Upon notification from the chair of the Committee on Ethics, the Chief Administrative Officer shall deduct the amount of any fine from the net salary of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

The subsection also modifies rule XVII to clarify conduct considered disorderly or disruptive during legislative proceedings to ensure that a Member may be referred to the Committee on Ethics for behavior impeding in the rights of another Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner to participate in floor proceedings, including blocking access to legislative instruments such as microphones and blocking access the well of the House.

Authorization and Oversight Plans. Subsection (b) amends the current oversight plan requirements. The subsection requires each standing committee (except the Committees on Appropriations, Ethics, and Rules) to adopt an authorization and oversight plan, which must be submitted to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, House Administration, and Appropriations no later than February 15 of the first session of Congress. The plan must include a list of unauthorized programs and agencies within their jurisdiction that have received funding in the prior fiscal year, or in the case of a permanent authorization, has not received a comprehensive review by the committee in the prior three Congresses. The subsection requires committees to describe each program or agency that is intended to be authorized in the current Congress or next Congress, and a description of oversight to support reauthorization in the current Congress. The subsection also requires recommendations, if any, for moving such programs or agencies from mandatory to discretionary funding.

The subsection also provides that committees may make recommendations to consolidate or terminate duplicative programs or agencies, or those that are inconsistent with the appropriate role of the Federal government. Committees may make recommendations for changes to existing law to address Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions related to these programs that are inconsistent with Congress' Article I authorities. The subsection requires the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, after consultation with the Speaker, Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, report the oversight and authorization plans to the House by March 31 of the first session of Congress.

Amendments to Appropriation Bills. Subsection (c) codifies the standing order from the 112th, 113th, and 114th Congresses prohibiting an amendment to a general appropriation bill proposing a net increase in budget authority in the bill.

Duplication of Federal Programs. Subsection (d) codifies the standing order from the 113th and 114th Congresses that requires committee reports to include a statement on whether any provision of the measure establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal government known to be duplicative of another Federal program. The subsection also eliminates unnecessary language regarding the authorization of a committee chair to request that the Government Accountability Office perform a duplication analysis of any bill or joint resolution referred to that committee, and makes technical changes.

Recognition of Members. Subsection (e) eliminates from the rules outdated references to physical mobility. This is a clarification to address the needs of Members who are physically unable to stand.

Convening Outside the Hall of the House. Subsection (f) conforms the standing rules with current practice regarding convening outside the Hall of the House.

Temporary Presiding Authority Clarification. Subsection (g) clarifies that the authority of a Speaker pro tempore appointed under clause 8(b)(3)(A) of rule I takes priority over

the Clerk's authority to preserve order and decorum pending the election of a new Speaker.

Continuing Litigation Authorities. Subsection (h) authorizes the House, the Speaker, a committee or chair of a committee to carry forward litigation from the previous Congress as the successor in interest in any continuing litigation matter in which the House, the Speaker, the committee or chair of a committee, respectively, was previously authorized to be involved. This subsection automatically continues previously authorized litigation authority and fully empowers the successor in interest to take all steps necessary to carry such litigation forward during the new Congress, thereby eliminating the need for a separate resolution authorizing the continuation of such litigation as in the past.

Clarifying Staff Access to the House Floor. Subsection (i) conforms the standing rules to the current practice that staff accompanying Members on the floor are not required to remain at the desk.

Member Records. Subsection (j) adds language to the definition of "Records of the House" to clarify the ownership of congressional office records of a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, and to codify the longstanding custom and practice of the House under which such records have been recognized to be the personal property of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, in keeping with the common law. Prior rules of the House drew a distinction between the records of House committees and officers, on the one hand, and congressional office records of Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner, on the other. The latter do not belong to the House, because the Rule expressly defined House "records" to exclude them. See, e.g., Rule VII.6, Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, 114th Cong. (2015); Rule XXXVI, Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, 105th Cong. (1997). This subsection adds language confirming that congressional office records are the personal property of the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who creates, generates, or receives them, in accordance with longstanding House custom and prior pronouncements. See, e.g., H. Con. Res. 307, 110th Cong. (2008) ("[B]y custom [congressional papers of Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners] are considered the personal property of the Member who receives and creates them, and it is therefore the Member who is responsible to decide on their ultimate disposition . . ."); H. Rep. No. 99-994, 99th Cong. (1986), at 5 ("[I]t is relatively clear that Members' papers have been regarded as their personal property . . .").

Response to Subpoenas. Subsection (k) clarifies and streamlines procedures governing notification of, and response to, properly served judicial subpoenas and judicial orders directing appearance as a witness relating to the official functions of the House or compelling the production or disclosure of any document relating to the official functions of the House.

The subsection continues the practice of granting authority to respond to subpoenas without the necessity of a House vote, and streamlines the notification process to eliminate inefficiencies. The recipient of a properly served judicial subpoena or order compelling testimony or production of documents relating to the official functions of the House must promptly notify the Speaker in writing of the receipt of that judicial order or subpoena and must determine whether the subpoena or order is a proper exercise of the jurisdiction of the court and is consistent with the rights and privileges of the House. In keeping with current practice, the notification to the Speaker must either

set forth those determinations (if they have already been made at the time of the notification) or state that the recipient intends to make those determinations. The prior rule's additional reference to determining whether the subpoena or order "is material and relevant" has been omitted as redundant and superfluous, because it is subsumed within the requirement to determine whether the subpoena or order is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House; it would not be consistent with the privileges and rights of the House for a Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer, or employee to be compelled to respond to a judicial subpoena or order seeking information that is not material and relevant to the underlying cause. Accordingly, no substantive change is made by the deletion of the "is material and relevant" determination.

The subsection omits the obsolete requirements for the Clerk of the House to provide a copy of rule VIII to the court and for recipients of judicial subpoenas or orders to submit "certified" copies of documents when production of documents in response to a properly served judicial subpoena or order has been determined to be appropriate. References to administrative subpoenas relating to the official functions of the House have also been deleted, because the rule should not be interpreted to suggest that compliance with such subpoenas may be mandatory. The subsection deletes the truism that notifications received when the House is adjourned will be laid before the House upon its reconvening.

Requirements for Subcommittees. Subsection (1) codifies the exceptions carried in previous rules packages to clause 5(d) of rule X to allow the Committee on Appropriations up to thirteen subcommittees, the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Oversight and Government Reform up to seven subcommittees, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure up to six subcommittees.

Committee Hearings. Subsection (m) provides the Committee on Homeland Security with authority to close hearings for an additional 5 consecutive days when considering sensitive matters that require an executive session.

Referrals to the Court of Claims. Subsection (n) conforms the standing rules with the current practice that measures making a referral to the Court of Claims are referred to the private calendar.

Contents of Committee Reports Showing Changes to Existing Law. Subsection (o) modifies language adopted in the 114th Congress to address an unintended consequence that required a committee report or accompanying document to portray duplicative prints. This subsection continues to require that a Ramseyer print show the entire text of each section of statute that is proposed to be repealed and a comparative print of each amendment to the entire text of a section of statute the bill or joint resolution proposes to make. The subsection also clarifies existing practice that appropriate typographical devices be used for both repealed text and comparative prints.

Authority to Postpone Record Votes on Certain Motions. Subsection (p) adds motions to recommit and motions to concur to the list of postponable questions under clause 8 of rule XX.

Confirming Guidelines for Five-Minute Voting. Subsection (q) clarifies that the Speaker's ability to reduce the time for a vote pursuant to clause 9(b) or 9(c) of rule XX is subject to the same guidelines as the reduction of the time for a vote pursuant to clause 8(c)(2) of rule XX.

Electronic Availability. Subsection (r) modifies and codifies a standing order from the

112th, 113th, and 114th Congresses by designating the electronic document repository operated by the Clerk of the House for the purposes of electronic availability rules.

Comparative Prints for Bills or Joint Resolution Considered on Floor. Subsection (s) provides that by December 31, 2017, each bill, joint resolution, or amendment in the nature of a substitute shall have an easily searchable electronic comparative print that shows how the proposed legislation will change current law, showing by appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions proposed. The subsection also seeks to enhance transparency on changes made to a measure after it has been reported by a committee.

Appointments of Chair. Subsection (t) allows Delegates and the Resident Commissioner to serve as chair of the Committee of the Whole.

Section 3. Separate Orders.

Holman Rule. Subsection (a) provides a new standing order for the first session of the 115th Congress based on the "Holman Rule," most of which was removed from the standing rules in 1983. This standing order functions as an exception to clause 2 of rule XXI to allow provisions changing law in certain limited circumstances. Under this order, a provision in a general appropriation bill or an amendment thereto may contain legislation to retrench expenditures by (1) reducing amounts of money in the bill, (2) reducing the number or salaries of Federal employees, or (3) reducing the compensation of any person paid by the Treasury. To qualify for treatment under this order, an amendment must be offered after the reading of the bill and must comply with all applicable rules of the House, such as the germaneness rule. The purpose of this provision is to see if the reinstatement of the Holman rule will provide Members with additional tools to reduce spending during consideration of the regular general appropriation bills.

Staff Deposition Authority. Subsection (b) carries forward and modifies provisions from the 114th Congress to provide the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and each standing committee of the 115th Congress (except for the Committees on Rules and House Administration) the authority to order the taking of a deposition by a member or committee counsel of such committee. The authority provided under this subsection extends for the entirety of the 115th Congress. Depositions taken under this authority are subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

The subsection modifies the member attendance requirement, which applies unless (1) the witness waives the requirement or (2) the committee authorizes the taking of a specified deposition without the presence of a member during a specified period and the deposition occurs on a day that the House is not in session. The latter authority enables a committee to authorize the taking of one or more such depositions of one or more specified witnesses at any point over the course of a specified period of days, such as a district work period.

Independent Payment Advisory Board. Subsection (c) carries forward a provision from the 113th and 114th Congresses that turns off a provision contained in the Affordable Care Act, which limits the ability of the House to determine the method of consideration for a recommendation from the Independent Payment Advisory Board or to repeal the provision in its entirety.

Providing for Transparency with Respect to Memorials Submitted Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States. Subsection (d) carries forward and modifies pro-

visions from the 114th Congress that clarify the procedures of the House regarding the receipt of Article V memorials from the States by directing the Clerk to make each memorial, designated by the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary, electronically available, organized by State of origin and year of receipt, and indicate whether the memorial was designated as an application or recession.

In carrying out this subsection, it is expected that the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will be solely charged with determining whether a memorial purports to be an application of the legislature of a state calling for a constitutional convention or recession of prior applications. The Clerk's role will be entirely administrative. The chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will only designate memorials from state legislatures (and not petitions from individuals or other parties), as it is only state legislatures that are contemplated under Article V of the Constitution.

In submitting each memorial to the Clerk, the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will include a transmission letter that indicates it has been designated under this subsection of House Resolution 5. The Clerk will make publicly available the memorial and the transmission letter from the chair. Ancillary documentation from the state or other parties is not expected to be publicized.

The chair of the Committee on the Judiciary is also permitted to designate memorials from Congresses prior to the 114th Congress to be made publicly available under the same procedure.

Spending Reduction Amendments in Appropriations Bills. Subsection (e) modifies and carries forward the prohibition from the 112th, 113th, and 114th Congresses against consideration of a general appropriation bill that does not include a "spending reduction account." The subsection updates the definition of a spending reduction account to state a recitation of the amount by which an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) (Appropriations subcommittee allocations) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of new budget authority proposed by the bill, or if no such allocation is in effect, \$0.

Point of Order Against Motion to Rise and Report. Subsection (f) carries forward from the 113th and 114th Congresses the requirement that prevents the Committee of the Whole from rising to report a bill to the House that exceeds an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) as estimated by the Committee on the Budget and continues a point of order.

Limitation on Advance Appropriations. Subsection (g) provides limits against a fiscal year 2017 general appropriation bill or measure continuing appropriations from making advanced appropriations in fiscal year 2018. The subsection provides a limited number of standard exceptions which provide advanced appropriations only for fiscal year 2018.

Point of Order Against Increasing Direct Spending. Subsection (h) establishes a point of order against consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) or an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon, which has the net effect of increasing direct spending in excess of \$5 billion for any of the four consecutive ten fiscal year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal years after the current fiscal year. The subsection also provides exemptions for measures repealing or reforming the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010, and measures where the chair of the

Committee on the Budget made an adjustment to the allocation levels or limits contained in the most recently adopted budget resolution.

Disclosure of Directed Rule Makings. Subsection (i) carries forward and modifies the requirement that committee reports on bills or joint resolutions include a list of directed rule makings required by the measure or a statement that the measure contains no directed rule makings. The subsection carries forward the definition of “directed rule making” to include those rule makings specifically directed to be completed by a provision in the legislation, but does not include a grant of discretionary rule making authority. The prior standing order only required an estimate of the number of direct rule makings.

Exercise Facilities for Former Members. Subsection (j) continues the prohibition on access to any exercise facility that is made available exclusively to Members, former Members, officers, and former officers of the House and their spouses to any former Member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995.

Numbering of Bills. Subsection (k) reserves the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) for assignment by the Minority Leader.

Inclusion of U.S. Code Citations for Proposed Repeals and Amendments. Subsection (l) continues to add, to the maximum extent practicable, a requirement for parallel citations for amendatory instructions to Public Laws and Statutes at Large that are not classified in the U.S. Code.

Broadening Availability of Legislative Documents in Machine-Readable Formats. Subsection (m) continues to instruct the appropriate officers and committees to continue to advance government transparency by taking further steps to publish documents of the House in machine-readable formats.

Congressional Member Organization Transparency Reform. Subsection (n) carries forward the provisions from the 114th Congress to allow participating Members to enter into agreements with eligible Congressional Member Organizations for the purpose of payment of salaries and expenses. The Committee on House Administration is required to promulgate regulations, consistent with current law, to carry out this subsection.

Social Security Solvency. Subsection (o) carries forward from the 114th Congress a point of order against legislation that would reduce the actuarial balance of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, but provides an exemption to the point of order if a measure improves the overall financial health of the combined Social Security Trust Funds. This subsection would protect the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) Trust Fund from diversion of its funds to finance a broken Disability Insurance system.

Subcommittees. Subsection (p) waives clause 5(d) of rule X to allow the Committee on Agriculture up to six subcommittees, which is consistent with authorities in the 114th Congress.

Treatment of Conveyances of Federal Land. Subsection (q) provides that any provision in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report requiring or authorizing a conveyance of federal land to a State, local government, or tribal entity, shall not be considered as providing new budget authority, decreasing revenues, increasing mandatory spending, or increasing outlays.

Section 4. Committees, Commissions, and House Offices.

House Democracy Partnership. Subsection (a) reauthorizes the House Democracy As-

sistance Commission, now known as the House Democracy Partnership.

Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission. Subsection (b) reauthorizes the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Office of Congressional Ethics. Subsection (c) reauthorizes the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE) and clarifies that term limits do not apply to members of the OCE. The subsection reaffirms that a person subject to a review by the Office of Congressional Ethics has a right to be represented by counsel, and establishes that invoking such right is not to be held as a presumption of guilt. The subsection modifies the language to require consultation prior to the appointment of members rather than concurrence. The subsection also prohibits the Office of Congressional Ethics from taking action that would deny a person any rights or protections provided under the Constitution of the United States of America.

Section 5. Additional Orders of Business.

Reading of the Constitution. Subsection (a) allows the Speaker to recognize Members for the reading of the Constitution on any legislative day through January 13, 2017.

Consideration of Midnight Rules Relief Act of 2017. Subsection (b) provides for the consideration of the Midnight Rules Relief Act of 2017 under a closed rule.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, today is an exciting day, a brand new 115th Congress. Here in the House of Representatives, we have new Members of Congress who are bringing their families, coming to Washington with a sense of exuberance, but mostly with what I believe is respect for the American people who sent them here, respect for the people who elected each of us with the thoughts and ideas from our districts back home, all the way to the election of the President-elect of the United States of America, Donald Trump.

So we do this every 2 years. We reorganize the House of Representatives. We start anew. We start fresh. We start with the best ideas that are brought forth, and we try and bring the teams together. That is what Republicans have done. That is what Democrats are doing. We gather together and add up literally the amount of teams and who is on each side, and that is how we determine who is elected the Speaker of the House. It is from the majority party. In this case, today we elected the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), a great young leader for not just our party, but for our country.

So today what we do is we show up and we exercise our constitutional rights, our duties, our views, the ideas that we have, the ideas that we were sent here to exercise, and the ideas of our majorities, of the bodies, of the groups that we represent.

So today those men and women who gather together with their ideas and plans, they are going to help project and move our country forward over the next 2 years. I think that what we are saying today is important. That is, we are trying to change the direction that this country has been going for at least 2 years, and some could argue for 8 years. We are going to change that direction because the American people have given Republicans an opportunity to lead in the United States House of

Representatives, in the United States Senate, and in the Presidency of the United States.

I believe that we are looking at those elected officials, including the newly elected President, at the next generation, people who will take our places soon, people who we need to leave a better America for, people who are counting on us to, yes, as the saying goes, Make America Great Again, but, more importantly, to live up to the challenges of our job, the challenges that the American people have said we expect you to go to Washington and make tough decisions, not easy decisions, but to do things that are in our best interest rather than in the best interest of a government.

Well, that is what this experiment is about. This experiment takes place every 4 years with the election of a Presidency and perhaps every 2 years with a new Congress.

Mr. Speaker, during the first 7 years of the Obama administration, they had an opportunity, the House, to send to the President, to forge a path that they felt would be best for the American people, perhaps based upon a calling or the things that they heard. What happened is that Federal regulations added up to an average of 81 new major regulations per year for a total of 556 regulations, at least 220 of which contained new burdens on individuals and businesses with an annual cost of \$108 billion.

We see things differently. That is why you are going to see not only in the rules package, but by the way that we do business here in the House of Representatives, that we look at regulations differently; that we work based upon the law, the intent of the law, not the intent of a regulator who would, as I would suggest, see things perhaps differently than others would see them.

So while it sounds like these are staggering numbers and they do a lot of damage on our country, it is not too late to change that. It is not too late to reevaluate the way things have been done and the way that things should be done.

So we have a lot of work to do. We have a lot of work to do not just about rules and regulations but about the day-to-day business, the progression of GDP, and the growth of jobs and job creation in this country.

For the first time in a long time, we will have a President-elect—yes, Donald Trump—who will, I believe, work with the United States Congress forthrightly and find the avenues of consensus between the House of Representatives and between the United States Senate to push this body.

I met with Mr. Trump earlier in the year when he was just a candidate for the Presidency, and he told me point blank: It is not so much that I am opposed to what you guys are doing in Congress; it is more to I think you ought to be forced into making more tough decisions.

He said: I think Congress gets away from doing the tough things. They do

the easy lift rather than the things that will be better for the American people, because proud people sent us up here.

That is the standard that, I believe, we should adopt to have and be prepared for in these next 2 years: tough, straightforward, honest work that is meaningful, that can move our country forward, that will propel a generation to believe not only in a great day's pay and a hard day's work, but, more importantly, leading to something that will make our country stronger and yet stronger the next day with a heartbeat from a Nation and a people who deeply believe that America's greatest days are in our future and they are willing to give that to the next generation. That is why we are here.

We have a lot of new Members who bring ideas, Mr. Speaker. They come here to Washington full and brimming with ideas about things that they would like to see happen. Well, what we are going to do is we are going to make sure that we are ready to do business with them, that we are open and prepared for them.

So you will see that this package carries forward many of the rules from the previous Congress and builds on House Republicans' efforts to streamline House processes, increase transparency, and improve accountability. Specifically, it preserves the important reforms that were made in three previous Congresses. It also adds perfecting amendments in order to help us further advance and share our ideas and goals of transparency.

We think this is important. We think the ideas that are contained within this package will help propel not only us in better decisionmaking, but the American people will buy into what we are doing.

Fairness is important for all of us. As chairman of the Rules Committee, it is my hope that I will continue to be open, that the Rules Committee will be open to hearing from every single Member. We will welcome them. They will know that they are in the right place to not only share their ideas, but one where they can receive feedback on those ideas and help participate in what we do.

Mr. Speaker, that is what we are here today to do, the new rules package for the 115th Congress.

Mr. HOYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SESSIONS. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, there is a provision in the rules that are proposed which are not in the rules of the last Congress, which give us great pause because we think it tends to put Members in a difficult place from a constitutional perspective and from a freedom-of-speech perspective. The rule, of course, of which I speak is the rule that relates to empowering the Sergeant at Arms to levy fines.

□ 1515

May I ask the gentleman first: Did the Rules Committee find that there was any precedent for such a provision in rules historically?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much. I would like to refer to something which I believe has been made available, and, if not, I would be very pleased to do it.

The House has delegated fining authority, section 1103 of the Manual, where the House incorporates, by reference, title I of the Ethics in Government Act. Under this section, if a financial disclosure is filed late, the filer is subject to a \$200 filing fee. It is a fine by another name that is administered by the House Ethics Committee.

So what I am suggesting to you is we have seen where there has been the backup of rules that have been backed up by the levying of a fine, and I believe that is what the gentleman is seeking.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman, and will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. SESSIONS. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas.

The gentleman refers to a fee that was levied, apparently, for a late filing of a financial disclosure statement that is required under the rules. We are troubled, however, by the fact that this is not a fee in the sense; it is a penalty for taking an action which is obviously directed toward proscribing that action, which we see as speech and transparency to the American people.

One of the things that concerns us most, Mr. Speaker, is that there appears to be no due process; that is to say, the Sergeant at Arms can make an individual determination as to whether or not the rule has been violated without any opportunity given to the Member to explain or deny the allegations that are made on which the fine would be based.

Mr. SESSIONS. I appreciate the gentleman asking me.

As a matter of fact, we believe this may have been addressed yesterday by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MEADOWS), who specifically, in our Conference, brought this issue up. It is my understanding, as I further consult my assistant who is well briefed on this, that the Meadows amendment has allowed a process which allows an appeal to the Ethics Committee that would be outside of the person who originally made the fine present, would go to the Ethics Committee for them to assess that challenge as necessary.

Mr. HOYER. If I might, that was adopted last night?

Mr. SESSIONS. I believe that is correct, sir.

Mr. HOYER. So it is not in the rules as disclosed?

Mr. SESSIONS. It would be in this package that I believe we have today. It was not in what was originally brought forth, publicly available, and then changed last night when that was

then posted on the Rules Committee Web site. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you for that response.

I have one additional question. We looked at what might be precedent. Frankly, the only one we could come up with was the gag rule that was adopted in the 19th century which precluded the introduction of legislation which would abolish slavery in the various States. That rule was in place for a number of years until ultimately repealed.

This rule, we believe, Mr. Speaker, seeks to gag Members of the House of Representatives. It seeks to undermine transparency to the extent that it relates to communications devices which can—and at the point in time the grievance, from your perspective, occurred, we were in recess, as the gentleman understands.

Mr. SESSIONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOYER. If I may conclude, as the gentleman knows, and I won't say thousands, but hundreds of pictures were taken just an hour ago on this floor—hundreds. We were in session, not in recess.

Mr. SESSIONS. If I could address that, and I want to do this very gingerly because I do not want to start a battle here. The gentleman and I both know what caused this action was a deep, deep feeling that many Members on your side had about a particular issue. It resulted in what could be seen as—and I saw it as—a protest. Look, we are used to that in this body, people being upset. We are not used to people violating the rule, and it already was a rule that you cannot use, for recording purposes, those devices. We did not make this up. That was already a rule. So it became an advent of a protest.

We are simply trying to say—and I am not trying to get you to change your viewpoints at all—but I think it would be wise, and I believe we will not always be in the majority. I believe some day there will be a chance where the Democrats will be in the majority. I would be for this same rule, for the sake of the Speaker and the leadership and the person sitting in that chair. I can look at myself in a mirror because I was a part of this thinking. How do we say to Members a gag order says you cannot utter bad things? This, if you are willing to pay the fine and you want to do that, that is not a gag order. That is a violation of a rule. If you would like to participate in that, go for it all you want. But I don't think it is the right thing. So we tried to limit, in my opinion, very carefully to say we are going to make this a fine.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for that response, and I appreciate his feelings and, I think, his intellectually honest feelings.

Mr. SESSIONS. I take it that way, and I know the gentleman does, too. That is why we are using my time right now, and I assume the gentleman knows that.

Mr. HOYER. Let me briefly close, then, by saying that the gentleman in

his opening comments talked about transparency and talked about openness.

Mr. SESSIONS. I sure did.

Mr. HOYER. And the Speaker talked about, just after noon, about respecting one another's views and hearing one another's views and considering one another's views, even though we disagree with them. I share the Speaker's view on that. Very frankly, I think the gentleman is correct; it was a protest which gave rise to this rule which I think is ill-advised, but I understand the difference.

The protest was because—and as Rules chairman, the gentleman probably knows this better than anybody else—we asked for an amendment that we thought 85 to 90 percent of the American people were for. We didn't get transparency, we didn't get openness, and we did not get an opportunity to express our views. That is why we are so concerned because we think, frankly, this is analogous to a gag rule: to shut us down, to shut us out, and to shut us up. But I appreciate the gentleman's view.

Mr. SESSIONS. I appreciate what the gentleman is saying. The gentleman understands what I am saying because, if the shoe were on the other foot, I am telling you I would still be on this foot and this shoe. I think the gentleman understands that because he has been in the position of not only responsibility but power, and he did not misuse his power nor his judgment, and I do not think we are. But we are trying to lay out, ahead of time, what it would be. I thank the gentleman very much for his feedback to me.

I would add one more thing. I have always, during the years I have been the Rules Committee chair, tried to make the committee open to anybody that would choose to come up, to speak as long as they would like to speak, as long as they move forward with their ideas without commanding the committee, telling us what to do, and I would hope that we continue to do that. As I told the gentleman years ago, I am open to his feedback.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for his patience and for participating in this session.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume; and I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) for yielding me the customary time, and I want to wish everybody a happy new year. I hope, circumstances notwithstanding, that we can have one.

I want to follow on what the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) was talking about. I have been pretty concerned here since the day we did what was a protest regarding some of the actions we are looking at. Last night, in what I thought was a moment of pique, the majority decided that they would put into the rules package a gutting of the Office of Congressional Ethics,

which was totally unconstitutional in the fact that they were not going to get rid of it, but they took everything it had from them and forbade them having on their committee a person who could talk to the press and forbade them talking to people.

Mr. Speaker, that is a gag order. That is against the constitutional right that we have. It was only an hour ago that all of us raised our right hand and swore that we were going to uphold the Constitution, and now, not an hour later, we are struggling to defy it. This is not new for me. I have been very concerned about this since we were here in June and had our protest.

Now, it is our job, and we all said we were going to protect the Constitution from all enemies, foreign and domestic. But we may have enemies right here in the room, which is troubling to me, because of what happened last night. I appreciate that cooler heads prevailed and that part was taken out because there was such a hue and cry of: "What the heck do they think they are doing now?" So this whole change did not last even 24 hours. In conjunction with that, I need to go back to what happened here on the House floor.

We tried for years to try to do the simplest kinds of things on gun control measures: background checks, closing loopholes, coming up with absolutely nothing. We live in a country now where doctors are forbidden from asking patients if there are guns in the home. Doctors can ask if there are drugs in the home or any other thing that may cause great harm, but they are not allowed, by law, to ask if there are guns in the home. We have gone so far in the gun culture here that 335 million Americans own over 320 million guns, and that is life now in the United States.

So what we were trying to do, what we thought made the most eminent sense—and I would almost guarantee that not a single American man, woman, or child would object to it—we said, if you were on the terrorist list and you can't fly on an airplane, you shouldn't be able to buy a gun. We called it no fly, no buy. There is such eminent sense in it. But because we are shut out—and I know there is a lot of openness talk going on today, but in the Rules Committee there is none. We didn't have an open rule all year, over this whole last term. We don't get amendments. We don't get to talk. We were desperate to try to do something about the carnage in this country.

Because it was overwhelming to us, we decided something had to be done about letting terrorists who couldn't get on airplanes have guns. So we gathered our people. I think it was totally spontaneous. There was no great plan to do it, no vote to get here. So we sat here and talked peacefully. The microphones were all turned off and C-SPAN was shut out. They couldn't hear what was going on. Because of the times we live in, some of our enterprising Members, they took their iPhones and

streamed what was going on on the floor. Then Facebook took it up, and then C-SPAN got it from their stream and the whole country saw what was going on here. It was basically for the first time.

Now, one of the things in the Constitution that we all revere today is the right of peaceful assembly. There were no threats, no action, no violence, no anything. We just said, if we have no bill, we will have no break. Everybody understood exactly what we were trying to do.

So now what we are getting to, which again is totally unconstitutional, is to decide to fine Members of Congress for doing what we did. In other words, their free speech does not work on the floor of the House of Representatives, when we are the people who swear to uphold the Constitution.

It was really an amazing sight for the people of America to see that kind of thing going on here where we are so circumscribed in what we say and how long we have to say it. So the rules of the House that we are doing today say you are going to punish a sitting Member, but not in the way that the Constitution says you can do that.

□ 1530

If you are going to punish a Member in the House, the whole House has to vote on it. But there is no provision in there to allow anybody other than the leader of this House to fine a Member.

The idea of your doing that so that people can have due process is ridiculous. If you are brought up on ethics charges, you have lawyers. It was proposed simply to get at us and to say to the minority: Keep your place over there; you know where you belong.

So I have talked to numerous lawyers and constitutional experts, and I know that was unconstitutional. I think I have said enough about it, but I think we will have more to say on another day.

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

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 12½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from New York has 24 minutes remaining.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is the Democratic whip.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentlewoman, and, again, I thank the gentleman from Texas for being generous with his time.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned by a number of controversial provisions included by the majority in the rules they have proposed for the 115th Congress.

First, reinstating the Holman rule would make it easier for the majority to circumvent the current legislative process in order to fire or cut the pay

of Federal employees. It undermines civil service protections. It goes back to the 19th century. Republicans have consistently made our hardworking Federal employees scapegoats, in my opinion, for lack of performance of the Federal Government itself, and this rules change will enable them to make shortsighted and ideologically driven changes to our Nation's civil service.

Secondly, I am deeply concerned by the rules changes regarding decorum in this House. The chairman was generous enough to have that discussion with me. When the cameras were turned off in this House, there was no way to communicate with the American people other than by something that I didn't know existed, and that was the streaming of the debate that was going on. As the ranking member of the Rules Committee pointed out, it was peaceful, it was honest, and it was deeply held. Now you seek to impose fines and ethics charges against any Member who broadcasts to the American people what takes place in the people's House while it is in recess and deny Americans access to their Congress.

Thirdly—and I am very concerned about this and I will talk to the chairman further about it at some point in time—these rules continue the Republican policy of denying a voice to the people of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

When I was majority leader, we allowed them to vote in the Committee of the Whole. It showed them respect, it gave them a reason to come to the floor, and it gave them an opportunity to have their constituents see how they felt on a particular issue by putting their name up on the board. I regret that we were unable to continue that policy and I will talk to the chairman about it further.

Millions of American citizens will not be able to have their delegates and resident commissioner represent their views during the consideration of amendments in the Committee of the Whole House.

I also find it deeply disturbing that Republicans had been planning to use this rules package to strip away the independence of the Office of Congressional Ethics.

When Democrats took the majority in 2007, we created that body to ensure that the strictest ethical standards are upheld in this House, and that partisanship could never get in the way of those standards.

I am glad that public pressure led Republicans to abandon this ill-conceived proposal.

The American people deserve a Congress whose rules reflect what is best about our country—fair, just, and honorable.

This package does not meet that test.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN), who is the assistant Democratic leader.

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the proposed changes to the rules of the House that are before us today. I have long maintained that the Affordable Care Act is the Civil Rights Act of the 21st century. Repealing the Affordable Care Act and putting discrimination back into health care is a step history will not forgive.

While the majority has included a new rule limiting the consideration of legislation which increases direct spending in excess of \$5 billion, they have specifically exempted from this rule any spending that may flow from repeal of the Affordable Care Act.

They are admitting in their own rules that their proposal to repeal the Affordable Care Act will be devastating for the Federal deficit and the national debt. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office has estimated that full repeal of the ACA will increase the deficit by \$137 billion. The Rules Committee has put before the House a rule that defies all those expectations.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), who is the chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me such time.

Well, it is a new year, but it is the same old games from our Republican colleagues. This time they are using the official rules of the House to further their radical agenda and to gag Members of the Democratic Caucus, which you all know includes taking away healthcare coverage for millions of Americans, putting insurance companies back in charge of healthcare decisions, and raising costs for taxpayers in this country.

Among all the power grabs and cynical ploys in this rules package, there is a very telling sign in their priorities. They know that their plan to repeal the Affordable Care Act won't just create chaos for American families and their health care; it will also blow a huge deficit in our Nation's budget—a huge deficit in our Nation's budget—the height of irresponsible governing.

But they apparently won't let that get in the way of political games. So, today, the majority is giving themselves a pass. They wrote a rule that allows them to ignore the huge financial impact of gutting our healthcare system. They are, once again, putting themselves above the law and crushing everyday Americans under their shoes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SÁNCHEZ), who is the vice-chair of the Democratic Caucus.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the partisan and free-speech-crushing Republican rules package governing the 115th Congress.

I had such high hopes that we would start off 2017 by working together on bipartisan reforms and improvements to the procedures that govern this body. Instead, I am disappointed, but not surprised, to find that House Republicans would rather undermine the public trust and integrity of this institution by these dangerous proposed changes in the rules package, changes that truly undermine the very foundation of our Constitution.

The American public deserves transparency and honesty in the way that their elected officials govern themselves. Instead, this rules package is a dangerous step towards silencing free speech and open debate in the very place that should be the shining example for the world. These rules changes frighten me. We can't stand by and allow the very core of our democracy to be shredded.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rules package.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the co-chair of the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, this rules package sets a disturbing tone for our new session of Congress. It requires authorizing committees to propose programs that should be moved from mandatory to discretionary.

Now, what does that mean?

Mandatory programs must be funded—must. Discretionary programs do not have to be funded. It is a calculated move to cut vital programs like Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and Pell grants.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I know that we do not even have the discretionary money—the dollars—to support the current programs in place. Medical research at the National Institutes of Health has been cut by \$7.5 billion since 2003.

These rules also deny Members their freedom of speech. They institute potentially unconstitutional mechanisms to punish Members for speaking their minds on the floor of this House and delivering a message to people. Our constituents elect us to speak our minds on the floor of this House.

It is wrong, it is a disgrace, and it is the wrong way to start a new session. This represents the total denunciation of what our jobs are as Members of Congress.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL), who is the co-chair of the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, today begins the House Republicans' efforts to end the guarantee of Medicare, an earned benefit giving our seniors healthcare security. Today

also marks a united effort by House Democrats to protect it.

Taking away this healthcare guarantee from our seniors hurts not just the seniors but everyone in the family. It is a family matter. Ending Medicare will burden their children and families who have to shoulder the responsibility of picking up the costs of their parents' health care.

Many of those children are millennials, millions of whom now have health care thanks to the Affordable Care Act—health security that is also under threat due to the incoming administration and this Republican House. These efforts will further jeopardize the health security of millennials who are paying into it and expecting to receive benefits when they get older.

We are obligated to protect the health security of all Americans, young and old. Help hold the health and economic security of families together and vote against this resolution.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL), who is the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, as Joe Friday used to say: "Just the facts, ma'am."

Let's oppose H. Res. 5 because this is a backdoor effort to move away from the Affordable Care Act. The act does work, it continues to work, and the statistics bear it out. It has increased the solvency of the Medicare, Social Security trust fund by 10 years. 137 million Americans now have access to preventive care, which saves us costs in the long run. Woe to those who decide that they are going to make fundamental alterations to this without explaining to the American people what they mean.

Medicaid at one time in Johnson's vision was supposed to be for the poor. Medicaid, because of long-term care, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, and nursing homes, has quickly become a middle class benefit.

Early intervention saves costs in the long run, and that is precisely what the Affordable Care Act was intended to do, and it has been successful. When you look today at the Affordable Care Act and how it has worked, there are 20 million more Americans who now have health insurance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, we might remind ourselves of this today as well. This is also a sneaky effort to alter Medicare and its guarantee, and next it will be on to Social Security. What we want to understand here is, because of the Affordable Care Act and the solvency of the trust funds, that Medi-

care, Social Security, Medicaid, and the Affordable Care Act have all now been wed. You can't change one without making alterations to the other.

Here is another consideration: you could not hope, if you were in your 40s today, preparing children for college and simultaneously taking care of aged parents. So let me boldly assert—and I think it bears up under scrutiny—the reason that Mom and Dad are not living in your attic is because of Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and now the Affordable Care Act.

We have heard a lot of talk about repeal, repeal, and repeal. I guarantee you in an actuarial sense, as an individual who pays a lot of attention to this, you are going to have a great deal of difficulty touching one of these entitlements without touching the others.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for extending the time.

Mr. SESSIONS. I continue to reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the resolution that would establish a point of order against any legislation that would undo the requirements in the Affordable Care Act that have provided millions of Americans with affordable access to quality health care.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today we are seeing just how far House Republicans are willing to go to repeal the Affordable Care Act. The party that claims to be fiscally responsible is now looking to change the rules of the House so that it can be fiscally reckless in its dangerous assault on the Affordable Care Act.

House Republicans know that repealing the ACA will increase direct spending and the deficit by \$3 trillion, and this cynical rules proposal shows that Republicans want to hide the true costs of their repeal plans from the American people.

Now, repealing the ACA would take away health care from about 20 to 30 million people. It would increase healthcare costs for everyone else. Premium growth for Americans in employer-sponsored plans has slowed since the ACA became law.

□ 1545

If the ACA had not been enacted and average growth remained the same, job-based premiums would be a projected \$3,600 higher today.

Repeal will also harm hospitals. The hospital industry has warned that re-

pealing the ACA could cost hospitals \$165 billion and trigger an "unprecedented public health crisis." Since the ACA was enacted, uncompensated care costs have declined for hospitals by approximately 21 percent. These costs cripple hospitals and are passed on to others in the form of higher prices.

Mr. Speaker, repeal would also harm the 55 million seniors and people with disabilities enrolled in Medicare. In addition to ensuring free preventive services for Medicare beneficiaries and closing the prescription drug doughnut hole, the ACA lengthened the solvency of the Medicare trust fund by 11 years.

Reforms in the ACA helped slow the rate of healthcare cost growth in Medicare, which means Medicare seniors pay less today than they would have if the ACA weren't enacted. Medicare spending was \$473 billion less from 2009 to 2014, compared with spending if pre-ACA cost growth trends had continued. Repeal would reverse these gains and shift costs to seniors who simply cannot afford it.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans say they are fiscally responsible and that government spending is out of control, but today they will vote to add \$3 trillion to the deficit with their ACA repeal bill. Their assault is not logical. I urge all Members to vote against this GOP hypocrisy.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE), one of the most distinguished members of the Rules Committee.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot about free speech. There is not one thing in this rules package that interferes with any Member's right of free speech. In fact, what it does is guarantee our right of free speech because it provides a way for disciplining people in this body who break our rules of decorum. Every time one of us breaks the rules of decorum, we rob the right of free speech from other Members.

The rules of decorum are not new. They go back to the beginning of our constitutional government in Mr. Jefferson's Manual. As technology has proceeded in this world, our rules have kept up. We haven't created any new sanction. We created a new way to make the sanction be effective. Without effective sanctions, we cannot have free speech on this floor. Every Member of this House should be concerned about maintaining the decorum of the House.

The package also contains very important provisions, such as removing outdated references to physical mobility, codifying that those Members who cannot stand due to age, infirmity, or disability are not required to do so.

The package provides that by December 31, 2017, each bill, joint resolution, or amendment in the nature of a substitute will have a searchable, comparative print that shows how the proposed legislation will change current

law. This will enhance transparency in our process so that Members and the general public will know what we are doing.

The package contains a provision championed by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) that restores the Holman rule to the House. This provision, which lasted almost a century, until it was removed in 1983, will allow the Congress to easily reform the Federal Government and cut down on bureaucracy.

I was pleased the rules package also includes an important effort to address unauthorized appropriations, an issue I have championed as a member of the Rules Committee. I think it is very concerning for Congress to appropriate money to any Federal agency that has not gone through the appropriations process or has seen their authorization expire.

Thanks to provisions included in this package, it is my hope that each of our standing committees will make a better effort to address unauthorized programs and ensure that Congress is providing diligent oversight of the Federal bureaucracy.

Mr. Speaker, the American people sent us to this body to make real changes on their behalf. We must adopt these rules today so that we can go about the people's business. I urge my colleagues to support these rules so the House can address the many important issues that await our attention so that we can all, each and every one of us, have real free speech.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON).

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentleman from Alabama, as much as I appreciate his enthusiasm, what he is proposing here—and I say this to my dear friend from Texas as well—with respect to speech, is both unprecedented, unconstitutional, and unnecessary.

It is unprecedented. You heard Representative HOYER review this earlier. The Parliamentarian has researched this. Shame on this House of Representatives for imposing these kind of restrictions on its Members.

It is unconstitutional because it directly violates Article I, section 6 of the Constitution where it specifically says, with respect to speech and debate, that those shouldn't be impeded in this House. And this rule does that.

It also says, with respect to one's salary, which this rule specifically goes after, if you tamper with the salary, that can only be done through the law. It is in the Constitution. That requires both Chambers and the President to do that. That rule is blatant.

What it does also is ignore hundreds of petitions from all across the country from people who only ask for a vote. And that is why this rule is unnecessary.

All we have asked for is a vote.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee has a number of

bright and able young, new members. One of them is a brand new member of our Republican leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the rules of the House for the 115th Congress. In fact, let's just look at it and say that this package benefited from thorough discussion within the Republican Conference. My colleagues' thoughtful debate strengthened this resolution, as we adopted cogent amendments offered by several members of our conference.

As a member of the House Rules Committee, I have seen how strong, smart rules promote the effectiveness of this body as we work on behalf of 320 million Americans.

The rules for the 115th Congress govern the House of Representatives, and this package also reminds us of our priority, our promises, and the hard work ahead of us. To that end, Republicans have outlined a plan that embraces commonsense policies that work for all Americans.

Regulatory reform will strengthen our economy and get hardworking men and women back to work. A glut of regulatory burdens have made it harder for our families to make ends meet, but our plan and these rules will work to reverse that trend and to ensure that America remains the land where any person can turn their hopes, dreams, and ambitions into reality.

Our priority is for our policies to reflect the values and the voice of the American people. This rules package helps us achieve that goal by calling for robust oversight plans for our committees, smarter budgeting and spending, and increases transparency throughout government.

Therefore, this resolution works to make legislation easier for everyday Americans to access and understand. It also updates outdated policies so that our rules better reflect the realities of today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these rules. As we embark on a new Congress, it is critical that we begin under the guidance of documents that emphasize and improve our service to every American and move forward with a better future and a brighter tomorrow as we look forward to the proper role of this body.

When we look to the role of this body, people are watching. Our voice is heard every day on this floor. For anyone to say different is just making a political show of a good set of rules.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H. Res. 5.

This rules package contains a special provision exempting the Affordable Care Act from normal budget rules, giving the Republicans an easier path to repealing the Affordable Care Act without an alternative.

The reason this exception is needed is because the regular budget process in the rule provides that, when legislation is passed which increases spending, it must be paid for to avoid increasing the deficit.

ObamaCare actually saves money. Under the normal rule, repealing it would have to be paid for. The exception in the rule will allow for the repeal without offsetting the cost of that repeal, costing billions, possibly hundreds of billions to the deficit. And what do we get with a repeal?

By the way, when they say "repeal and replace," the only thing you can be sure of is the repeal part. If there were a viable alternative, we would have seen what that alternative looked like sometime in the last 6 years. But we have seen nothing.

We do know what repeal would look like. Just some of the consequences would be tens of millions of people would lose insurance, employers would start dropping coverage, those with preexisting conditions would lose coverage or be charged a lot more, and a loss of consumer protections. It would hurt the Medicare trust fund. Because the solvency of the trust fund was extended under the Affordable Care Act, that process would be reversed. Billions would be added to the national debt.

We should not facilitate that debacle by granting this exemption found in the rule, which would add billions to the deficit and jeopardize lifesaving insurance coverage for tens of millions of hardworking Americans.

We should vote "no" on this rule.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), one of our bright, young members of the Rules Committee.

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

Mr. Speaker, adopting the rules of the House is not a mundane exercise, but it is a critically important undertaking that will allow the new, unified Republican government to do the job the American people elected us to do.

By adopting these rules, we can demonstrate that House Republicans are committed to enacting an agenda that will install conservative, free-market principles to grow our economy, restore prosperity, and increase opportunities for all Americans.

H. Res. 5 takes important steps toward achieving these goals and will provide increased transparency, enhance accountability, and will build on past efforts by House Republicans to streamline the process. This is a fair package that will empower Members and allow all voices to be heard, regardless of status or seniority.

The House should serve as a model for the rest of the country on the fair and equal treatment of all Americans, and this package eliminates outdated rules to adequately address the physical needs of all Members.

Further, this package puts an impetus on congressional oversight, maintains decorum, slows the growth of unauthorized appropriations, ensures

mechanisms are in place to control spending, reduces redundancy in the Federal Government, and lowers the national debt.

Now is the time to lead the country out of years of historic economic stagnation, roll back years of job-killing regulations, return to a system of limited government, and reform the way Congress works.

As we begin this Congress, I look forward to working with my House and Senate colleagues, the incoming President, and the American people to rein in a Federal bureaucracy, provide oversight to agencies, restore the proper separation of powers, and reestablish a "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES).

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, for 8 years, House Republicans have governed under the philosophy: obstruction today, obstruction tomorrow, obstruction forever.

This irresponsible approach to governance has now resulted in a Republican hostile takeover here in Washington, DC. The culture of obstruction has ended, but the culture of destruction is just getting started. House Republicans plan to destroy Social Security, destroy Medicare, destroy the Affordable Care Act, destroy the social safety net, and destroy the ability of duly elected Members of the House of Representatives to vigorously engage in speech and debate in the people's House.

This proposed set of rules is unfair, unjust, unacceptable, unconstitutional, and unconscionable. Every Member who truly cares about doing the people's business should vote it down.

□ 1600

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK).

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from dozens of legal scholars expressing their strong concerns with the language in H. Res. 5 that permits the Sergeant at Arms to punish and fine Members of the House.

JANUARY 3, 2017.

Hon. PAUL RYAN,

The Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

The Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER RYAN AND MINORITY LEADER PELOSI, We write to express our strong concerns regarding provisions in H. Res. 5 that would authorize the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to unilaterally punish and fine Members of the House for certain alleged infractions without any action by the full House. These provisions were apparently written in response to the House Democrats' protest last year over inaction on gun safety legislation. As constitutional

and legal experts with experience in academia, the Federal courts, and Congress, we believe there are significant constitutional and policy problems presented by the proposed new provisions.

If adopted, the new provisions would undermine core constitutional protections under Article I of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. At a minimum, it would seem that significant and controversial changes of this nature would benefit from the input of legal experts before being considered by the full House of Representatives.

Section 2 of the proposed rules package includes several potentially problematic provisions. Under subsection (a), clause 3 of House Rule II would be amended to provide that the Sergeant-at-Arms "is authorized and directed to impose a fine against a Member . . . for the use of an electronic device for still photography, audio or visual recording or broadcasting . . ." A fine for the first offense is set at \$500 and fines for second or subsequent offenses are set at \$2,500. A limited appeal of a fine is permitted to the Committee on Ethics, however that appeal process does not provide Members with recourse to a full vote of the House. Subsection (a) would also amend clause 4 of Rule II to require the Chief Administrative Officer to deduct the amount of the fine from the Member's net salary, and amend rule XVII to add a provision providing that a Member, officer or employee of the House may not engage in "disorderly or disruptive conduct in the Chamber," which such conduct is deemed subject to House Ethics Committee review. The amendments also authorize the Speaker to issue further announcements on electronic devices, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Committee on Ethics, and the Chief Administrative Officer to establish implementing procedures and policies for these rules changes.

The changes would give an administrative officer the power to do what no single Member of Congress could do—act alone to punish and fine another Member. The unprecedented delegation of systematic authority to assess fines to officers of the House—in this case the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chief Administrative Officer—removes the power from where it belongs: the Members themselves acting as a body. Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution provides that "Each House may . . . punish its Members for disorderly Behavior," and this power has always been exercised by the full House of Representatives and never delegated to a single Member or administrative officer. The Supreme Court held in *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 495 (1969) that this type of constitutional authority cannot be used to abrogate other parts of the Constitution.

The unprecedented delegation of the House punishment power to an administrative officer is designed to restrict activity that is at the core of the First Amendment freedom of speech, and the Members' rights under the Article I, Section 6 Speech or Debate Clause. The rules would sharply limit the ability of Members to video record proceedings on the House floor, offending the spirit if not the text of these constitutional requirements. In this regard, we would note that federal courts have previously held there is a First Amendment right to video record city council proceedings. The proposed new rules include a number of potentially vague or overbroad terms (e.g., "use of an exhibit to impede" and "denial of legislative instruments"), thereby implicating due process concerns. The fact that the proposed rules were amended late last evening to allow a limited appeal to the Ethics Committee—a Committee equally divided on partisan lines—does not resolve our constitutional concerns with these changes. This is because

we are left with a process whereby an administrative officer of the House has been empowered to fine Members for speech-related activities, and the Member has no recourse under the rules for consideration by the full House.

Nearly 70 years ago in *Tenney v. Brandhove*, the Court quoted the writings of James Wilson to highlight the importance of legislative immunity provided in the Speech or Debate Clause: "In order to enable and encourage a representative of the public to discharge his public trust with firmness and success, it is indispensably necessary, that he should enjoy the fullest liberty of speech, and that he should be protected from the resentment of every one, however powerful, to whom the exercise of that liberty may occasion offense."

We believe the House of Representatives should heed these words and tread very carefully before taking any action that authorizes an administrative officer of the House to punish Members of Congress for expressing themselves and informing the public concerning actions being taken on the House floor.

Thank you for your consideration of these views.

(Titles are indicated for identification purposes only.)

Jamie Raskin, Professor of Constitutional Law, American University, Washington College of Law; Victoria F. Nourse, Professor of Law, Georgetown University Law Center; Irvin B. Nathan, Former General Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives; Timothy M. Westmoreland, Professor of Law from Practice, Georgetown University Law Center; Charles Gardner Geyh, John F. Kimberling Professor of Law, Maurer School of Law; Malla Pollack, Former Visiting Assistant Professor, University of Idaho, College of Law; Loftus Becker, Professor of Law, University of Connecticut School of Law.

Laurence H. Tribe, Carl M. Loeb University Professor and Professor of Constitutional Law, Harvard Law School; Joe Onek, Former Senior Counsel to the Speaker of the House and Former Deputy White House Counsel; Steven R. Ross, Former General Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives; Mark Kende, James Madison Chair in Constitutional Law, Director, Drake University, Constitutional Law Center; Mark A. Graber, Regents Professor, University of Maryland Carey School of Law; Janet Cooper Alexander, Frederick I. Richman Professor of Law, Emerita Stanford Law School; Ira Lupu, F. Elwood & Eleanor Davis, Professor of Law Emeritus, George Washington University.

Erwin Chemerinsky, Dean, University of California, Irvine School of Law; Norman Ornstein Congressional Scholar; Charles Tiefer, Former General Counsel of the House of Representatives Professor, University of Baltimore School of Law; Dr. Neil H. Cogan, Professor of Law and Former Dean, Whittier College School of Law; Paul Finkelman, John E. Murray Visiting Professor of Law, University of Pittsburgh School of Law; Eric M. Freedman, Siggie B. Wilzig Distinguished Professor of Constitutional Rights, Maurice A. Deane School of Law at Hofstra University; Nancy L. Rosenblum, Senator Joseph Clark Research Professor of Ethics in Politics and Government, Harvard University.

Ruthann Robson, Professor of Law and University Distinguished Professor, City University of New York School of Law; Stephen Loffredo, Professor of Law, City University of New York School of Law; Lauren Sudeall Lucas, Assistant Professor, Georgia

State University College of Law; Julie Seaman, Associate Professor of Law Emory University School of Law; David B. Cruz, Professor of Law, University of Southern California Gould School of Law.

Sanford Levinson, W. St. John Garwood and W. St. John Garwood Jr. Centennial Chair in Law, University of Texas Law School; Samuel Bagenstos, Frank G. Millard Professor of Law, University of Michigan Law School; Peter M. Shane, Jacob E. Davis & Jacob E. Davis II Chair in Law, The Ohio State University, Moritz College of Law; Joseph P. Tomain, Dean Emeritus and the Wilbert & Helen Ziegler Professor of Law, University of Cincinnati College of Law; Suzianne D. Painter-Thorne, Associate Professor of Law, Mercer Law.

Mike Steenson, Bell Distinguished Professor of Law, Mitchell I Hamline School of Law; Deborah Pearlstein, Associate Professor of Constitutional Law, Cardozo School of Law; William D. Rich, Associate Professor of Law, The University of Akron School of Law; Gregory P. Magarian, Professor of Law, Washington University in St. Louis; M. Isabel Medina, Professor of Law, Loyola University New Orleans College of Law; Dakota S. Rudesill, Assistant Professor, Moritz College of Law, The Ohio State University.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the majority in the House today. Why would you choose to open this session of this most democratic body, the people's House, by imposing punitive measures to gag debate and reduce accountability and transparency in our government?

Many of you say it is outrage at the sit-in that has brought these rules. The sit-in was one demonstration, borne of frustration from the carnage that was going unanswered by the House majority, to plead, to take a vote on two commonsense, bipartisan bills. Is that so threatening that in response we have these draconian measures?

The stunning silence of Republicans in this House in the face of the public health crisis of gun violence is now met with these unprecedented rules. We can both uphold our Constitution and give voice to the American people. These rules should be rescinded, and that is what we should do.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 5. House rule XVII is amended to add a new section, 9(a), which prohibits Members of Congress from committing "disorderly or disruptive conduct" and defines that conduct as "intentionally obstructing or impeding the passage of others in the Chamber."

It seeks to prohibit JOHN LEWIS from leading a sit-in on the House floor; but this language is overbroad, and it is also lacking in sufficient definiteness or specificity and is, thus, unconstitutionally void for vagueness. A Democrat confined to a wheelchair could be found guilty of violating this rule. A vague rule that is incapable of enabling a person of ordinary intelligence to

know how not to violate the rule lends itself to being arbitrarily and discriminatorily enforced. This rule doesn't even require that there be a victim whose passage within the House Chamber is obstructed or impeded.

This body is better than this rule change, and I ask that the Members vote "no" on H. Res. 5.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) to discuss our motion to commit.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, not just my colleague but my classmate. We came to the Congress together in 1987. I want to thank her for her leadership. I want to thank her for never giving up or giving in but for keeping the faith.

Now, I don't come to the well that often, but I come because I remember reading someplace that Benjamin Franklin, a Founder of this Nation, once said, "It is the first responsibility of every citizen to question authority," and he made sure the right to dissent is protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution. So today I rise to question the right of House Republicans to institute fines which may violate the First Amendment and have a chilling effect on Members who disagree with the proceedings of this body.

House leadership denied the will of the people to bring strong gun violence legislation to the floor. As a last resort, we staged a sit-in here in the well to give voice to their mandate. As Members of Congress, we have a sworn duty to speak up and to speak out if we do not believe the action of this body represents the will of all Americans.

We should never, ever give up the right to protest for what is right, what is good, and what is necessary. We were elected to stand on the courage of our convictions. We were not sent here to run and hide. We must use our votes, our voices, and the power vested in us by the people of this Nation to speak the truth as we see it, regardless of the penalties.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. I am not afraid of a fine. I have been fined before. Many of us have been fined before. During the 1960s, I was arrested and jailed 40 times, beaten, left bloody and unconscious on the march from Selma to Montgomery. But no Congress, nobody, no committee has the power to tell us that we cannot stand up, speak up, and speak truth to power. We have a right to dissent. We have a right to protest for what is right.

Regardless of rule or no rule, we cannot and will not be silenced. At the end of this debate, I will offer a motion to strike the section that silences the call for gun violence prevention.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I also oppose this rule as an infringement on Members' rights to express themselves. The rule says that, if you take a photograph, the Sergeant at Arms can dock your pay and find you guilty without a hearing. Well, that is wrong. And the next step would be you can't take a sketch of what is happening and publish that sketch. And the next thing after that would be you can't take notes and repeat what is spoken in this House.

This proposal is a direct response to JOHN LEWIS. Mr. LEWIS is an American hero. He is the most heroic person to serve in this House maybe ever, and don't forget this is an attack on him for doing what he calls good trouble.

When the civil rights law said African Americans couldn't vote, he went to Selma and he marched, and he was beaten and he was arrested. And he led his Democrats on the floor when we tried to find a way to get a vote through regular order on no fly, no buy. If you were a terrorist on the terrorist list, you could not get a gun. JOHN LEWIS is trying to protect America once again and taking to the floor of this House in protest.

This is wrong. I support JOHN LEWIS. I applaud the gentleman for taking your ethics proposal and ditching it. It was the wrong optics and the wrong thing to do. This is, too.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Democratic leader of whom we are extraordinarily proud.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I join our colleague Mr. LEWIS in praising the gentlewoman's leadership as ranking member, formerly chair, of the Committee on Rules.

It is an honor to serve in this House. Every day we step foot on the floor is an exciting moment because we have been sent here by our constituents to represent, as I said earlier, their hopes and their hurts. To serve with JOHN LEWIS is something beyond a privilege. To call him colleague is something that is an honor for all of us. To call him friend is a joy in our lives.

I thank Mr. LEWIS for his leadership on so many issues, but for speaking out so consistently on this public health issue of gun violence in our country, we could not be better served. When, in fact, the sit-in on the floor occurred under his leadership and with his inspiration, the leadership on the Republican side said it is a publicity stunt, and he replied: That is what they said the march on the Selma bridge was, a publicity stunt. It is not a publicity stunt. It is about conveying truth to

the American people. And that is exactly what the Republican leadership does not want the American people to hear: the truth about obstacles to legislation coming to the floor that would reduce gun violence in our country.

So here we are with this rule that has come to the floor that is outrageous in so many ways. Some ways are very esoteric and may mean nothing on first glance to the American people, but let me tell you a few things as to why you, as a person in our country, should be interested in what is happening on the floor today.

You would expect that, after an election that was so hard fought and so focused on the economic security and stability of America's families, the first order of business would have been to say how can we find a bipartisan path to greater economic growth that creates jobs—good-paying jobs—increases salaries, and contributes to the financial stability of America's working families, giving them the confidence that they will be able to buy a home, again address the aspirations of their children, whether that is at college or other training for the workforce, and also to retire with dignity.

Instead, we come to the floor with, first, a proposal that was so outrageous that the Republicans even had to back off of it. Even the President-elect, Donald Trump, criticized the first actions of the Republicans in the House, so they backed off of that for the moment. For the moment they backed off their attempt to harm the way we deal with ethics violations in the Congress. We should be draining the swamp. They are backing off.

I am here because we are talking about, again, a big public health issue: gun violence in our country. When Members of Congress spoke and the response from the public was so great, Republicans decided that, in this rule today, they would do something so outrageous. It is a violation of freedom of speech on the House floor. It is an insult to the intelligence of the American people that they should not be able to hear this. It violates the Constitution by saying the Sergeant at Arms can take money out of your salary if he doesn't like your behavior on the floor. It is absolutely ridiculous.

But our distinguished colleague from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) has spoken, as have others spoken to that point. I want to just go to another point, and it is a health issue as well, and that is what every family in America should be concerned about about what is happening in this rules package today.

I recently heard over the weekend from my friend that a grandchild of that family was diagnosed with leukemia—3 years old, diagnosed with leukemia. What does that mean and what does this rule mean to that child's life? Well, this rule is a setup to overturn the Affordable Care Act. What the Affordable Care Act is doing for that child is to say you cannot be discriminated against because you have a pre-

existing medical condition, which that child will have for life. Insurance companies cannot have limits on your annual or lifetime limits on what kind of benefits you can receive—you are 3 years old, a whole lifetime of benefits. Up until you are 26 years old, you can be on your parents' policy. That would be eliminated as well. The issues go on and on and on that would affect that child.

If that child's grandparent is on Medicare, that family is affected, too, because, in this legislation, there is a provision that would harm Medicare by changing from mandatory to discretionary.

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Inside baseball, I know. But when you realize that the Republican budget has a provision in it to take away the guarantee of Medicare and say to seniors, you are on your own, you have a voucher, you are on your own, now this family is being assaulted at the earliest years—3 years old. Medicare, in the meantime, for grandparents.

In between, it is important to note the following about the Affordable Care Act. While we talk a great deal and with great pride about the fact that 20 million Americans have received health benefits now, have health insurance now because of the Affordable Care Act, we are very proud of that. It is a wonderful thing, but it is only a part of the picture.

Seventy-five percent of the American people get their health insurance through the workplace. One hundred percent of them have increased benefits because of the Affordable Care Act. One hundred percent of them have a rate of growth of the cost of health care greatly diminished—the lowest rate of increase in over 50 years that they have measured these rates of growth.

So if it is a question of access, if it is a question of quality of care, if it is a question of cost, the Affordable Care Act has been a magnificent success.

Can we do better?

We always like to see implementation and how we can do better, and we thought we could work in a bipartisan way to do that. But the fact is that either the Republicans do not understand what this means in the lives of America's families or do not care about what it means in that regard, that they just want to repeal.

They say repeal and replace. Repeal and replace has one thing going for it—alliteration. Beyond that, it has nothing going for it, because they would never even be able to get the votes to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act. It is just not possible. That is why they don't have a replacement.

Do you want to know why they don't have a replacement?

They don't have the votes for a replacement.

Then they say repeal and delay.

Delay? For how long?

Delay is probably one of the most cowardice actions they could take be-

cause it says: We don't know, but we know that it would be harmful to our politics if people lose their benefits or their costs go up, so we will just delay the impact of our irresponsible action of repealing.

So we have before us the makings of this bombshell of a rule that undermines the health and economic security of America's working families in so many respects. You certainly will be hearing more from us about every aspect of it, whether it is lifetime limits. Oh, we are going to keep no preexisting conditions. You are? At what cost and to whom? We would like to see that proposal. So far we haven't. So for many reasons that are, as I say, too inside baseball to go into.

Think about your own life, you out there who said: Keep your government hands off of my Medicare. They want to put their hands not only on your Medicare, but to squeeze the guarantee right out of it, the lifeblood of what Medicare is, a guarantee.

They want to block grant Medicaid. Do you understand that if you have a senior in your family who is in need of long-term health care, whether it is because of one physical disability or another and some related to dementia and Alzheimer's, at least 50 percent of the benefits of Medicaid go to long-term health care?

So families in America who want them to overturn the Affordable Care Act and all that that means for Medicare and Medicaid and their budget to boot, you are going to have Mom and Dad, as RICHARD NEAL says, living in your house. You are going to be taking care of them right then and there. That may be a welcome sense of community to you or it may not. It may deprive you of opportunity that you want to provide for your children because of an ideological view of Republicans that we should not have Medicaid and Medicare, which are pillars of economic security in our families.

The very idea that in this bill they want to take mandatory money and turn it into discretionary money, subjecting it to the will of the Congress in terms of appropriations, says that they have their eye on Social Security as well. So be very, very vigilant, be very, very aware. I don't want you to be very, very scared, but there is reason to be if the Republicans work their will based on the blueprint that they have both in this bill, this rules package they are bringing to the floor, as well as what they have in their budget.

Even their nominee for President, Donald Trump, has disassociated himself—in the campaign anyway—from what they want to do to Medicare and Social Security and the rest. We will see how that holds up as we go forward. But you can be sure that the Democrats will have a big, bright, relentless spotlight on what is happening here because of what it means to you out there and your families, whether it is a child who is sick, a worker who gets benefits in the workplace which now

will be diminished, or a senior citizen who relies on Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security.

There is a lot at stake. There is an ideological difference between Democrats and Republicans on these issues. I would hope that these issues would go away and that the public would weigh in in such a significant way that the Republicans would back off, as they backed off this morning when they chickened out on their very bad proposal relating to ethics.

In order for the American people to weigh in, they have to know, which takes us back to what Mr. LEWIS was talking about—they have to know. If it is the determination of this body that the Sergeant at Arms can effectively silence the voice of Members on the floor deducting a penalty from their paycheck, which is totally unconstitutional—but I guess that doesn't matter to the devotees of the Constitution that what they are doing is unconstitutional—then how will the public know?

There is a method to this madness. It is not just about the sit-in on guns. As Mr. COHEN mentioned, it is about what other ways they will deprive us of communicating with the American people about what is at stake for them, America's working families, by actions taken on this floor.

I urge my colleagues, of course, to vote "no," a thousand times "no" on this legislation, but also to continue the fight that will unfold if it becomes the new rules of the House.

It is a very unfortunate day. We should be starting with a big jobs package for America's working families, not threatening their financial stability by undermining what they have paid into, systems that they have paid into, now being subjected to the whims of an ideological majority.

Again, I urge a "no" vote. I thank, again, our colleague, Mr. LEWIS, for his extraordinary leadership over time and up to the minute today, and I look forward to following his lead as we go forward.

I thank the gentlewoman (Ms. SLAUGHTER), our ranking member, for her leadership as well.

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) for the purpose of a unanimous consent request.

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

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this rule because of what it does to Federal employees and to the rights of the elected Members of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rules for the 115th Congress proposed by the Majority.

This rules package ushers in a new era of unified Republican government.

One in which facts—when inconvenient—do not matter and ethics are subject to the interpretation of the Majority.

Freedom of speech—a right guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution—has been redefined and

curtailed by this resolution to accommodate the Majority's crackdown on dissent.

Under a unified Republican government, witch hunts against federal employees and the agencies for which they work are empowered and encouraged.

The President-elect has already engaged in a stunning overreach during his transition by demanding the names of federal employees and scientists who have worked on projects he dislikes.

We know the Majority would like to gut the functionality of the federal government. The dangerous and indiscriminate cuts of Sequestration are evidence enough of that.

However, this rules package provides them with the surgical tools necessary to reach into the inner workings of the federal government and cut away each part and employee that runs afoul of their ideological agenda.

I will oppose this resolution, and I cannot see how anyone who calls themselves a friend to federal employees could support the Majority's proposed rules for the 115th Congress.

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

I include in the RECORD a description of the many troubling Republican rules changes in H. Res. 5.

H. Res. 5, the House rules package for the 115th Congress, contains a number of troubling provisions. Most concerning is that instead of taking action to address the gun violence epidemic, Republicans have responded to the Democratic sit-in of last June by instituting an offensive and possibly unconstitutional gag rule to punish Members who violate the rules on decorum. H. Res. 5 authorizes the Sergeant-at-Arms to fine Members for the use of photographic and audio or visual recording devices on the floor. Fines are set at \$500 for a first offense and \$2,500 for each subsequent offense and the Chief Administrative Officer is instructed to deduct such fines from the Member's salary. The resolution also makes "disorderly or disruptive conduct" in the Chamber an offense for which Members and staff can be referred to the Ethics Committee. There are serious constitutional questions concerning whether fines can be deducted from Members' pay, and whether the House can delegate the responsibility of punishing Members to House officers, but most importantly this change has the potential to have a chilling effect that would silence the Minority party and the millions of constituent they represent.

H. Res. 5 will also dramatically expand the Republican Majority's investigative powers, giving nearly every committee the ability to haul private citizens to Washington to be deposed by Republican staffers. After spending six years demonstrating their eagerness to spend taxpayer money on wasteful, politically-motivated witch hunts, Republicans are giving themselves additional tools to do more of the same. The rules package gives every committee (except Rules and House Administration) the ability to force private citizens to travel to Washington, DC and be subjected to unlimited hours of interrogation by Republican staff. Republicans have expanded committees' investigative powers over the last six years, but even last Congress gave staff deposition authority to only five standing committees. In this rules package, for the first time ever, Republicans are removing entirely any requirement that Members be present during such depositions (unless the House is in session), making it much more likely that depositions will be lengthy and numerous. Freely handing out the power to compel any American to ap-

pear, sit in a room, and answer staff's invasive questions on the record is truly unprecedented, unwarranted, and offensive. Note that due to the Majority's use of this authority to intimidate potential witnesses during the 114th Congress, the ranking members of the relevant committees requested that this authority not be extended at the end of the first session.

Democrats are also troubled that H. Res. 5's expansion of staff deposition authority and delegation of Member punishment to a House officer represent a disturbing trend of giving to staff powers that ought to be, and have traditionally been, exercised by Members.

This rules package also includes a worrisome requirement that each standing committee (except for Appropriations, Ethics, and Rules) include in its oversight plans recommendations for moving programs from mandatory to discretionary funding. This would begin the process of dismantling the guaranteed funding mechanisms for vital safety net programs such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid and expose these programs to the uncertainties of the annual appropriations process—something the Majority has been trying to accomplish for years.

With H. Res. 5's reinstatement of the so-called "Holman Rule," Republicans are unfairly targeting Federal employees. The Holman Rule, which was largely removed from the standing rules in 1983, permits provisions in and amendments to general appropriations bills that reduce the number of Federal employees, or reduce the salary of any Federal employee. Since 1983, such provisions and amendments have been out of order, as they constitute "legislating on an appropriations bill." Reinstating this rule represents yet another effort by the Republican Majority to scapegoat Federal employees, make cuts to the Federal workforce, and politicize the civil service system that was established to professionalize agencies and offices. Moreover, in light of the President-Elect's transition team asking agencies to "name names" of Federal employees who have implemented policies with which Republicans disagree, perhaps most worrisome is the potential use of the Holman Rule to persecute career employees for doing their jobs during the Obama Administration.

H. Res. 5 also intentionally hides the cost of repealing the Affordable Care Act (ACA), by preemptively waiving the Majority's own long-term direct spending point of order for any ACA repeal legislation. The rules package extends a point of order against considering legislation that would increase direct spending by \$5 billion or more in any of the four 10-year periods following the decade after passage of the legislation. Repealing the ACA will result in increased direct spending and would very likely violate this long-term spending point of order, so H. Res. 5 includes a carve-out exempting ACA repeal legislation from the point of order entirely. On top of that, H. Res. 5 permits the Budget Chair to apply this waiver to any other legislation she wishes.

Similar to the provision waiving the budgetary point of order against legislation repealing the ACA, an amendment to H. Res. 5 was adopted late last night that continues the Republican practice of disregarding fiscal responsibility by requiring the House to ignore the fiscal effects of the sale or transfer of Federal land to a State, local government, or tribal entity. While this rule was included to simplify the process for authorizing the transfer of land, and would also apply to instances when direct spending decreases, it is irresponsible to authorize such a sale or transfer without knowing its total cost.

Democrats also find H. Res. 5's change to the rules to make it easier for the Majority to continue its wasteful, taxpayer-funded lawsuits in future Congresses very unfortunate. The rules package takes the unprecedented step of providing blanket authority for the House, Speaker, or a committee chair to carry forward any litigation from the previous Congress. Previous rules packages listed specific matters to be carried over, ensuring a level of transparency and review that will be absent following this rules change. This change will ultimately permit the Majority to more easily shield its abuse of the legal process from public scrutiny.

H. Res. 5 also includes several rules changes that, while not necessarily problematic on their face, have the potential to be abused by the Majority. First, H. Res. 5 allows the Majority to postpone votes on the motion to recommit by adding such motions, as well as motions to concur, to the list of questions that can be postponed for up to two legislative days under clause 8 of rule XX. This same authority already exists for many other questions and is typically used for time management. Although this may be useful in coordinating the timing of floor votes with Members' schedules, it could be used by the Majority to postpone votes on Democratic priorities if they are concerned about losing a vote.

Second, the rules package explicitly states that records "created, generated, or received" by Members' personal offices are the personal property of the individual Members and, unlike Committee materials, are not records of the House. While this is a codification of a longstanding policy, the rule change could be exploited by the Majority to store materials in Member offices in order to circumvent requirements that they share House records with the Minority. This was a concern in the 114th Congress, for example, in relation to the Republicans' Planned Parenthood investigation. Moreover, this change could lend legitimacy to a defeated Member's decision to refuse to hand over constituent casework files to his or her successor, which appears to have happened last year.

Democrats will monitor the Majority's implementation of these new rules to ensure they are used to assist in the effective operation of the House and not to prevent Members of the Minority Party from representing and serving their constituents.

Finally, Democrats were very concerned with the Republican Conference's adoption of an amendment to the Rules package late last night that would have stripped the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCR) of its independence by placing it under the authority of the Ethics Committee, thereby eliminating its role as an effective Congressional watchdog. It would have effectively gutted the OCE by prohibiting it from investigating anonymous complaints, prohibiting it from having a press secretary or from talking to the press at any time, requiring OCE to refer criminal complaints directly to the Ethics Committee, and allowing the Ethics Committee to stop any OCE investigation at any time.

The OCE was created in 2008 to investigate allegations against Members of Congress, following years of scandal that tarnished this institution. It was intentionally set up as an independent body to ensure that it was able to conduct proper investigations free from political influences and favoritism. Disciplinary actions against Members have increased substantially since the OCE's creation, because there is now finally an office not run by Members of Congress investigating allegations against Members. Independent Inspector General offices ensure accountability in the Executive Branch and the House should be held to the same stand-

ard. This is why the top ethics lawyers to both Presidents George W. Bush and Barack Obama have strongly condemned the Republican effort to gut the OCE.

In attempting to implement this rules change, Republicans showed their true colors. While we are pleased that the public outcry and negative attention from the media forced Republicans to backtrack this morning and leave the OCE intact, it is disturbing that Republicans' first instinct was to weaken rather than strengthen the House's ethics rules.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, in closing, we will continue to fight, as our leader said, with all of the tools that we have. We may not be able to do much in Congress until we get to court, but we will not be silenced.

We invite you to bring regular order back to this House and to bring back the barrel of ideas. And always remember that because you shut out the number of Congresspersons from being a part of what is happening here, that you are shutting out the voices of over half of the American public. Remember, too, that we did get a million more votes in the election previous to this one than you did, and we deserve to speak. Anyway, I want to make that as clear as I can.

I urge a "no" vote on the previous question, and "no" on the motion to commit, and "no" on the resolution.

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

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

I thank my colleagues, Republicans and Democrats, for showing up today, not only for expressing their views. The Democrat majority certainly did show up and give us lots of things to think about, which is good. The new year deserves an opportunity for us to hear some of their thoughts and ideas. I will tell you that it went across the board.

I am still stunned that Republicans are blamed for the failures of ObamaCare when, in fact, it is ObamaCare that we are going to amend and we are going to change. Many of the people who came to the floor of the House today know that hundreds—well, tens of hundreds of children's hospitals across the country won't take ObamaCare. Stanford University School of Medicine in California does not take ObamaCare.

It is a discriminatory system. It is a system that does not work. It is a system where you might find a doctor, but no referral. It is a system that is bleeding the life out of businesses and jobs in this country. Yes, we do address that in the rules package. But what we really address in the rules package is an opportunity to streamline the procedures on rules and regulations and our ability to effectively do the work with the consent of the American people. You heard three of my Rules colleagues who very carefully and ably worked through some of the intricacies of the rules package.

Make no mistake about it, Mr. Speaker, as every Member of this body

attempts to gain a voice and to be heard, it will be done in an open and fair way; but there will be decorum attached to that because decorum comes with avoiding chaos. What has always allowed this body to be different from any other body in the world is the discipline of rules and order and procedures, mutual respect for each other, the opportunity to hear and be heard, but, really, the opportunity with an open process, a process that is given to the minority and one that is given to the majority.

Any rule that has been promulgated in this body is not done on a partisan basis because, see, my majority has people who disagree with necessarily some in our party, too. We did not try and stop anybody from voicing what they would voice, but a rule of decorum has been placed upon that. That is what separates this body from any other bodies in the world, and that is what will continue to gain the admiration of not only the American people, but people around the world. It is something that I cherish and I believe that must happen.

Mr. COHEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman. I will yield to him in just a moment.

Mr. Speaker, what we are doing here today is we are presenting openly the package giving an equal amount of time to Democrats as we do with Republicans. In the Rules Committee, we open ourselves up and hear from Democrats all the time.

I know you heard that we offer no amendments. Of course, that is not true. As a matter of fact, on any given week when we were in session, we offered more amendments in the Rules Committee than HARRY REID did in several years of being in the United States Senate to Republicans. We are a body that works and tries to work well and we try to be fair.

With everything that has been said today, I take it as a challenge on myself to try to work even better and closer with my colleagues to listen and to allow them to be heard. It is something that we have tried to do for a number of years.

□ 1630

Evidently, the gentleman from Tennessee wishes to engage me.

Does the gentleman have a question? Mr. COHEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SESSIONS. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COHEN. Under the rule, if I took a still photograph of just an individual—of a friend—on the floor, would it not come under the rule that the Sergeant at Arms would then be directed to fine me \$500 even though there was no question about decorum being in jeopardy?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, in reclaiming my time, I would like to read to the gentleman what is the statement:

The use of personal electronic footage not only breaches decorum but provides an avenue to exploit official business for political and personal gain.

If that is personal gain, it would not be allowed.

House video footage can be used for news or public affairs programs but is prohibited from being used for commercial or political purposes.

I would encourage the gentleman, as I would if this were a speeding violation or something else—we have lots of people who are members of the Sergeant at Arms—to go grab your favorite individuals with the Sergeant at Arms and review with them the things which you believe would be in the context of how that Member would come in. Inasmuch as just a picture would be taken, they may say, “but not with a flash.” If it were disruptive, then I would consider that to be a violation. If it were taken in the back and with no one else around, I can’t tell the gentleman as I am not the officer in charge of that; but they are trained in this, and they have been trained very well.

I do appreciate the gentleman’s asking. I would suggest that the gentleman ask that question based upon his own usage.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this package.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 5, the Rules Package for the 115th Congress, because it will require unprecedented changes to the Standing Rules and cost the American people countless dollars through direct spending and drastic and unnecessary deficit increase.

I am deeply concerned by House Republicans’ decision in the dead of night to strip away the voices of Members echoing the constitutionally protected concerns of their constituents and hide the true cost of their shameful attempts at repealing the Affordable Care Act.

This disturbing change contained in the Rules package has never been implemented in the House.

The most troubling Republican Rules Changes in H. Res. 5 include:

(1) Punishment of Members (sec. 2(a), pp. 2–31)—These changes are unprecedented in the House of Representatives and are clearly being enacted in response to the gun violence sit-in.

Instead of taking action to address the epidemic of gun violence in this country, House Republicans in a potentially unconstitutional way are silencing democratically elected Members of Congress and preventing them from expressing the views and wishes of their constituents by instituting offensive and possibly unconstitutional new mechanisms for punishing Members who supposedly violate the rules on decorum.

(2) Hiding the Cost of Repealing the Affordable Care Act—(sec. 3(h), pp. 22–24)—Aware that repealing the Affordable Care Act will increase direct spending and the deficit, Republicans preemptively waive their own long-term direct spending point of order for ACA repeal legislation.

President-Elect Trump and the Republican Majority have promised to repeal the Afford-

able Care Act, even though such repeal would significantly increase the deficit and directly affect millions of Americans.

In order to move forward with repealing the ACA, House Republicans are preemptively waiving their own long-term direct spending point of order.

Trust in our institutions, including Congress, is already at record lows.

Worsening the damage they are doing to the House as an institution, the Republicans have proposed this change without any hearings or input from Democratic Members late in the evening, less than twenty-four hours before it would be voted on.

H. Res. 5 authorizes the Sergeant-at-Arms to impose fines on Members for use of photographic, audio or visual recording devices on the floor.

Fines are set at \$500 for a first offense and \$2,500 for each subsequent offense.

The Chief Administrative Officer is instructed to deduct such fines from the Member’s salary.

There are serious constitutional questions concerning whether fines can be deducted from Members’ pay, and whether the House can delegate the responsibility of punishing Members to House officers.

The resolution also makes “disorderly or disruptive conduct” in the Chamber an offense for which Members and staff can be referred to the Ethics Committee.

The potential chilling effect of these rules changes raises serious First Amendment concerns.

The Rules package makes another dangerous and unprecedented change to the House rules by introducing H. Res. 5, which extends a point of order against considering legislation that would increase direct spending by \$5 billion or more in any of the four 10-year periods following the decade after passage of the legislation.

Despite the widely acknowledged fact that repeal of the ACA would result in increased direct spending, H. Res. 5 also includes a preemptive waiver of this point of order for any legislation repealing or reforming the ACA.

The resolution also gives the chair of the Budget Committee the power to apply this waiver to any other legislation she or he wishes.

House Republicans could have found willing partners among Democrats to increase transparency and renew faith in government through bipartisan action, including making possible improvements to the Office of Congressional Ethics and the way Congress polices itself and maintains the highest standards of integrity among its Members.

Instead they chose this shameful move, which is an indication of their priorities for the new Congress.

When House Republicans take steps to decrease accountability and make it harder to reveal partisan driven and unethical behavior, the public ought to question why.

House Democrats will continue to fight for the strongest possible ethical standards for our nation’s elected leaders.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SLAUGHTER is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 5 OFFERED BY MS. SLAUGHTER OF NEW YORK

At the end of section 2, add the following new subsection:

(u) RESTRICTIONS ON CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS RELATING

TO HEALTH CARE.—Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

“12. (a) It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report which includes any provision described in paragraph (b).

“(b) A provision described in this paragraph is a provision which, if enacted into law, would result in any of the following:

“(1) The denial of health insurance coverage to individuals on the basis that such individuals have a preexisting condition or a requirement for individuals with a preexisting condition to pay more for premiums on the basis of such individuals having such a preexisting condition.

“(2) The elimination of the prohibition on life time limits on the dollar value of health insurance coverage benefits.

“(3) The termination of the ability of individuals under 26 years of age to be included on their parent’s employer or individual health coverage.

“(4) The reduction in the number of people receiving health plan coverage pursuant to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

“(5) An increased cost to seniors for prescription drug coverage pursuant to any changes to provisions closing the Medicare prescription drug ‘donut hole’.

“(6) The requirement that individuals pay for preventive services, such as for mammography, health screening, and contraceptive services.

“(7) The reduction of Medicare solvency or any changes to the Medicare guarantee.

“(8) The reduction of Federal taxes on the 1 percent of the population with the highest income or increase the tax burden (expressed as a percent of aggregate Federal taxes) on the 80 percent of the population with the lowest income.

“(c) It shall not be in order to consider a rule or order that waives the application of paragraph (a) or paragraph (b). As disposition of a point of order under this paragraph, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the rule or order, as applicable. The question of consideration shall be debatable for 10 minutes by the Member initiating the point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion except one that the House adjourn.”.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Carillon’s Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308–311), describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the consideration of the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker’s ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition” in order to offer an amendment. On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and a member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said: “The previous question having been refused,

the gentleman from New York, Mr. Fitzgerald, who had asked the gentleman to yield to him for an amendment, is entitled to the first recognition."

The Republican majority may say "the vote on the previous question is simply a vote on whether to proceed to an immediate vote on adopting the resolution. . . . [and] has no substantive legislative or policy implications whatsoever." But that is not what they have always said. Listen to the Republican Leadership Manual on the Legislative Process in the United States House of Representatives, (6th edition, page 135). Here's how the Republicans describe the previous question vote in their own manual: "Although it is generally not possible to amend the rule because the majority Member controlling the time will not yield for the purpose of offering an amendment, the same result may be achieved by voting down the previous question on the rule. . . . When the motion for the previous question is defeated, control of the time passes to the Member who led the opposition to ordering the previous question. That Member, because he then controls the time, may offer an amendment to the rule, or yield for the purpose of amendment."

In Deschler's Procedure in the U.S. House of Representatives, the subchapter titled "Amending Special Rules" states: "a refusal to order the previous question on such a rule [a special rule reported from the Committee on Rules] opens the resolution to amendment and further debate." (Chapter 21, section 21.2) Section 21.3 continues: "Upon rejection of the motion for the previous question on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules, control shifts to the Member leading the opposition to the previous question, who may offer a proper amendment or motion and who controls the time for debate thereon."

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the only available tools for those who oppose the Republican majority's agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 237, nays 193, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—237

Abraham	Bishop (UT)	Carter (GA)
Aderholt	Black	Carter (TX)
Allen	Blackburn	Chabot
Amash	Blum	Chaffetz
Amodei	Bost	Cheney
Arrington	Brady (TX)	Coffman
Babin	Brat	Cole
Bacon	Bridenstine	Collins (GA)
Banks (IN)	Brooks (AL)	Collins (NY)
Barletta	Brooks (IN)	Comer
Barr	Buchanan	Comstock
Barton	Buck	Conaway
Bergman	Bucshon	Cook
Beutler	Budd	Costello (PA)
Biggs	Burgess	Cramer
Bilirakis	Byrne	Crawford
Bishop (MI)	Calvert	Culberson

Curbelo (FL)	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (KY)
Davidson	Kelly (PA)	Rohrabacher
Davis, Rodney	King (IA)	Rohitka
Denham	King (NY)	Rooney, Francis
Dent	Kinzinger	Rooney, Thomas J.
DeSantis	Knight	Ros-Lehtinen
DesJarlais	Kustoff (TN)	Roskam
Diaz-Balart	Labrador	Ross
Donovan	LaHood	Rothfus
Duffy	LaMalfa	Rouzer
Duncan (SC)	Lamborn	Royce (CA)
Duncan (TN)	Lance	Russell
Dunn	Latta	Rutherford
Emmer	Lewis (MN)	Sanford
Farenthold	LoBiondo	Scalise
Faso	Long	Schweikert
Ferguson	Loudermilk	Scott, Austin
Fitzpatrick	Love	Sensenbrenner
Fleischmann	Lucas	Sessions
Flores	Luetkemeyer	Shimkus
Fortenberry	MacArthur	Shuster
Fox	Marchant	Simpson
Franks (AZ)	Marino	Smith (MO)
Frelinghuysen	Marshall	Smith (NE)
Gaetz	Massie	Smith (NJ)
Gallagher	Mast	Smith (TX)
Garrett	McCarthy	Smucker
Gibbs	McCauley	Stefanik
Gohmert	McClintock	Stewart
Goodlatte	McHenry	Stivers
Gosar	McKinley	Taylor
Gowdy	McMorris	Tenney
Granger	Rodgers	Thompson (PA)
Graves (GA)	Graves (LA)	Thornberry
Graves (MO)	Meehan	Tiberi
Griffith	Messer	Tipton
Grothman	Mitchell	Trott
Guthrie	Moolenaar	Turner
Harper	Mooney (WV)	Upton
Harris	Mullin	Valadao
Hartzler	Murphy (PA)	Wagner
Hensarling	Newhouse	Walberg
Hice, Jody B.	Noem	Walden
Higgins (LA)	Nunes	Walker
Hill	Olson	Walorski
Holding	Palazzo	Walters, Mimi
Hollingsworth	Palmer	Weber (TX)
Hudson	Paulsen	Webster (FL)
Huizenga	Pearce	Wenstrup
Hultgren	Perry	Westerman
Hunter	Pittenger	Williams
Hurd	Poe (TX)	Wilson (SC)
Issa	Poliquin	Wittman
Jenkins (KS)	Posey	Womack
Jenkins (WV)	Ratcliffe	Woodall
Johnson (LA)	Reed	Yoder
Johnson (OH)	Reichert	Yoho
Johnson, Sam	Renacci	Young (AK)
Jones	Rice (SC)	Young (IA)
Jordan	Roby	Zeldin
Joyce (OH)	Roe (TN)	Zinke
Katko	Rogers (AL)	

NAYS—193

Adams	Connolly	Gallego
Aguilar	Conyers	Garamendi
Barragan	Cooper	Gonzalez (TX)
Bass	Correa	Gottheimer
Beatty	Costa	Green, Al
Becerra	Courtney	Green, Gene
Bera	Crist	Grijalva
Beyer	Crowley	Gutiérrez
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Hanabusa
Blumenauer	Cummings	Hastings
Blunt Rochester	Davis (CA)	Heck
Bonamici	Davis, Danny	Higgins (NY)
Boyle, Brendan F.	DeFazio	Himes
Brady (PA)	DeGette	Hoyer
Brown (MD)	Delaney	Huffman
Brownley (CA)	DeLauro	Jackson Lee
Bustos	DelBene	Jayapal
Butterfield	Demings	Jeffries
Capuano	DeSaulnier	Johnson (GA)
Carbajal	Deutch	Johnson, E. B.
Cardenas	Dingell	Kaptur
Carson (IN)	Doggett	Keating
Cartwright	Doyle, Michael F.	Kelly (IL)
Castor (FL)	Ellison	Kennedy
Castro (TX)	Engel	Khanna
Chu, Judy	Eshoo	Kihuen
Ciilline	Espaillet	Kildee
Clark (MA)	Esty	Kilmer
Clarke (NY)	Evans	Kind
Clay	Foster	Krishnamoorthi
Cleaver	Frankel (FL)	Kuster (NH)
Clyburn	Fudge	Langevin
Cohen	Gabbard	Larsen (WA)
		Larson (CT)

Lawrence	Norcross	Serrano
Lawson (FL)	O'Halleran	Sewell (AL)
Lee	O'Rourke	Shea-Porter
Levin	Pallone	Sherman
Lewis (GA)	Panetta	Sinema
Lieu, Ted	Pascrell	Sires
Lipinski	Payne	Slaughter
Loeb sack	Pelosi	Smith (WA)
Lofgren	Perlmutter	Soto
Lowenthal	Peters	Speier
Lowe y	Peterson	Suo zzi
Lujan Grisham, M.	Pingree	Swalwell (CA)
Lujan, Ben Ray	Pocan	Takano
Lynch	Polis	Thompson (CA)
Maloney,	Price (NC)	Thompson (MS)
Carolyn B.	Quigley	Titus
Maloney, Sean	Raskin	Tonko
Matsui	Rice (NY)	Torres
McCollum	Richmond	Tsongas
McEachin	Rosen	Vargas
McGovern	Roybal-Allard	Veasey
McNerney	Ruiz	Vela
Meeks	Ruppersberger	Velázquez
Meng	Rush	Vislosky
Moore	Ryan (OH)	Walz
Moulton	Sánchez	Wasserman
Murphy (FL)	Sarbanes	Schultz
Nadler	Schakowsky	Waters, Maxine
Napolitano	Schiff	Watson Coleman
Neal	Schneider	Welch
Nolan	Scott (VA)	Wilson (FL)
	Scott, David	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—3

Mulvaney	Pompeo	Price, Tom (GA)
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□ 1658

Messrs. PALAZZO and ZINKE changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO COMMIT

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to commit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Lewis of Georgia moves that the resolution (H. Res. 5) be committed to a select committee composed of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report it forthwith back to the House with the following amendment:

Strike subsection (a) of section 2 (and redesignate the succeeding subsections accordingly).

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 193, nays 236, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—193

Adams	Bonamici	Carson (IN)
Aguilar	Boyle, Brendan F.	Cartwright
Barragan	F.	Castor (FL)
Bass	Brady (PA)	Castro (TX)
Beatty	Brown (MD)	Chu, Judy
Becerra	Brownley (CA)	Ciilline
Bera	Bustos	Clark (MA)
Beyer	Butterfield	Clarke (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Clay
Blumenauer	Carbajal	Cleaver
Blunt Rochester	Cárdenas	Clyburn

Cohen
Connellly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Espaillat
Esty
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.

NAYS—236

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Beutler
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Buchson
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)

Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Palmer
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres
Tsongas
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

Mulvaney
Pompeo

NOT VOTING—4

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). The Chair would ask Members to observe proper decorum within the Chamber.

□ 1716

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

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 234, nays 193, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—234

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks (IN)
Barletta
Barr
Barton
Bergman
Bergman
Beutler
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (MI)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blum
Bost
Brady (TX)
Brat
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Buchson
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Cheney
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Comstock
Conaway
Cook

Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin
Zinke

Flores
Fortenberry
Foe
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garrett
Gibbs
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith
Grothman
Guthrie
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Hice, Jody B.
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jenkins (KS)
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Katko
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Kustoff (TN)
Labrador
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta

NAYS—193

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
Barragan
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Espaillat
Esty
Evans
Foster
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer

Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Rouzer
Royce (CA)
Russell
Rutherford
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Trott
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin
Zinke

McCollum	Polis	Smith (WA)
McEachin	Price (NC)	Soto
McGovern	Quigley	Speier
McNerney	Raskin	Suozi
Meeks	Rice (NY)	Swalwell (CA)
Meng	Richmond	Takano
Moore	Rosen	Thompson (CA)
Moulton	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Murphy (FL)	Ruiz	Titus
Nadler	Ruppersberger	Tonko
Napolitano	Ryan (OH)	Torres
Neal	Sánchez	Tsongas
Nolan	Sarbanes	Vargas
Norcross	Schakowsky	Veasey
O'Halleran	Schiff	Vela
O'Rourke	Schneider	Velázquez
Pallone	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Panetta	Scott, David	Walz
Pascarella	Serrano	Wasserman
Payne	Sewell (AL)	Schultz
Pelosi	Shea-Porter	Waters, Maxine
Peters	Sherman	Watson Coleman
Peterson	Sinema	Welch
Pingree	Sires	Wilson (FL)
Pocan	Slaughter	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—6

Frankel (FL)	Perlmutter	Price, Tom (GA)
Mulvaney	Pompeo	Rush

□ 1734

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

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent Resolution extending the life of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent Resolution to provide for the counting on January 6, 2017, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will make a statement with respect to the recent change on the use of electronic equipment on the House floor.

The Chair would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of all Members the changes to rule II and rule XVII just adopted for the 115th Congress. The Sergeant at Arms is charged with enforcement of clause 3(g) rule II, which prohibits the use of electronic devices for still photography or for audio or visual recording or broadcasting in contravention of clause 5 of rule XVII and related policies.

The Chair understands that the Sergeant at Arms will enforce the prohibi-

tion with respect to violations observed firsthand on the House floor as well as violations that become apparent at a later time, such as through publication online or broadcast on television.

In the case of violations observed on the floor, the Sergeant at Arms will hand the offending Member a card noting the violation, and will follow up by sending the Member a written letter. In the case of other violations, Members will receive a written letter detailing the offending conduct.

The fine for a first offense is \$500. The fine for each subsequent offense is \$2,500. The Sergeant at Arms will endeavor to provide Members a written warning prior to assessing a fine for a first offense. Members may appeal a fine to the Committee on Ethics.

The Chair appreciates the attention of all Members to these efforts.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CROWLEY. My understanding is, the more money you have, the more free speech you have. Is that what the Chair is indicating?

The more money you have, the more free speech you have in this country: Is that what you are saying?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York will state a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CROWLEY. I am asking, listening to what the Chair just said for the RECORD, the more money an individual has, does that mean the more free speech that individual has?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In response to the gentleman's question, he has still not stated a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CROWLEY. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Mr. Conaway, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS: Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Thornberry, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mrs. Black, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE: Ms. Foxx, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE: Mr. Walden, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS: Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, Chair, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Gowdy, Mr. Marchant, and Mr. Lance.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES: Mr. Hensarling, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr. Royce of California, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY: Mr. McCaul, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION: Mr. Harper, Chair, Mr. Rodney Davis of Illinois, Mrs. Comstock, Mr. Walker, Mr. Smith of Nebraska, and Mr. Loudermilk.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY: Mr. Goodlatte, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Mr. Bishop of Utah, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM: Mr. Chaffetz, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON RULES: Mr. Sessions, Chair, Mr. Cole, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Collins of Georgia, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Buck, and Ms. Cheney.

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr. Smith of Texas, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS: Mr. Chabot, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Mr. Shuster, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Mr. Roe of Tennessee, Chair.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS: Mr. Brady of Texas, Chair.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That the following named Members be and are hereby elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

(1) COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.—Mrs. Lowey.

(2) COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.—Mr. Yarmuth.

(3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—Mr. Scott of Virginia.

(4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—Mr. Pallone

(5) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—Ms. Waters.

(6) COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mr. Engel.

(7) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—Mr. Thompson of Mississippi.

(8) COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania.

(9) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—Mr. Grijalva.

(10) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM.—Mr. Cummings.

(11) COMMITTEE ON RULES.—Ms. Slaughter, Mr. McGovern, Mr. Hastings, and Mr. Polis.

(12) COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS.—Ms. Velázquez.

(13) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr. Neal.

Mr. CROWLEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 2017, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: Nadeam Elshanni, George Kundanis, Diane Dewhirst, Richard Meltzer, Wyndee Parker, and Drew Hammill, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95-94. In addition, the Minority Leader may appoint and set the annual rate of pay for up to 3 further minority employees.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIXING THE DAILY HOUR OF MEETING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays (or 2 p.m. if no legislative business was conducted on the preceding Monday); noon on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGARDING CONSENT TO ASSEMBLE OUTSIDE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That pursuant to clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, during the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress the Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, may notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to assemble at a place outside the District of Columbia if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER, AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS DURING THE 115TH CONGRESS

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, during the 115th Congress, the Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD DURING THE 115TH CONGRESS

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the 115th Congress all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks."

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the first session of the 115th Congress:

(1) on legislative days of Monday or Tuesday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 9, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate;

(2) on legislative days of Wednesday or Thursday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 9, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate;

(3) when the House convenes pursuant to an order other than House Resolution 9, the House shall convene for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate only as prescribed by such order;

(4) the time for morning-hour debate shall be allocated equally between the parties and may not continue beyond 10 minutes before the hour appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and

(5) the form of proceeding for morning-hour debate shall be as follows:

(a) the prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal and the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House;

(b) initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties;

(c) recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the majority leader and by the minority leader;

(d) no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip;

(e) no legislative business shall be in order except the filing of privileged reports; and

(f) following morning-hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and

(6) the Speaker may dispense with morning-hour debate upon receipt of a notification described in clause 12(c) of rule I, or upon a change in reconvening pursuant to clause 12(e) of rule I, and notify Members accordingly.

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

There was no objection.

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.

ENSURING VA EMPLOYEE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 27) 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 employee of the Department in the permanent record of the employee.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 27

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 "Ensuring VA Employee Accountability Act".

SEC. 2. RETENTION OF RECORDS OF REPRIMANDS AND ADMONISHMENTS RECEIVED BY EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 719. Record of reprimands and admonishments

"If any employee of the Department receives a reprimand or admonishment, the Secretary shall retain a copy of such reprimand or admonishment in the permanent record of the employee as long as the employee is employed by the Department."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

"719. Record of reprimands and admonishments."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 27, the Ensuring VA Employee Accountability Act.

Mr. Speaker, one of my top priorities this Congress as the new chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs is to ensure we give the next Secretary of Veterans Affairs the tools he or she will need to swiftly and effectively discipline poor-performing employees at the VA.

I firmly believe that all other needed reforms are destined to fail if we don't help VA managers who are trapped in an antiquated civil service system to do their job.

Mr. Speaker, currently, if a VA employee is either reprimanded or admonished for their performance, all records of those administrative punishments are removed from the employee's personnel file within 3 years for a reprimand and 2 years for an admonishment.

□ 1745

Subsequent to the removal of these personnel actions, there is no record of

their poor performance or acts regardless of how many different jobs they hold in the VA or how long they remain a VA employee.

Mr. Speaker, personnel policies and rules such as those we are addressing today permit a culture at the Department of Veterans Affairs that allows the misdeeds of a few to overshadow the good work done by the vast majority of VA employees. It is time we ensure that only the most ethical and qualified employees advance and retain positions of trust and service to veterans. One way to help advance that goal is to require VA to retain an employee's entire history in their personnel file, as H.R. 27 would do.

Now, no one is saying that employees can't improve their performance after being reprimanded or admonished, but managers should know the complete history of their staff or potential hires when they are determining who is best qualified for any given position. This is a commonsense reform that I hope we can all support.

As a reminder to my colleagues old and new, the bill before us today is identical to H.R. 1038, which passed the House during the 114th Congress. That bill, like this one, was introduced by my friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. COSTELLO. I thank him again for reintroducing this needed legislation, and I thank the majority leader and others for scheduling this important bill on the first day of the 115th Congress. I think it sends a message to our veterans that instilling a culture of accountability at VA is, and will remain, among our highest priorities. I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 27.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of the Ensuring VA Employee Accountability Act of 2017.

This bill requires VA to keep a permanent copy of an admonishment or reprimand in a VA employee's personnel file. Currently, an informal admonishment remains on a VA employee's record for 2 years, while a more serious written reprimand stays in the file for more than 3 years.

Maintaining a comprehensive record of VA employees' personnel files will allow VA managers to track their employees' improvement, or lack thereof, related to the specific problem addressed in the original complaint. This approach will increase transparency, allow VA managers to address problematic performance, and give VA employees a chance to improve.

Although I support this bill, I want to address concerns raised by the American Federation of Government Employees and include this letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO,

January 3, 2017.

Re H.R. 27, Ensuring VA Employee Accountability Act

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), which represents nearly 700,000 federal employees, including 230,000 non-management employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), I strongly urge you to oppose H.R. 27, the Ensuring VA Employees Accountability Act. The bill is scheduled for floor consideration this week under suspension of the rules.

This bill would deprive every VA employee, including non-managerial employees, of the chance to clear his or her name after receiving an unjustified reprimand from a manager who is acting out of incompetence, bias, anti-veteran animus or whistleblower retaliation.

H.R. 27 would not increase accountability for VA mismanagement. However, it would deprive the 115,000 veterans in the VA workforce of the record expungement rights they had as military personnel. It would also deprive veterans in the VA workforce, and all VA employees, of second chances after they receive reprimands or admonishments early in their careers. If this bill is enacted, VA employees will no longer have any rights to expunge their personnel files even if the reprimands or admonishments were placed in their files decades ago.

In addition, this bill would have an adverse impact on agency operations and the VA's ability to recruit and retain a strong workforce. It would divert precious VA resources away from caring for veterans through an increase in wasteful litigation because the bill eliminates the use of an extremely efficient tool for settling personnel matters through Clear Record Settlement Agreements (CRAs).

CRAs give VA managers the flexibility to resolve routine personnel disputes efficiently and quickly without protracted litigation or destruction of the VA careers of front line employees, including large numbers of service-connected disabled veterans who provide medical care, clean operating rooms, process benefit claims, police VA facilities, and set cemetery headstones. The Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) stated in its 2013 report, Clear Record Settlement Agreements and the Law, that 95% of agency representatives resolved disputes using negotiated settlement agreements (NSAs) and 89% of these agreements involved CRAs.

Congress has received a great deal of testimony in recent years from brave whistleblowers and their labor representatives regarding the widespread management abuse of reprimands to punish employees and destroy their VA careers. Similarly, Congress has provided steadfast support to active duty personnel making the often-difficult transition to civilian employment, including VA support in the form of vocational rehabilitation, compensated work therapy, PTSD treatment, and programs to address homelessness and substance abuse.

H.R. 27 is at best ambiguous about the fate of veterans who leave VA employment for deployment and then seek to return to the VA workforce. Would reprimands that were placed in their personnel files prior to deployment still be visible to all potential VA employers reviewing the returning veteran's application?

In closing, AFGE urges lawmakers to reject this counterproductive assault on VA front line employees who are, too often, unfairly reprimanded by hostile, unsupportive and incompetent managers and human resources personnel.

Thank you for considering our views on this bill.

Sincerely,

MARILYN PARK,
Legislative Representative.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I share these concerns and intend to work with my colleagues across the aisle and in the Senate to ensure that if this bill passes into law, the change will not adversely impact whistleblowers, the thousands of veterans employed by the VA, and the VA employees who work hard every day to support the needs of our Nation's veterans.

Whistleblowers and employees who face unlawful retaliation from managers should have the opportunity to clear their names before any proposed admonishments or reprimands are made permanent in their records. I also want to clarify that this bill should not be used to eliminate the VA's ability to enter into clear record settlement agreements with employees or get in the way of resolving personnel matters in an efficient manner.

In our efforts to enhance personnel policies at the VA, it is important that we remember that one-third of VA employees are veterans themselves, and many more have immediate family members who are veterans. Many of these employees are also hardworking doctors and nurses who want to provide quality care for their patients. These Federal civil servants want to do a good job in order to provide veterans the best possible service, and this bill should not be used by managers to intimidate or retaliate against these employees.

This bill simply requires VA to maintain a complete record of a VA employee's personnel file, a practice intended to increase transparency and ultimately improve outcomes for veterans.

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

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COSTELLO), a very active member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and my good friend.

Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, as we all are well aware, today begins a new session of Congress, with a new opportunity to chart a promising path for the future direction of our country.

While many Americans across the country remain very frustrated with what they feel is a giant, unresponsive bureaucracy that is not working for them, all Americans want to see VA care and services implemented properly.

Last session, Mr. Speaker, this Congress did make some reasonable progress legislatively to bring about reforming the VA, but more needs to be done. Some of our legislation which passed the House died in the Senate.

The bill I introduced and rise in support of today, the Ensuring VA Employee Accountability Act, is important for the following reasons: the bill requires the Department of Veterans

Affairs to maintain an up-to-date file of employee disciplinary actions throughout each employee's tenure at the VA.

Under current VA policy, disciplinary actions remain in an employee's file for only 3 years before they are deleted, preventing poor performers within the VA from being tracked or held accountable over the long term. This bill will ensure a complete record is kept and evaluated when a VA employee is considered for bonuses, promotions, or other career advancement.

I also want to be clear about this. This bill is fair to all VA employees, and a great many VA employees do very, very good work in caring for our veterans. This bill does not impose any new employee penalties or affect the existing due process rights for a VA employee to appeal a disciplinary action in any manner whatsoever.

The goal is simply to ensure our veterans are receiving the best possible care from our government and that these employees who do wrong or perform poorly do not have it swept under the rug and then disappear after a few years.

I thank the staff on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for their work on this bill, especially Jon Clark and Kelsey Baron, and look forward to the leadership of Chairman ROE in this session of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, once again, I encourage all Members to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 27.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BIOLOGICAL IMPLANT TRACKING AND VETERAN SAFETY ACT OF 2017

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 28) to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to adopt and implement a standard identification protocol for use in the tracking and procurement of biological implants by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 28

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 "Biological Implant Tracking and Veteran Safety Act of 2017".

SEC. 2. IDENTIFICATION AND TRACKING OF BIOLOGICAL IMPLANTS USED IN DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 73 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"§ 7330C. Identification and tracking of biological implants

"(a) STANDARD IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR BIOLOGICAL IMPLANTS.—(1) The Secretary shall adopt the unique device identification system developed for medical devices by the Food and Drug Administration under section 519(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360i(f)), or implement a comparable standard identification system, for use in identifying biological implants intended for use in medical procedures conducted in medical facilities of the Department.

"(2) In adopting or implementing a standard identification system for biological implants under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall permit a vendor to use any of the accredited entities identified by the Food and Drug Administration as an issuing agency pursuant to section 830.100 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

"(b) BIOLOGICAL IMPLANT TRACKING SYSTEM.—(1) The Secretary shall implement a system for tracking the biological implants described in subsection (a) from human donor or animal source to implantation.

"(2) The tracking system implemented under paragraph (1) shall be compatible with the identification system adopted or implemented under subsection (a).

"(3) The Secretary shall implement inventory controls compatible with the tracking system implemented under paragraph (1) so that all patients who have received, in a medical facility of the Department, a biological implant subject to a recall can be notified of the recall if, based on the evaluation by appropriate medical personnel of the Department of the risks and benefits, the Secretary determines such notification is appropriate.

"(c) CONSISTENCY WITH FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—To the extent that a conflict arises between this section and a provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) or section 351 or 361 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262 and 264) (including any regulations issued under such provisions), the provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or Public Health Service Act (including any regulations issued under such provisions) shall apply.

"(d) BIOLOGICAL IMPLANT DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'biological implant' means any human cell, tissue, or cellular or tissue-based product or animal product—

"(1) under the meaning given the term 'human cells, tissues, or cellular or tissue-based products' in section 1271.3 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation; or

"(2) that is regulated as a device under section 201(h) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(h))."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7330B the following new item:

"7330C. Identification and tracking of biological implants."

(c) IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINES.—

(1) STANDARD IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall adopt or

implement the standard identification system for biological implants required by subsection (a) of section 7330C of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), with respect to biological implants described in—

(A) subsection (d)(1) of such section, by not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) subsection (d)(2) of such section, in compliance with the compliance dates established by the Food and Drug Administration under section 519(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360i(f)).

(2) TRACKING SYSTEM.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall implement the biological implant tracking system required by section 7330C(b) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), by not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the biological implant tracking system required by section 7330C(b) of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), is not operational by the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives a report explaining why the system is not operational for each month until such time as the system is operational.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of the following:

(A) Each impediment to the implementation of the system described in such paragraph.

(B) Steps being taken to remediate each such impediment.

(C) Target dates for a solution to each such impediment.

SEC. 3. PROCUREMENT OF BIOLOGICAL IMPLANTS USED IN DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS MEDICAL FACILITIES.

(a) PROCUREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 81 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§ 8129. Procurement of biological implants

“(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) The Secretary may procure biological implants of human origin only from vendors that meet the following conditions:

“(A) The vendor uses the standard identification system adopted or implemented by the Secretary under section 7330C(a) of this title and has safeguards to ensure that a distinct identifier has been in place at each step of distribution of each biological implant from its donor.

“(B) The vendor is registered as required by the Food and Drug Administration under subpart B of part 1271 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation, and in the case of a vendor that uses a tissue distribution intermediary or a tissue processor, the vendor provides assurances that the tissue distribution intermediary or tissue processor is registered as required by the Food and Drug Administration.

“(C) The vendor ensures that donor eligibility determinations and such other records as the Secretary may require accompany each biological implant at all times, regardless of the country of origin of the donor of the biological material.

“(D) The vendor agrees to cooperate with all biological implant recalls conducted on the initiative of the vendor, on the initiative of the original product manufacturer used by the vendor, by the request of the Food and Drug Administration, or by a statutory order of the Food and Drug Administration.

“(E) The vendor agrees to notify the Secretary of any adverse event or reaction report it provides to the Food and Drug Administration, as required by sections 1271.3 and 1271.350 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation, or any warning letter from the Food and Drug Administration issued to the vendor or a tissue processor or tissue distribution intermediary used by the vendor by not later than 60 days after the vendor receives such report or warning letter.

“(F) The vendor agrees to retain all records associated with the procurement of a biological implant by the Department for at least 10 years after the date of the procurement of the biological implant.

“(G) The vendor provides assurances that the biological implants provided by the vendor are acquired only from tissue processors that maintain active accreditation with the American Association of Tissue Banks or a similar national accreditation specific to biological implants.

“(2) The Secretary may procure biological implants of nonhuman origin only from vendors that meet the following conditions:

“(A) The vendor uses the standard identification system adopted or implemented by the Secretary under section 7330C(a) of this title.

“(B) The vendor is registered as an establishment as required by the Food and Drug Administration under sections 807.20 and 807.40 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation (or is not required to register pursuant to section 807.65(a) of such title, or any successor regulation), and in the case of a vendor that is not the original product manufacturer of such implants, the vendor provides assurances that the original product manufacturer is registered as required by the Food and Drug Administration (or is not required to register).

“(C) The vendor agrees to cooperate with all biological implant recalls conducted on the initiative of the vendor, on the initiative of the original product manufacturer used by the vendor, by the request of the Food and Drug Administration, or by a statutory order of the Food and Drug Administration.

“(D) The vendor agrees to notify the Secretary of any adverse event report it provides to the Food and Drug Administration as required under part 803 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation, or any warning letter from the Food and Drug Administration issued to the vendor or the original product manufacturer used by the vendor by not later than 60 days after the vendor receives such report or warning letter.

“(E) The vendor agrees to retain all records associated with the procurement of a biological implant by the Department for at least 10 years after the date of the procurement of the biological implant.

“(3)(A) The Secretary shall procure biological implants under the Federal Supply Schedules of the General Services Administration unless such implants are not available under such Schedules.

“(B) With respect to biological implants listed on the Federal Supply Schedules, the Secretary shall accommodate reasonable vendor requests to undertake outreach efforts to educate medical professionals of the Department about the use and efficacy of such biological implants.

“(C) In the case of biological implants that are unavailable for procurement under the Federal Supply Schedules, the Secretary shall procure such implants using competitive procedures in accordance with applicable law and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, including through the use of a national contract.

“(4) In procuring biological implants under this section, the Secretary shall permit a vendor to use any of the accredited entities identified by the Food and Drug Administration as an issuing agency pursuant to section 830.100 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

“(5) Section 8123 of this title shall not apply to the procurement of biological implants.

“(b) PENALTIES.—In addition to any applicable penalty under any other provision of law, any procurement employee of the Department who is found responsible for a biological implant procurement transaction with intent to avoid or with reckless disregard of the requirements of this section shall be ineligible to hold a certificate of appointment as a contracting officer or to serve as the representative of an ordering officer, contracting officer, or purchase card holder.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘biological implant’ has the meaning given that term in section 7330C(d) of this title.

“(2) The term ‘distinct identifier’ means a distinct identification code that—

“(A) relates a biological implant to the human donor of the implant and to all records pertaining to the implant;

“(B) includes information designed to facilitate effective tracking, using the distinct identification code, from the donor to the recipient and from the recipient to the donor; and

“(C) satisfies the requirements of section 1271.290(c) of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

“(3) The term ‘tissue distribution intermediary’ means an agency that acquires and stores human tissue for further distribution and performs no other tissue banking functions.

“(4) The term ‘tissue processor’ means an entity processing human tissue for use in biological implants, including activities performed on tissue other than donor screening, donor testing, tissue recovery and collection functions, storage, or distribution.”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 81 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 8128 the following new item:

“8129. Procurement of biological implants.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 8129 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date on which the tracking system required under section 7330C(b) of such title, as added by section 2(a), is implemented.

(c) SPECIAL RULE FOR CRYOPRESERVED PRODUCTS.—During the three-year period beginning on the effective date of section 8129 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), biological implants produced and labeled before that effective date may be procured by the Department of Veterans Affairs without relabeling under the standard identification system adopted or implemented under section 7330C of such title, as added by section 2(a).

SEC. 4. FUNDING.

No additional funds are authorized to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 28, the Biological Implant Tracking and Veteran Safety Act of 2017.

Two years ago this month, the Government Accountability Office, GAO, released a startling report detailing a failure on the part of the Department of Veterans Affairs to follow requirements for documenting open-market purchases of surgical implants and the lack of a standardized process for tracking biological tissue from cadaver donors to living veteran recipients.

Currently, there is no requirement for VA to systematically identify or track biological implants used in the VA medical facilities. Due to this oversight, if a given biological implant was identified as potentially contaminated or made the subject of a recall, it would be impossible for VA to identify which patients receive the impacted material and, therefore, take steps to inform at-risk patients and address contamination concerns.

That same GAO report also found that VA did not consistently ensure that the vendors that the Department purchases biological implants from are registered with the Food and Drug Administration, and that VA did not maintain an inventory system to prevent expired tissues from remaining in storage alongside unexpired tissues. Needless to say, each of these findings poses a serious and unacceptable risk to veterans' health and safety.

Veterans seeking care through the VA healthcare system deserve a quality standard that is second to none, especially within a system which prides itself on data collection and its electronic health record. The Biological Implant Tracking and Veteran Safety Act would provide a high-quality standard for surgical implants that is now sorely missing.

By requiring VA to implement a standard identification tracking system for biological implants used in the VA medical facilities and requiring VA to procure biological implants only from approved vendors, H.R. 28 would address the deficiencies GAO identified and provide VA a necessary tool to ensure accountability and patient safety. Mr. Speaker, I would say the VA just should do this for quality of care for patients.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

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

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

I rise today in support of the Biological Implant Tracking and Veteran Safety Act. This bill will require the VA to implement a standard identification system for biological implants that is consistent with the Food and Drug Administration's unique device identification system. This system will allow for the tracking of implants from donor to recipients. This bill will also require VA to procure biological implants only from vendors using the system and only through competitive procurement processes.

The GAO has testified that the Veterans Health Administration is one of the largest purchasers of surgical implants, which include biological implants such as skin and bone grafts, and nonbiological implants such as cardiac pacemakers and artificial joints. The GAO has raised valid concerns regarding VA medical centers complying with VHA requirements for documenting surgical implants purchased from the open market and VHA's ability to identify veterans who received an implant that is being recalled by the manufacturer or the Food and Drug Administration.

Patient safety is our number one concern. We all want to ensure that VA policies are fully followed in this regard. The legislation will continue to protect veterans while they receive the best care available.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I would like to extend my public congratulations to my good friend, Dr. PHIL ROE, for being named by the majority as the chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. I can tell you that Members on my side of the aisle are looking very much forward to working with Dr. ROE. He has a splendid reputation.

I don't want to ruin his reputation by saying that we absolutely embrace him because that would make his side of the aisle, I think, a little worried, but the fact is we believe that Chairman ROE is someone that we can work with and who has a genuine, sincere concern for veterans. He is a veteran himself. He is a medical doctor. As we try to gain the trust of veterans and gain the trust of Americans in VA health care and the veterans department, we are very much looking forward to working with him. I offer him my congratulations.

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

□ 1800

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate those kind words. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, this particular committee is a bipartisan committee. For the veterans out there who are watching this and for the American citizens who are watching this, this is truly a committee where we check our political affiliations at the door and try to do what is right and best for America's heroes. I am not talking about the committee, but I am saying in the country that has not always been done. I am a Vietnam-era veteran, and that

wasn't done for my generation to begin with.

There is a real commitment on both sides of the aisle, the staffs of both committees and the members of both committees. I am excited to get to work with my friend, Mr. TAKANO. We have been to Afghanistan together and gotten to know each other very well and worked on many issues together. I look forward to doing this. I appreciate his kind comments and also his support for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all Members to support this legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 28.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1024(a), and the order of the House of today, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Joint Economic Committee:

Mr. TIBERI, Ohio

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to clause 11 of rule X, clause 11 of rule I, and the order of the House of today, of the following Member to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. NUNES, California, Chairman

APPOINTMENT—HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2001, and the order of the House of today, of the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) as Members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with the Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that the Speaker has delivered to the Clerk a letter dated January 3, 2017, listing Members in the order in which each shall act as Speaker pro tempore under clause 8(b)(3) of rule I.

RECALL DESIGNEE

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

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 2017.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CLERK: I hereby designate Representative Kevin McCarthy of California to exercise any authority regarding assembly, reassembly, convening, or reconvening of the House pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, clause 12 of rule I, and any concurrent resolutions of the current Congress as may contemplate my designation of Members to exercise similar authority.

In the event of the death or inability of that designee, the alternate Members of the House listed in the letter bearing this date that I have placed with the Clerk are designated, in turn, for the same purposes.

Sincerely,

PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO
ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND
JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING
THE 115TH CONGRESS

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

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 2017.

I hereby appoint the Honorable Jeff Denham, the Honorable Mac Thornberry, the Honorable Fred Upton, the Honorable Andy Harris, the Honorable Barbara Comstock, and the Honorable Luke Messer to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress.

PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointments are approved.

There was no objection.

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, January 3, 2017.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Mr. Robert Reeves, Deputy Clerk, and Mr. Robert Borden, Legal Counsel, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which they would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 115th Congress or until modified by me. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair customarily takes this occasion at the outset of a Congress to announce his policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the RECORD announcements concerning:

- first, privileges of the floor;
- second, introduction of bills and resolutions;
- third, unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of legislation;
- fourth, recognition for 1-minute speeches;
- fifth, recognition for Special Order speeches;
- sixth, decorum in debate;
- seventh, conduct of votes by electronic device;
- eighth, use of handouts on the House floor;
- ninth, use of electronic equipment on the House floor; and
- tenth, use of the Chamber.

These announcements, where appropriate, will reiterate the origins of the stated policies. The Chair intends to continue in the 115th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clauses 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue to govern but need not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

Without objection, the announcements will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

1. *Privileges of the Floor*

The Chair will make the following announcements regarding floor privileges, which will apply during the 115th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT
TO STAFF

Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 21, 1986, January 3, 1985, January 25, 1983, and August 22, 1974, and as stated in Chapter 10, section 2, of House Practice, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the five-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures within the jurisdiction of their committees. The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of Members' past insistence upon strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair requests each committee chair, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the Speaker a list of those staff who are allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure in the jurisdiction of their committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who has been directed to assure proper enforcement of rule IV, will keep the list. Each staff person

should exchange his or her ID for a "committee staff" badge, which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the Minority Leader and will continue to consult with her.

Furthermore, as the Chair announced on January 7, 2003, in accordance with the change in the 108th Congress of clause 2(a) of rule IV regarding leadership staff floor access, only designated staff approved by the Speaker shall be granted the privilege of the floor. The Speaker intends that his approval be narrowly granted on a bipartisan basis to staff from the majority and minority side and only to those staff essential to floor activities.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT
TO FORMER MEMBERS

The Speaker's policy announced on February 1, 2006, will continue to apply in the 115th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, FEBRUARY 1,
2006

The SPEAKER. The House has adopted a revision to the rule regarding the admission to the floor and the rooms leading thereto. Clause 4 of rule IV provides that a former Member, Delegate or Resident Commissioner or a former Parliamentarian of the House, or a former elected officer of the House or a former minority employee nominated as an elected officer of the House shall not be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and the rooms extending thereto if he or she is a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal; has any direct personal pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House, or reported by a committee; or is in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of any legislative proposal.

This restriction extends not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the cloakrooms and the Speaker's lobby.

Clause 4 of rule IV also allows the Speaker to exempt ceremonial and educational functions from the restrictions of this clause. These restrictions shall not apply to attendance at joint meetings or joint sessions, Former Members' Day proceedings, educational tours, and other occasions as the Speaker may designate.

Members who have reason to know that a person is on the floor inconsistent with clause 4 of rule IV should notify the Sergeant-at-Arms promptly.

2. *Introduction of Bills and Resolutions*

The policy that the Chair announced on January 3, 1983, with respect to the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions will continue to apply in the 115th Congress. The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House who are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92d Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to continue this practice to insure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House.

The Chair has noted a need for increased attention to detail regarding the addition of cosponsors to measures to ensure accuracy. To that end, Members are encouraged to use the template provided by the Office of the Clerk, which requests Members seeking to be added as cosponsors to include their printed

name, original signature, and state. Members routinely include their original signatures, states, and districts when voting by card in the well, so the Chair is hopeful that the inclusion of such information on a co-sponsor form will be a familiar task.

3. Unanimous-Consent Requests for the Consideration of Legislation

The policy the Chair announced on January 6, 1999, with respect to recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of certain legislative measures will continue to apply in the 115th Congress. The Speaker will continue to follow the guidelines recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual conferring recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other measures only when assured that the majority and minority floor leadership and the relevant committee chairs and ranking minority members have no objection. Consistent with those guidelines and with the Chair's inherent power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII, the Chair, and any occupant of the chair appointed as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to clause 8 of rule I, will decline recognition for the unanimous-consent requests chronicled in section 956 without assurances that the request has been so cleared. This denial of recognition by the Chair will not reflect necessarily any personal opposition on the part of the Chair to orderly consideration of the matter in question, but will reflect the determination upon the part of the Chair that orderly procedures will be followed; that is, procedures involving consultation and agreement between floor and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle.

4. Recognition for One-Minute Speeches

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy announced on August 8, 1984, with respect to recognition for one-minute speeches will apply during the 115th Congress. The Chair will alternate recognition for one-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice from the Chair's right to the Chair's left, with possible exceptions for Members of the leadership and Members having business requests. The Chair, of course, reserves the right to limit one-minute speeches to a certain period of time or to a special place in the program on any given day, with notice to the leadership.

In addition, during the 115th Congress, the Chair will continue the practice of not recognizing Members for a one-minute speech more than one time per legislative day.

5. Recognition for Special-Order Speeches

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO SPECIAL-ORDER SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy with regard to special-order speeches announced on February 11, 1994, as clarified and reiterated by subsequent Speakers, will continue to apply in the 115th Congress, with the following modifications.

The Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches for up to 4 hours. Such speeches may not extend beyond the 4-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leaderships and notification to the House. However, the Chair will not recognize Members for any special-order speeches beyond 10 o'clock in the evening.

The 4-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. The second hour reserved to each

party will be divided into two 30-minute periods. Recognition for one-hour periods and for 30-minute periods will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties each day. The Chair wishes to clarify for Members that any 60- or 30-minute period that is not claimed at the appropriate time will be considered to have expired; this includes the first 60-minute period of the day.

The allocation of time within each party's 2-hour period (or shorter period if prorated to end by 10 p.m.) will be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may not sign up with their leadership for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special order. Additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships.

Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a "crawl" indicating the conduct of morning-hour debate or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. The Chair may announce other adaptations during this period.

The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII and includes the ability to withdraw recognition for longer special-order speeches should circumstances warrant.

6. Decorum in Debate

The Chair's announced policies of January 7, 2003, January 4, 1995, and January 3, 1991, will apply in the 115th Congress. It is essential that the dignity of the proceedings of the House be preserved, not only to assure that the House conducts its business in an orderly fashion but also to permit Members to properly comprehend and participate in the business of the House. To this end, and in order to permit the Chair to understand and to correctly put the question on the numerous requests that are made by Members, the Chair requests that Members and others who have the privileges of the floor desist from audible conversation in the Chamber while the business of the House is being conducted. The Chair would encourage all Members to review rule XVII to gain a better understanding of the proper rules of decorum expected of them, and especially: to avoid "personalities" in debate with respect to references to other Members, the Senate, and the President; to address the Chair only during, and not beyond, the time recognized, and not to address the television or other imagined audience; to refrain from passing between the Chair and a Member speaking, or directly in front of a Member speaking from the well; to refrain from smoking in the Chamber; to wear appropriate business attire in the Chamber; and to generally display the same degree of respect to the Chair and other Members that every Member is due.

The Chair would like all Members to be on notice that the Chair intends to strictly enforce time limitations on debate. Furthermore, the Chair has the authority to immediately interrupt Members in debate who transgress rule XVII by failing to avoid "personalities" in debate with respect to references to the Senate, the President, and other Members, rather than wait for Members to complete their remarks.

Finally, it is not in order to speak disrespectfully of the Speaker; and under the precedents the sanctions for such violations transcend the ordinary requirements for timeliness of challenges. This separate treatment is recorded in volume 2 of Hinds' Precedents, at section 1248 and was reiterated on January 19, 1995.

7. Conduct of Votes by Electronic Device

The Speaker's policy announced on January 4, 1995, with respect to the conduct of electronic votes will continue in the 115th Congress with modifications as follows.

As Members are aware, clause 2(a) of rule XX provides that Members shall have not less than 15 minutes in which to answer an ordinary record vote or quorum call. The rule obviously establishes 15 minutes as a minimum. Still, with the cooperation of the Members, a vote can easily be completed in that time. The events of October 30, 1991, stand out as proof of this point. On that occasion, the House was considering a bill in the Committee of the Whole under a special rule that placed an overall time limit on the amendment process, including the time consumed by record votes. The Chair announced, and then strictly enforced, a policy of closing electronic votes as soon as possible after the guaranteed period of 15 minutes. Members appreciated and cooperated with the Chair's enforcement of the policy on that occasion.

The Chair desires that the example of October 30, 1991, be made the regular practice of the House. To that end, the Chair enlists the assistance of all Members in avoiding the unnecessary loss of time in conducting the business of the House. The Chair encourages all Members to depart for the Chamber promptly upon the appropriate bell and light signal. As in recent Congresses, the cloakrooms should not forward to the Chair requests to hold a vote by electronic device, but should simply apprise inquiring Members of the time remaining on the voting clock. Members should not rely on signals relayed from outside the Chamber to assume that votes will be held open until they arrive in the Chamber. Members will be given a reasonable amount of time in which to accurately record their votes, and the Chair will endeavor to assess the presence of the membership and the expectation of further votes prior to exercising his authority under clause 8(c)(2) or clause 9(b) of rule XX or clause 6(g)(2) of rule XVIII. The Speaker believes the best practice for presiding officers is to await the Clerk's certification that a vote tally is complete and accurate. Members are further reminded, in accordance with the Speaker's statement of January 7, 2016, that the standard policy is to not terminate the vote when a Member is in the well attempting to cast a vote. Other efforts to hold the vote open are not similarly protected.

8. Use of Handouts on House Floor

The Speaker's policy announced on September 27, 1995, which was prompted by a misuse of handouts on the House floor and made at the bipartisan request of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, will continue in the 115th Congress. All handouts distributed on or adjacent to the House floor by Members during House proceedings must bear the name of the Member authorizing their distribution. In addition, the content of those materials must comport with standards of propriety applicable to words spoken in debate or inserted in the Record. Failure to comply with this admonition may constitute a breach of decorum and may give rise to a question of privilege.

The Chair would also remind Members that, pursuant to clause 5 of rule IV, staff is prohibited from engaging in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Staff cannot distribute handouts.

In order to enhance the quality of debate in the House, the Chair would ask Members to minimize the use of handouts.

9. Use of Electronic Equipment on House Floor

The Speaker's policy announced on January 27, 2000, as clarified on January 6, 2009, and as modified by the change in clause 5 of rule XVII in the 112th Congress, will continue in the 115th Congress with modifications as follows. All Members and staff are reminded of the absolute prohibition contained in clause 5 of rule XVII against the use of mobile electronic devices that impair decorum. Those devices include wireless telephones and personal computers. The Chair wishes to note that electronic tablet devices do not constitute personal computers within the meaning of this policy and thus may be unobtrusively used in the Chamber. No device may be used for still photography or for audio or video recording or for live broadcasting.

The Chair requests all Members and staff wishing to receive or make wireless telephone calls to do so outside of the Chamber. The Chair further requests that all Members and staff refrain from wearing telephone headsets in the Chamber and to deactivate any audible ring of wireless phones before entering the Chamber. To this end, the Chair insists upon the cooperation of all Members and staff and instructs the Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to clause 3(a) of rule II and clause 5 of rule XVII, to enforce this prohibition.

In light of the changes to rule II and rule XVII in the 115th Congress, the Chair would like to take this opportunity to educate all Members and staff on how these changes will be implemented. The Sergeant-at-Arms is charged with enforcement of clause 3(g) rule II, which prohibits the use of electronic devices for still photography or for audio or visual recording or broadcasting in contravention of clause 5 of rule XVII and the policies just articulated. The Chair would advise Members of the following policies of the Sergeant-at-Arms surrounding the rules change.

The Sergeant-at-Arms will enforce the prohibition with respect to violations observed first-hand on the House floor as well as violations that become apparent at a later time, such as through publication online or broadcast on television.

In the case of violations observed on the floor, the Sergeant-at-Arms will hand the offending Member a card noting the violation, and will follow up by sending the Member a written letter. In the case of other violations, Members will receive a written letter detailing the offending conduct.

The fine for a first offense is \$500. The fine for each subsequent offense is \$2500. The Sergeant-at-Arms will endeavor to provide Members a written warning prior to assessing a fine for a first offense. Because of the inherent difficulty of enforcing this prohibition during ceremonial events, the Sergeant-at-Arms may choose not to cite minor violations occurring during such an event.

Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule II, in addition to notifying the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner concerned, the Sergeant-at-Arms will also notify the Speaker, the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Committee on Ethics of any fine imposed. Upon receiving notification of a fine, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may appeal the fine to the Committee on Ethics within 30 calendar days or 5 legislative days, whichever is later.

The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Committee on Ethics are each authorized to establish policies and procedures for the implementation of these rules. The Chief Administrative Officer is authorized to establish policies and procedures for deducting any such fine from a Member's net salary. It is the desire of the Chair that any such policies and procedures

be submitted for printing in the Congressional Record.

Nothing in the House rules or this policy deprives the House of its ability to address breaches of decorum or other violations of House rules that may give rise to questions of the privileges of the House under rule IX.

The Chair appreciates the attention of all Members to these efforts.

10. Use of Chamber

The Speaker's policy announced on January 6, 2009, with respect to use of the Chamber will continue in the 115th Congress.

The Chair will announce to the House the policy of the Speaker concerning appropriate comportment in the chamber when the House is not in session.

Under clause 3 of rule I, the Speaker is responsible to control the Hall of the House. Under clause 1 of rule IV, the Hall of the House is to be used only for the legislative business of the House, for caucus and conference meetings of its Members, and for such ceremonies as the House might agree to conduct there.

When the House stands adjourned, its chamber remains on static display. It may accommodate visitors in the gallery or on the floor, subject to the needs of those who operate, maintain, and secure the chamber to go about their ordinary business. Because outside "coverage" of the chamber is limited to floor proceedings and is allowed only by accredited journalists, when the chamber is on static display no audio or video recording or transmitting devices are allowed. The long custom of disallowing even still photography in the chamber is based at least in part on the notion that an image having this setting as its backdrop might be taken to carry the imprimatur of the House.

The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Journal of its proceedings, which is kept pursuant to the Constitution. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Congressional Record, which is kept as a substantially verbatim transcript pursuant to clause 8 of rule XVII. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the audio and visual transmissions and recordings that are made and kept by the television system administered by the Speaker pursuant to rule V. But the imprimatur of the House may not be appropriated to other, ad hoc accounts or compositions of events in its chamber.

EXTENDING THE LIFE OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged concurrent resolution:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. REAUTHORIZATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

Effective from January 3, 2017, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 28 (114th Congress), to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States, is continued with the same power and authority provided for in that resolution.

SEC. 2. USE OF CAPITOL.

Effective from January 3, 2017, the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 29 (114th Congress), to authorize the use of the rotunda and Emancipation Hall of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted

for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States are continued with the same power and authority provided for in that resolution.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE COUNTING ON JANUARY 6, 2017, OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following privileged concurrent resolution:

S. CON. RES. 2

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Friday, the 6th day of January 2017, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A"; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that the whole number of the House is 434.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 4, 2017, 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:

1. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports created by the Clerk, pursuant to Rule II, clause 2(b), of the Rules of the House (H. Doc. No. 115-4); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the Economic Report of the President together with the 2017 Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1022(a); February 20, 1946, ch. 33, Sec. 3(a) (as amended by Public Law 101-508; 13112(e)); (104 Stat. 1388-609) (H. Doc. No. 115-2); to the Joint Economic Committee and ordered to be printed.

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. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. MARINO, Mr. RATCLIFFE, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 5. A bill to reform the process by which Federal agencies analyze and formulate new regulations and guidance documents, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations, to ensure complete analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Small Business, 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. ISSA (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. MARINO, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. PETERSON, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H.R. 21. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for en bloc consideration in resolutions of disapproval for "midnight rules", and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mrs. BLACK):

H.R. 22. A bill to provide for operational control of the international border of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Rules, Energy and Commerce, and Agriculture, 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. VALADAO (for himself, Mr. NUNES, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. COOK, Mr. ISSA, Mr. ROYCE of California, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK):

H.R. 23. A bill to provide drought relief in the State of California, and for other pur-

poses; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BUCK, Ms. FOXX, Mr. AMASH, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. YOHO, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. EMMER, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JONES, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. AMODEI, Ms. BEUTLER, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BRAT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. PALMER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. LABRADOR, and Mr. BISHOP of Utah):

H.R. 24. A bill to require a full audit of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks by the Comptroller General of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WOODALL (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Ms. FOXX, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. OLSON, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. YOHO, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. EMMER, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. JOYD B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 25. A bill to promote freedom, fairness, and economic opportunity by repealing the income tax and other taxes, abolishing the Internal Revenue Service, and enacting a national sales tax to be administered primarily by the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. MARINO):

H.R. 26. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and the Budget, 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. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

H.R. 27. 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 employee of the Department in the permanent record of the employee; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, considered and passed.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 28. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to adopt and implement a standard identification protocol for use in

the tracking and procurement of biological implants by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, considered and passed.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BOST, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HILL, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. BRAT, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. OLSON, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. COLE, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 29. A bill to terminate the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; 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. HUDSON:

H.R. 30. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 31. A bill to provide for the periodic review of the efficiency and public need for Federal agencies, to establish a commission for the purpose of reviewing the efficiency and public need of such agencies, and to provide for the abolishment of agencies for which a public need does not exist; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 32. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt the spouses of active duty members of the Armed Forces from the determination of whether an employer is subject to the employer health insurance mandate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. MARINO, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. CUREBELO of Florida, Mr. HULTGREN, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 33. A bill to amend chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Regulatory Flexibility Act), to ensure complete analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. MASSIE (for himself and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 34. A bill to repeal the Gun-Free School Zones Act of 1990 and amendments to that Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. SANFORD, and Mr. CARTER of Texas):

H.R. 35. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify rules relating to health savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and 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. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 36. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect pain-capable unborn children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 37. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mr.

SMITH of Missouri, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. PALMER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. THOMAS J. ROONEY of Florida, Mr. WALKER, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COOK, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mr. EMMER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. BRAT, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. YODER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COLE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. KATKO, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. HILL, Mr. OLSON, Mr. HARPER, Mr. BUCK, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 38. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a means by which nonresidents of a State whose residents may carry concealed firearms may also do so in the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H.R. 39. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to codify the Presidential Innovation Fellows Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr.

SERRANO, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. NADLER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. LEE):

H.R. 40. A bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr.

ALLEN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. COLE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 41. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to require agencies to respond to comments from congressional committees

about proposed rulemaking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 42. A bill to authorize the Directors of Veterans Integrated Service Networks of the Department of Veterans Affairs to enter into contracts with appropriate civilian accreditation entities or appropriate health care evaluation entities to investigate medical centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 43. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the use of Post-9/11 Educational Assistance to pursue independent study programs at certain educational institutions that are not institutions of higher learning; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. KEN-

NEDY, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 44. A bill to amend the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 to include fighters of combat sports in the safety provisions of such Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr.

PETERSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. MARINO, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. FRANKS of Arizona):

H.R. 45. A bill to reform the process by which Federal agencies analyze and formulate new regulations and guidance documents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Ms.

SLAUGHTER, and Ms. TENNEY):

H.R. 46. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of Fort Ontario in the State of New York; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 47. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the humane treatment of youths who are in police custody, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 48. A bill to require that activities carried out by the United States in South Sudan relating to governance, reconstruction and development, and refugee relief and assistance will support the basic human rights of women and women's participation and leadership in these areas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 49. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish and implement a competitive oil and gas leasing program that will result in an environmentally sound program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Science, Space, and Technology, 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 Ms. FOXX (for herself and Mr.

CUELLAR):

H.R. 50. A bill to provide for additional safeguards with respect to imposing Federal mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Budget, Rules, and the Judiciary, 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. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. LOVE, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 51. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a grant program under which the Secretary will award \$19,000,000 of grant funding to the 19 1890-institutions (\$1,000,000 to each institution), such as Tuskegee University in Alabama, Prairie View A&M University of Texas, Fort Valley State University of Georgia, North Carolina A&T State University, and Florida A&M University, and allocate the \$1,000,000 to each such institution for purposes of awarding scholarships to students attending such institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. LOVE, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. CLEAVER):

H.R. 52. A bill to rebuild the Nation's crumbling infrastructure, transportation systems, technology and computer networks, and energy distribution systems, by strongly and urgently requesting the immediate recruitment, employment, and on-the-job "earn as you learn" training of African-American young men ages 18 to 39, who are the hardest hit in terms of unemployment, with an unemployment rate of 41 percent nationally, and in some States and cities, especially inner cities, higher than 50 percent, which is a national crisis; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 53. A bill to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a database that shall serve as a central location for information from investigations relating to human trafficking for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 54. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a study on the feasibility of establishing a Civilian Cyber Defense National Resource in the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 55. A bill to establish a grant program for nebulizers in elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, 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 Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 56. A bill to establish a grant program for stipends to assist in the cost of compensation paid by employers to certain recent college graduates and to provide funding for their further education in subjects relating to mathematics, science, engineering, and technology; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 57. A bill to require the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to report to the Congress semiannually on the number of firearms transfers resulting from the failure to complete a background check within 3 business days, and the procedures followed after it is discovered that a firearm transfer has been made to a transferee who is ineligible to receive a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 58. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a study on the circumstances which may impact the effectiveness and availability of first responders before, during, or after a terrorist threat or event, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 59. A bill to enhance the security of chemical facilities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, 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. DENHAM (for himself, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. KINZINGER, Ms. BEUTLER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. WALZ, Mr. ISSA, Mr. NUNES, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WELCH, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. COSTA, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. CURBELO of Florida):

H.R. 60. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the enlistment in the Armed Forces of certain aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States and were younger than 15 years of age when they initially entered the United States, but who are otherwise qualified for enlistment, and to provide a mechanism by which such aliens, by reason of their honorable service in the Armed Forces, may be lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 61. A bill to provide for the expungement and sealing of youth criminal records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 62. A bill to provide for the hiring of 200 additional Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives agents and investigators to enforce gun laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 63. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit to encourage private employers to hire veterans, to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the reasonable efforts an employer may make under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act with respect to hiring veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 64. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide an alternate release date for certain nonviolent offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 65. A bill to provide alternatives to incarceration for youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. BOST, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LONG, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. FOSTER):

H.R. 66. A bill to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to prepare a plan on the preservation needs of Route 66, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 67. A bill to ensure that seniors, veterans, and people with disabilities who receive Social Security and certain other Federal benefits receive a \$250 payment in the event that no cost-of-living adjustment is payable in a calendar year; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 68. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reauthorize the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLUM (for himself, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 69. A bill to reauthorize the Office of Special Counsel, to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide modifications to authorities relating to the Office of Special Counsel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. COOPER):

H.R. 70. A bill to amend the Federal Advisory Committee Act to increase the transparency of Federal advisory committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, 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. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. COOPER, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ROYCE of California, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. YODER, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. EMMER, Mr. TROTT, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 71. A bill to provide taxpayers with an annual report disclosing the cost and performance of Government programs and areas of duplication among them, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 72. A bill to ensure the Government Accountability Office has adequate access to information; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee (for himself and Mr. CUMMINGS):

H.R. 73. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to require information on contributors to Presidential library fundraising organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. MARINO (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOOD-

LATTE, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. GRIF-FITH, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. BRAT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. DESANTIS):

H.R. 74. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to postpone the effective date of high-impact rules pending judicial review; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RATCLIFFE (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BARR, and Mr. HOLDING):

H.R. 75. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the publication, by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, of information relating to rulemakings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. RATCLIFFE (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MARINO, Mr. CULBERSON, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. EMMER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. ISSA, Mr. TROTT, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. YOHIO, Mr. WALKER, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. PALMER, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. BARR, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. OLSON, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. MESSER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WOODALL, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama):

H.R. 76. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER (for himself and Mr. GOODLATTE):

H.R. 77. A bill to require each agency, in providing notice of a rule making, to include a link to a 100 word plain language summary of the proposed rule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 78. A bill to improve the consideration by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the costs and benefits of its regulations and orders; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CHABOT (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

H.R. 79. A bill to clarify the definition of general solicitation under Federal securities law; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BABIN (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. OLSON):

H.R. 80. A bill to suspend the admission into the United States of refugees in order to examine the costs of providing benefits to such individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 81. A bill to suspend, and subsequently terminate, the admission of certain refugees,

to examine the impact on the national security of the United States of admitting refugees, to examine the costs of providing benefits to such individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 82. A bill to withhold Federal financial assistance from each country that denies or unreasonably delays the acceptance of nationals of such country who have been ordered removed from the United States and to prohibit the issuance of visas to nationals of such country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. BARLETTA:

H.R. 83. A bill to prohibit the receipt of Federal financial assistance by sanctuary cities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. BIGGS:

H.R. 84. A bill to protect the right of law-abiding citizens to transport knives interstate, notwithstanding a patchwork of local and State prohibitions, and to repeal federal provisions related to switchblade knives which burden citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HENSARLING, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. BURGESS):

H.R. 85. A bill to make 1 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2017 and 2018; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 86. A bill to make 2 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2017 and 2018; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 87. A bill to make 5 percent across-the-board rescissions in non-defense, non-homeland-security, and non-veterans-affairs discretionary spending for each of the fiscal years 2017 and 2018; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 88. A bill to modify the boundary of the Shiloh National Military Park located in Tennessee and Mississippi, to establish Parker's Crossroads Battlefield as an affiliated area of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 89. A bill to amend subtitle IV of title 40, United States Code, regarding county additions to the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself, Mr. POLIQUIN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. YOHO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 90. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out certain major

medical facility leases of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 91. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent the pilot program on counseling in retreat settings for women veterans newly separated from service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself and Mr. WALZ):

H.R. 92. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum age for children eligible for medical care under the CHAMPVA program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 93. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for increased access to Department of Veterans Affairs medical care for women veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire):

H.R. 94. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require congressional approval before the appropriation of funds for Department of Veterans Affairs major medical facility leases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California (for herself, Mr. WALZ, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 95. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide child care assistance to veterans receiving certain medical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to transfer unclaimed money recovered at airport security checkpoints to nonprofit organizations that provide places of rest and recuperation at airports for members of the Armed Forces and their families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 97. A bill to amend the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016, to enable the payment of certain officers and employees of the United States whose employment is authorized under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 98. A bill to replace references to "wives" and "husbands" in Federal law with references to "spouses", and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 99. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of Transportation Security Administration employees to receive public safety officers' death benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 100. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to modify the percentages of funds to be allocated to certain urbanized areas under the surface transportation block grant program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 101. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct reviews of certain budget requests of the President for the medical care accounts of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 102. A bill to expand the research and education on and delivery of complementary and alternative medicine to veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 103. A bill to amend the Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Programs Enhancement Act of 2001 and title 38, United States Code, to require the provision of chiropractic care and services to veterans at all Department of Veterans Affairs medical centers and to expand access to such care and services; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 104. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make permanent certain programs that assist homeless veterans and other veterans with special needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 105. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs repays the misused benefits of veterans with fiduciaries, to establish an appeals process for determinations by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of veterans' mental capacity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 106. A bill to amend the VOW to Hire Heroes Act of 2011 to make permanent the Veterans Retraining Assistance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 107. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Labor to prioritize the provision of services to homeless veterans with dependent children in carrying out homeless veterans reintegration programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 108. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 allow a credit for employers providing student loan payment assistance for employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 109. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction for mortgage insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 110. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the exclusion from gross income of discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. RENACCI, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 111. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitations for deductible new business expenditures and to consolidate provisions for start-up and organizational expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. THOMAS J. ROONEY of Florida, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. VELA, Mr. YOHO, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to temporarily allow expensing of certain costs of replanting citrus plants lost by reason of casualty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 113. A bill to prevent human health threats posed by the consumption of equines raised in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 114. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to search all public records to determine if an alien is inadmissible to the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 115. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide additional aggravating factors for the imposition of the death penalty based on the status of the victim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 116. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to ensure that pass-through businesses do not pay tax at a higher rate than corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 117. A bill to repeal Federal energy conservation standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 118. A bill to make clear that an agency outside of the Department of Health and Human Services may not designate, appoint, or employ special consultants, fellows, or other employees under subsection (f) or (g) of section 207 of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 119. A bill to repeal certain amendments to the Clean Air Act relating to the expansion of the renewable fuel program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 120. A bill to reduce the amount of foreign assistance to Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador based on the number of unaccompanied alien children who are nationals or citizens of such countries and who in the preceding fiscal year are placed in Federal custody by reason of their immigration status; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 121. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control projects and storm damage reduction projects in areas affected by flooding in the city of Houston, Texas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 122. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for the calculation of the minimum wage based on the Federal poverty threshold for a family of 4, as determined by the Bureau of the Census; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 123. A bill to extend the pilot program under section 258 of the National Housing Act that establishes an automated process for providing alternative credit rating information for mortgagors and prospective mortgagors under certain mortgages; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 124. A bill to establish a grant program providing for the acquisition, oper-

ation, and maintenance of body-worn cameras for law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 125. A bill to authorize a pilot program to improve asset recovery levels, asset management, and homeownership retention with respect to delinquent single-family mortgages insured under the FHA mortgage insurance programs by providing for in-person contact outreach activities with mortgagors under such mortgages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 126. A bill to direct the Election Assistance Commission to carry out a pilot program under which the Commission shall provide funds to local educational agencies for initiatives to provide voter registration information to secondary school students in the 12th grade; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 127. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to urbanized area formula grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 128. A bill to amend section 416 of title 39, United States Code, to remove the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue semipostals except as provided for by an Act of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 129. A bill to amend the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 to establish prohibitions to prevent the use of an unmanned aircraft system as a weapon while operating in the national airspace system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 130. A bill to amend the Act of June 18, 1934, to reaffirm the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for Indian tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 131. A bill to reaffirm the trust status of land taken into trust by the United States pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934, for the benefit of an Indian tribe that was federally recognized on the date that the land was taken into trust, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 132. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land and appurtenances of the Arbuckle Project, Oklahoma, to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 133. A bill to reduce Federal spending and the deficit by terminating taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 134. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code with respect to modifica-

tion of certain mortgages on principal residences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 135. A bill to protect cyber privacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 136. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the appointment of additional bankruptcy judges; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia):

H.R. 137. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to stop abusive student loan collection practices in bankruptcy cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DEUTCH, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 138. A bill to amend title 11, United States Code, to improve protections for employees and retirees in business bankruptcies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 139. A bill to amend chapter 9 of title 11 of the United States Code to improve protections for employees and retirees in municipal bankruptcies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. JONES, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BABIN, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. WOODALL):

H.R. 140. A bill to amend section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to clarify those classes of individuals born in the United States who are nationals and citizens of the United States at birth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 141. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to dispense with the requirement of providing assurance of payment for utility services under certain circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 142. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the protection of the general public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 143. A bill to prohibit anticompetitive activities and to provide that health insurance issuers and medical malpractice insurance issuers are subject to the antitrust laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 144. A bill to establish a corporate crime database, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 145. A bill to terminate pensions for Members of Congress, to prohibit a single bill or joint resolution presented by Congress to the President from containing multiple subjects, to require the equal application of laws to Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees

on the Judiciary, and 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. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 146. A bill to take certain Federal lands in Tennessee into trust for the benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 147. A bill to prohibit discrimination against the unborn on the basis of sex or race, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 148. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide incentives for education on the risk of renal medullary carcinoma in individuals who are receiving medical assistance under such title and who have Sickle Cell Disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 149. A bill to authorize funds to prevent housing discrimination through the use of nationwide testing, to increase funds for the Fair Housing Initiatives Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 150. A bill to direct the Attorney General to create a special reward program for individuals providing information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons committing offenses under section 1030 of title 18, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 151. A bill to require any State which, after enacting a Congressional redistricting plan after a decennial census and apportionment of Representatives, enacts a subsequent Congressional redistricting plan prior to the next decennial census and apportionment of Representatives, to obtain a declaratory judgment or preclearance in the manner provided under section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in order for the subsequent plan to take effect; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 152. A bill to provide for the issuance of a forever stamp to the recognize the historical importance of Prince Hall Freemasonry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 153. A bill to provide for the issuance of a forever stamp to honor the work of Dr. Michael Ellis DeBakey, who helped develop the mobile army surgical hospital, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 154. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish the Merchant Mariner Equity Compensation Fund to provide benefits to certain individuals who served in the United States merchant marine (including the Army Transport Service and the Naval Transport Service) during World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 155. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to revise regulations concerning the recording and reporting of occupational injuries and illnesses under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 156. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to require the arbitra-

tion of initial contract negotiation disputes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 157. A bill to authorize assistance for the Government of Tunisia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 158. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to impose certain additional requirements on applicants for COPS grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 159. A bill to expand the workforce of veterinarians specialized in the care and conservation of wild animals and their ecosystems, and to develop educational programs focused on wildlife and zoological veterinary medicine; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 160. A bill to end the use of corporal punishment in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 161. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a grant program to provide supportive services in permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals and families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 162. A bill to establish a scholarship program in the Department of State for Haitian students whose studies were interrupted as a result of the January 12, 2010, earthquake, or the October 2016 hurricane, Hurricane Matthew; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 163. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act prohibiting the bringing of qualified civil liability actions in Federal or State court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 164. A bill to provide for an evidence-based strategy for voluntary screening for HIV/AIDS and other common sexually transmitted infections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Ways and Means, and 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. HASTINGS:

H.R. 165. A bill to amend titles XVI, XVIII, XIX, and XXI of the Social Security Act to remove limitations on Medicaid, Medicare, SSI, and CHIP benefits for persons in custody pending disposition of charges; 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. HASTINGS:

H.R. 166. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to stabilize and mod-

ernize the provision of partial hospitalization services under 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. HASTINGS:

H.R. 167. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to provide assistance to the immediate family of a teacher or other school employee killed in an act of violence while performing school duties; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and the Judiciary, 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. HASTINGS:

H.R. 168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to designate overpayments of income tax for disaster relief; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. HUFFMAN (for himself, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. LEE, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 169. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to permanently prohibit the conduct of offshore drilling on the outer Continental Shelf off the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. POLIS):

H.R. 170. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to modify the definition of "exempt H-1B nonimmigrant"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 171. A bill to redesignate the Department of the Navy as the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 172. A bill to restore the Free Speech and First Amendment rights of churches and exempt organizations by repealing the 1954 Johnson Amendment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 173. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on high cost employer-sponsored health coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. JONES, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. PALMER):

H.R. 174. A bill to require U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to take into custody certain aliens who have been charged in the United States with a crime that resulted in the death or serious bodily injury of another person, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GIBBS,

Mr. AMASH, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. STEWART, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. COLE, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee):

H.R. 175. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, Natural Resources, the Judiciary, House Administration, Rules, and Appropriations, 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. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. JONES, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, and Mr. BARLETTA):

H.R. 176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that wages paid to unauthorized aliens may not be deducted from gross income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and the Workforce, 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. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 177. A bill to bar Supreme Court decisions in certain Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act cases from citation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 178. A bill to require the country of origin of certain special immigrant religious workers to extend reciprocal immigration treatment to nationals of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BOST, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 179. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to transfer certain funds to the Multiemployer Health Benefit Plan and the 1974 United Mine Workers of America Pension Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. MULLIN (for himself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 180. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to eliminate the requirement for 3 months of retroactive coverage under the Medicaid program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 181. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to count portions of income from annuities of a community spouse as income available to institutionalized spouses for purposes of eligibility for medical assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 182. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from using any type of fee collected to advertise or market Exchanges established under the Patient

Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 183. A bill to provide for the equitable settlement of certain Indian land disputes regarding land in Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PAULSEN (for himself, Mr.

KIND, Mr. POLIQUIN, Ms. FOXX, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. JONES, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HARPER, Mr. MESSER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. LANCE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. REED, Mr. HILL, Mr. TURNER, Mr. DENHAM, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. ROYCE of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MACARTHUR, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mrs. NOEM, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. JENKINS of Kansas, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KINGINGER, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. COMER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LONG, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BARTON, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. YOHO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MARINO, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. COLE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BUCK, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. PALMER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. TROTT, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. FLORES, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. YOUNG of Iowa, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BLUM, Mr. BRAT, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BARR, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. BOST, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. AMODEI, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. DONOVAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. KATKO, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. DENT, Ms. BEUTLER, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HURD, Mr. YODER, Mrs. BLACK,

Mr. NUNES, Mr. THOMAS J. ROONEY of Florida, Mrs. LOVE, Mr. COOK, Mrs. FLORES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CORREA, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. ISSA, Mr. EMMER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. RENACCI, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. MULLIN, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. CURBELO of Florida, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LATTI, Mr. BERA, Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WALZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. NOLAN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. KILMER, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CHAFFETZ, and Mr. FASO):

H.R. 184. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on medical devices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT (for herself and Ms. BORDALLO):

H.R. 185. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for economic recovery in the Virgin Islands and Guam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 186. A bill to establish a program that enables college-bound residents of the United States Virgin Islands to have greater choices among institutions of higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 187. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish the Virgin Islands visa waiver program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 188. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to extend to 2027 the production certificate program that allows refunds of duties on certain articles produced in United States insular possessions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 189. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for economic recovery in the possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 190. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for economic recovery in the territories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 191. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow the work opportunity credit to small businesses which hire individuals who are members of the Ready Reserve or National Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 192. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, and the Communications Act of 1934 to include a territory or possession of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. ROGERS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 193. A bill to end membership of the United States in the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL (for himself and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.R. 194. A bill to ensure the effective processing of mail by Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H.R. 195. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to restrict the distribution of free printed copies of the Federal Register to Members of Congress and other officers and employees of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. SIMPSON:

H.R. 196. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit judges, to divide the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States into two judicial circuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 197. A bill to authorize an additional district judgeship for the district of Idaho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THORNBERRY (for himself, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COOK, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. LANCE, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. YOHO, Mr. OLSON, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LONG, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. TURNER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. HARPER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 198. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VARGAS (for himself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. GRIMALVA, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 199. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of Chicano Park, located in San Diego, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 200. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide flexibility for fishery managers and stability for fishermen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. SERRANO, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO):

H.R. 201. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide loan deferment and loan cancellation for founders and employees of small business start-ups, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, and Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such pro-

visions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 202. A bill to amend the Fair Housing Act, to prohibit discrimination based on use of section 8 vouchers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and the Judiciary, 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. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 203. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve the efficiency of summer meals; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 204. A bill to amend the market name of genetically altered salmon in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 205. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require labeling of genetically engineered fish; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 206. A bill to prevent the escapement of genetically altered salmon in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 207. A bill to resolve title issues involving real property and equipment acquired using funds provided under the Alaska Kiln Drying Grant Program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 208. A bill to waive the essential health benefits requirements for certain States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 209. A bill to improve the Department of Housing and Urban Development's regulations on hazardous storage containers; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 210. A bill to facilitate the development of energy on Indian lands by reducing Federal regulations that impede tribal development of Indian lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 211. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to complete a land exchange with the Chugach Regional Alaska Native Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 212. A bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide a process for expediting congressional review of an Indian tribe's funding agreement at the Indian tribe's request, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 213. A bill to remove reversionary clauses on property owned by the municipality of Anchorage, Alaska; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 214. A bill to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 215. A bill to empower federally recognized Indian tribes to accept restricted fee

tribal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 216. A bill to authorize modification or augmentation of the Second Division Memorial, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. BLACK:

H.R. 217. A bill to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to prohibit family planning grants from being awarded to any entity that performs abortions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 218. A bill to provide for the exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land in the State of Alaska for the construction of a road between King Cove and Cold Bay; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 219. A bill to correct the Swan Lake hydroelectric project survey boundary and to provide for the conveyance of the remaining tract of land within the corrected survey boundary to the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 220. A bill to authorize the expansion of an existing hydroelectric project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 221. A bill to reauthorize the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 222. A bill to amend the National Marine Sanctuaries Act to prescribe an additional requirement for the designation of marine sanctuaries off the coast of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 223. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce from authorizing commercial finfish aquaculture operations in the Exclusive Economic Zone except in accordance with a law authorizing such action; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 224. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to allow importation of polar bear trophies taken in sport hunts in Canada before the date the polar bear was determined to be a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 225. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to allow the importation of polar bear trophies taken in sport hunts in Canada; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 226. A bill to amend the African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988 to conserve elephants while appropriately regulating ivory in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 227. A bill to reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act, the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997, the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000, and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 228. A bill to amend the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992 to facilitate the ability of Indian tribes to integrate the employment, training, and related services

from diverse Federal sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 229. A bill to provide for the recognition of certain Native communities and the settlement of certain claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 230. A bill to ensure equitable treatment of Shee Atiká, Incorporated, under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act by facilitating the transfer of land on Admiralty Island, Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 231. A bill to fulfill the land conveyance requirements under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Alaska Native Village of Canyon Village, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 232. A bill to authorize States to select and acquire certain National Forest System lands to be managed and operated by the State for timber production and for other purposes under the laws of the State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 233. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for the minimum size of crews of freight trains, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 234. A bill to provide limitations on maritime liens on fishing permits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 235. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to authorize advance appropriations for the Indian Health Service by providing 2-fiscal-year budget authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and 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. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 236. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, and to the Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation located in Dillingham, Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 237. A bill to reauthorize the Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System Act of 2009, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SMITH

of Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, and Mr. FARENTHOLD):

H.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution approving the location of a memorial to commemorate and honor the members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BRIDENSTINE (for himself and Mr. O'ROURKE):

H.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting Congress the authority to enact laws limiting the number of terms that Representatives and Senators may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.J. Res. 5. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to balancing the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DESANTIS (for himself, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. SANFORD, and Mr. BLUM):

H.J. Res. 6. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of years an individual may serve as a Member of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 8. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets for the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 9. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit Members of Congress from receiving compensation during a fiscal year unless both Houses of Congress have agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year prior to the beginning of that fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.J. Res. 10. A joint resolution to authorize the use of the United States Armed Forces to achieve the goal of preventing Iran from obtaining nuclear weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia (for himself, Mr. BARR, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. TIP-TON):

H.J. Res. 11. A joint resolution disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of the Interior known as the Stream Protection Rule; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina):

H.J. Res. 12. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the United States Government from increasing its debt except for a specific purpose by law adopted by three-fourths of the membership of each House of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'ROURKE:

H.J. Res. 13. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms

a Representative or Senator may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution regarding consent to assemble outside the seat of government; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. COLE:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and its associated forces; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AL GREEN OF TEXAS:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution recognizing former United States Federal Judge Frank Minis Johnson, Jr. for his role in the civil rights movement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H. Res. 1. A resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 2. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 3. A resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H. Res. 4. A resolution authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 5. A resolution adopting rules for the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:

H. Res. 6. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H. Res. 7. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CROWLEY:

H. Res. 8. A resolution providing for the designation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H. Res. 9. A resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H. Res. 10. A resolution recognizing linemen, the profession of linemen, the contributions of these brave men and women who protect public safety, and expressing support for the designation of April 18, 2017, as National Lineman Appreciation Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROYCE OF CALIFORNIA (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. HUDSON, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. PERRY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. NUNES, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. ZELDIN, Ms. MENG, Mr. YOHO, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. SIREN, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. YODER, Mr. BANKS of Indiana, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HILL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. MARINO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. NADLER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr.

WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. STEWART, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. DUNN, and Mr. NEUHOUSE);

H. Res. 11. A resolution objecting to United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334 as an obstacle to Israeli-Palestinian peace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H. Res. 12. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the enhancement of unity in America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H. Res. 13. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Transportation Security Administration should, in accordance with existing law, enhance security against terrorist attack and other security threats to our Nation's rail and mass transit systems and other modes of surface transportation; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. ROSS (for himself, Mr. PITTINGER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. BLACK, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. ROTHFUS, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. BISHOP of Michigan, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MESSER, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia, Mr. BYRNE, Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California, Mr. DONOVAN, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. TROTT, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. BRAT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. JODY B. HICE of Georgia, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. ROKITA, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ISSA, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H. Res. 14. A resolution disapproving of President Obama and his administration's refusal to veto the anti-Israel resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council on December 23, 2016; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAVES of Missouri (for himself and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H. Res. 15. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Postal Service should take all appropriate measures to ensure the continuation of its 6-day mail delivery service; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H. Res. 16. A resolution supporting local law enforcement agencies in their continued work to serve our communities, and supporting their use of body worn cameras to promote transparency to protect both citizens and officers alike; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H. Res. 17. A resolution expressing concern over the disappearance of Austin Tice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. AL GREEN of Texas:

H. Res. 18. A resolution expressing concern over the detainment of Sandy Phan-Gillis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. HASTINGS (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H. Res. 19. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Jubilee Day; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H. Res. 20. A resolution recognizing the importance of nonprofit organizations to the economy of the United States and expressing support for designation of September as "Nonprofit Organization (NPO) Recognition Month"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. JONES:

H. Res. 21. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the firefight that occurred on March 4, 2007, between members of the United States Marine Corps and enemy forces in Bati Kot District, Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

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

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 5.

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

Article I, Section 1, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 to 17, and Section 9, Clauses 1 to 2, 4, and 7 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of specific legislative powers granted to Congress by those sections, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause "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;" Article III, Section 1, Clause 1, Sentence 1, Section 2, Clauses 1 and 4, and Section 2, Clause 2, Sentence 2, of the Constitution, in that the legislation defines or affects judicial powers and cases that are subject to legislation by Congress; Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of power granted to Congress to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and, Amendment XVI to the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of power granted to Congress to lay and collect income taxes.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 21.

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

Article I, Section 1, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation

concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive;

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 to 17, of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of specific legislative powers granted to Congress by those sections, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive;

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause "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;" and,

Article I, Section 5, Clause 2, of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the powers of each House of Congress to determine the rules of its proceedings.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 22.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4

By Mr. VALADAO:

H.R. 23.

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

Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of section 8 and clause 7 of section 9 of article I, of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 24.

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

This legislation is authorized by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures;" and "to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States."

By Mr. WOODALL:

H.R. 25.

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

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1: "The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;"

By Mr. COLLINS of Georgia:

H.R. 26.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution, including the power granted Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, of the United States Constitution, and the power granted to each House of Congress under Article I, Section 5, Clause 2, of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 27.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.R. 28.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 29.

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

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 30.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution which states “The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.”

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 31.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution which states Congress shall have the power “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department of Officer thereof.”

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 32.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 33.

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

Article I, Section 1, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 to 17, and Section 9, Clauses 1 to 2, 4, and 7 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of specific legislative powers granted to Congress by those sections, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause “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;” Article III, Section 1, Clause 1, Sentence 1, Section 2, Clause 1, and Section 2, Clause 2, Sentence 2, of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation defines or affects judicial powers and cases that are subject to legislation by Congress; Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of power granted to Congress to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and, Amendment XVI to the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of power granted to Congress to lay and collect income taxes.

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 34.

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

This Act is justified by the lack of a mandate or assertion of authority in the United States Constitution for the federal government to establish the laws affected by this Act; by Article One of the United States Constitution that grants legislative powers; by the Second Amendment to the United

States Constitution that recognizes the right to bear arms, and by the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, which recognize that rights and powers are retained and reserved by the people and to the States.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 35.

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

Article I, Section VIII, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impost and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impost and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 36.

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

Congress has authority to extend protection to pain-capable unborn children under the Supreme Court’s Commerce Clause precedents and under the Constitution’s grants of powers to Congress under the Equal Protection, Due Process, and Enforcement Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 37.

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

Congress has authority to extend protection to born-alive abortion survivors under the Supreme Court’s Commerce Clause precedents and under the Constitution’s grants of powers to Congress under the Equal Protection, Due Process, and Enforcement Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

By Mr. HUDSON:

H.R. 38.

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

The 2nd Amendment, which states that “A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.”

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H.R. 39.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 which grants to the Congress 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 Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 40.

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

Pursuant to Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, Congress shall have the power to enact appropriate laws protecting the civil rights of all Americans.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 41.

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

Article 1, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution states: All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 42.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 43.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 44.

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

clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 45.

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

Article I, Section 1, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 to 17, and Section 9, Clauses 1 to 2, 4, and 7 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of specific legislative powers granted to Congress by those sections, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause “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;” and Article III, Section 1, Clause 1, Sentence 1, Section 2, Clause 1, and Section 2, Clause 2, Sentence 2, of the Constitution, in that the legislation defines or affects judicial powers and cases that are subject to legislation by Congress.

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 46.

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

Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution: The Congress shall have the Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or any particular State.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 47.

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, Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 48.

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, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 49.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2
“The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.”

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 50.

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

The authority to enact this bill is derived from, but may not be limited to, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 51.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 52.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 53.

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, Clauses 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 54.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 55.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 56.

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 Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 57.

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, Clauses 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 58.

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, Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 59.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENHAM:

H.R. 60.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1 (relating to providing for the common defense and general welfare of the United States) and Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 61.

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, Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 62.

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, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 63.

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, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 64.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 65.

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, Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 66.

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 as stated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 67.

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, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 68.

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. BLUM:

H.R. 69.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 US Constitution

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 70.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

By Mr. WALBERG:

H.R. 71.

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

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 Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:

H.R. 72.

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

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 73.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and

make all, needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. MARINO:

H.R. 74.

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

Article I, Section I, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative powers granted to Congress by that clause "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 Office thereof;" and

Article III, Section 1, Clause 1, and Section 2, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation defines or affects judicial powers and cases that are subject to legislation by Congress.

By Mr. RATCLIFFE:

H.R. 75.

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

Article I, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of specific legislative powers granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; and, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. RATCLIFFE:

H.R. 76.

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

Article III, Section 1, Sentence 1, and Section 2, Clauses 1 and 4 of the Constitution, in that the legislation defines or affects judicial powers and cases that are subject to legislation by Congress; Article 1, Section 1, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress by that section, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive; and, Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution, in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 77.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper from carrying into Execution from foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 78.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power *** To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. CHABOT:

H.R. 79.

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. BABIN:

H.R. 80.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 81.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 82.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BARLETTA:

H.R. 83.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 84.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 85.

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

Article I Section 8, "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 86.

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

Article I Section 8, "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 87.

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

Article I Section 8, "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 88.

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

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

By Mrs. BLACKBURN:

H.R. 89.

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

Article I Section 8, "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 90.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 91.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 92.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 93.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 94.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 95.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 96.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 97.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 98.

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

Amendment IX and Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 99.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 100.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 101.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 102.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 103.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 104.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 105.

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

Article 1, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 106.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 107.

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

Article I, Section VIII of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 108.

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

Amendment XVI.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 109.

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

Amendment XVI

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 110.

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

Amendment XVI

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 111.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 112.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 113.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 114.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 115.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 116.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 117.

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

This legislation would repeal existing federal law, which was passed under the claimed constitutional authority of Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, often referred to as the "Commerce Clause."

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 118.

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

Article I, 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. BURGESS:

H.R. 119.

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

The attached legislation falls under Congress' enumerated constitutional authority to regulate interstate commerce pursuant to Article I, Section 8, clause 3.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 120.

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

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the Constitution of the United States: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by law, and

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution of the United States: To Establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization;

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 121.

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

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

Appropriations Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 9, Cl. 7)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 122.

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

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 123.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 124.

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

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 125.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 126.

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

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 127.

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

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 128.

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

The attached legislation falls under Congress' enumerated constitutional authority to regulate the postal system pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 7.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 129.

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

The attached language falls within Congress' delegated authority to legislate interstate commerce, found in Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution. Further, Congress' authority to authorize the FAA to regulate airspace within the U.S. has been found to be within its authority under the General Welfare clause of the U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, clause 1.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 130.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes. This bill is enacted pursuant to Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 in order the enforce

treaties made between the United States and several Indian Tribes.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 131.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes. This bill is enacted pursuant to Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 in order the enforce treaties made between the United States and several Indian Tribes.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 132.

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 IV, Section 3, Clause 2 which grants Congress the power to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting . . . Property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. COLE:

H.R. 133.

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

Amendment XVI to the United States Constitution.

Additionally, since the Constitution does not provide Congress with the power to provide financial support to U.S. political parties, the general repeal of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund for this purpose is consistent with the powers that are reserved to the States and to the people as expressed in Amendments IX and X to the United States Constitution.

Further, Article I Section 8 defines the scope and powers of Congress and does not include this concept of taxation in furtherance of funding U.S. political parties within the expressed powers.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 134.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 135.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 136.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 137.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 138.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 139.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 140.

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

Section 5 of the XIV Amendment and Article I Section 8

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 141.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 142.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 143.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 144.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 145.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: Taxing and Spending Clause

By Mr. FLEISCHMANN:

H.R. 146.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2—The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. FRANKS of Arizona:

H.R. 147.

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

(1) the Commerce Clause;

(2) section 2 of the 13th amendment;

(3) section 5 of the 14th amendment, including the power to enforce the prohibition on government action denying equal protection of the laws; and

(4) section 8 of article I, to make all laws necessary and proper for the carrying into execution of powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States.

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 148.

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

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 149.

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

General Welfare Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 1)

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

Appropriations Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 9, Cl. 7)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 150.

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

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

Appropriations Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 9, Cl. 7)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 151.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 152.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 153.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. AL GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 154.

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

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

Appropriations Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 9, Cl. 7)

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 155.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution (“the Commerce Clause”).

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 156.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution (the Commerce Clause).

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 157.

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

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 158.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section. 8.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 159.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 160.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 161.

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

U.S. Const. art. I Sec. 8

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 162.

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

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 163.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section. 8.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 164.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 165.

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

U.S. Const. art. I Sec. 8

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 166.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 167.

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

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 168.

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

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section. 8.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 169.

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

Article IV Section III: The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 170.

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

Article 1 Section 8 to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 171.

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

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution (clauses 12, 13, 14, and 16), which grants Congress the power to raise and support an Army; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia.

By Mr. JONES:

H.R. 172.

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

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution, which states that Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 173.

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

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 174.

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

Article I Section 8 Clause 4 of the Constitution

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 175.

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

Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution, which reads: “The Congress shall have Power to lay and collected Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises.” Therefore, Congress’ taxing power would be the authority to repeal ObamaCare’s individual mandate.

Clause 3, Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution, which states Congress’ power “To regulate Commerce . . . among the States.” ObamaCare was a clear violation of the Commerce Clause, forcing individuals to buy a product, and this bill will ensure that such personal economic decisions are returned to Americans.

In addition, this bill makes specific changes to existing law in a manner that returns power to the States and to the People, consistent with Amendment X of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 176.

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

Article I Section 8 Clause I and Article I Section 8 Clause 4 of the Constitution

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 177.

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

Article III, Section 2, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 9

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.R. 178.

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

Article I Section 8 Clause 4 of the Constitution

By Mr. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 179.

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

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among

the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 180.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 181.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 182.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 183.

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

Section 1 of Article III of the Constitution

By Mr. PAULSEN:

H.R. 184.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1—power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 185.

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

Article I Sections 7 and 8, All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Congress shall have Power to Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 186.

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

Article IV, Section 3 provides that the Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belong to the United States.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 187.

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

Article IV, Section 3 provides that the Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belong to the United States.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 188.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory and other Property belonging to the United States.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 189.

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

Article I Sections 7 and 8, All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Congress shall have Power to Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 190.

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

Article I Sections 7 and 8, All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Congress shall have Power to Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 191.

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

Article I Sections 7 and 8, All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Congress shall have Power to Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises.

By Ms. PLASKETT:

H.R. 192.

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

Article IV, Section 3 provides that the Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belong to the United States.

By Mr. ROGERS of Alabama:

H.R. 193.

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

This legislation is authorized by Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States."

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H.R. 194.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H.R. 195.

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

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 196.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 9, which states "The Congress shall have Power . . . To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court."

In addition, Article III, Section 1 states that "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 197.

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

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 9, which states "The Congress shall have Power . . . To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court."

In addition, Article III, Section 1 states that "The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 198.

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

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. VARGAS:

H.R. 199.

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

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution, which states: The Congress shall have the Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or any particular State.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 200.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

"The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes"

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 201.

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

The Congress shall have Power...To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 202.

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; ..."

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 203.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 3 and 18; and Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 204.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

"To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;"

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 205.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

"To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;"

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 206.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

"To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;"

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 207.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

"To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;"

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 208.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

"To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;"

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 209.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

"The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 210.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 211.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 212.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 213.

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

Article IV, Section 3; Clause 2

"The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 214.

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 this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 215.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 216.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, which grants Congress the power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States.

By Mrs. BLACK:

H.R. 217.

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 1 of the United States Constitution; whereby the Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Furthermore, this bill makes specific changes to existing law, in accordance with the Fourteenth Amendment, Section 5, which states that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 218.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

“The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 219.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

“To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 220.

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

Article 1, Section 8,

Clause I. & Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 221.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 222.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

“The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 223.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3.

The Congress shall have power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 224.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

“The Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among several states, and with the Indian Tribes”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 225.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

“The Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among several states, and with the Indian Tribes”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 226.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

“The Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among several states, and with the Indian Tribes”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 227.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

“The Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among several states, and with the Indian Tribes”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 228.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

“The Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among several states, and with the Indian Tribes”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 230.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 231.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 232.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

“The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.”

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 233.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 234.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3, and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 235.

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

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 236.

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

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 237.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.J. Res. 1.

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

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution is based is found in Article V of the Constitution, which grants Congress the authority, whenever two thirds of both

chambers deem it necessary, to propose amendments to the Constitution.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.J. Res. 2.

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

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution is based is found in Article V of the Constitution, which grants Congress the authority, whenever two thirds of both chambers deem it necessary, to propose amendments to the Constitution.

By Mr. ROE of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 3.

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

Article I, Section 8, clause 17 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BRIDENSTINE:

H.J. Res. 4.

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

Article V of the Constitution which grants Congress the authority to propose Constitutional Amendments.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.J. Res. 5.

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

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. DeSANTIS:

H.J. Res. 6.

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

Article V: “The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.”

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 7.

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

Article V, U.S. Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 8.

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

Article V, U.S. Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 9.

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

Article V, U.S. Constitution

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.J. Res. 10.

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

U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 8

By Mr. JENKINS of West Virginia:

H.J. Res. 11.

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

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.J. Res. 12.

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

Article I, Section 5, which confers on Congress the power, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, to propose Amendments to this Constitution.

By Mr. O'ROURKE:

H.J. Res. 13.

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

Article V of the Constitution: The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the

application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several states or by conventions in three thereof, as the one or the other mode

of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.