



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 113th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 159

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 2013

No. 35

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 12, 2013.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JACKIE WALORSKI to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2013, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

LET'S GET SERIOUS ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, today, I rise as a member of the Safe Climate Caucus to talk about an important new report on climate change. Of late, the discussion over global warming has focused on temperatures in the last 118 years, when standardized record-keeping began. Primarily, the best and most comprehensive research on temperatures has gone back only as far as 2,000 years.

Climate change deniers are complaining these studies have been short-sighted, that they haven't taken into account that warming going on today could have happened naturally thousands of years ago. Climate change impacts today are a result of natural fluctuations, they say.

There is some scientific basis to that claim. Variations in how the Earth is tilted in its orbit around the Sun make for a pattern of planetary warming and cooling phases over thousands of years. During some phases the Earth heats up; in others it cools down.

Last week, scientists from Oregon State University, including two constituents of mine, Shaun Marcott and Alan Mix, joined with our colleagues from Harvard University and published a study in the journal *Science*, peer reviewed, that provides new context on today's climate and rising temperatures.

Instead of looking at temperatures from the last 118 years or even 2,000 years, Marcott, Mix, and their colleagues examined temperatures going back a little further, 11,300 years—the entire Holocene period. The findings are sobering and a wake-up call, and should be a wake-up call to the Members of this institution.

We already knew the Earth is warmer than it was over much of the last 2,000 years. That has been confirmed by a mountain of scientific evidence. But thanks to the work of Marcott, Mix, and their colleagues, we know it is warmer on Earth presently than over much of the past 11,300 years. In fact, we have experienced almost the same range of temperature change over the last 100 years, coinciding with the invention and widespread use of engines and turbines powered by fossil fuels, as over the previous 11,000 years of Earth history. I want to repeat that for emphasis. Rising temperatures over the last century have been greater than the temperature increases over the previous hundred centuries combined.

It shows that human activity reversed a cooling pattern of 5,000 years of 1.3 degrees Fahrenheit in 100 years. It is extraordinary. And their projections for the future are also very sobering.

Climate deniers are running out of excuses. They said, 118 years not enough, 2,000 years not enough. Well, how about 11,300 years of certified research? They say it is biased by region. This was done in 73 sites around the entire planet.

We have heard about solar insolation. Well, according to this claim, we should be now at the bottom of a long-term cooling trend. Whoops, that is not happening. That shows that this solar insolation theory doesn't hold up either.

In short, this confirms what those of us who believe in science already know: manmade climate change is real, it is progressing quickly, and we must take action. But that is not happening in the House of Representatives. During the last Congress, House Republicans voted 53 times to block action on climate change. Time and time again, they voted to know nothing and do nothing. They argued that science isn't settled, but they vote to cut funding for climate science.

Here are a few of my favorite quotes from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle:

Human-induced global climate change is one of the great hoaxes perpetuated out of the scientific community.

Another colleague: Media conspiracy to promote climate change.

Yet another one: Shady scientists.

And then my favorite:

Better known, however, is global warming movement's commitment to severely restrict the use of private automobiles. The rich will still have their limos, and, of course, their private jets. Carbon offsets will cede to that. The rest of us will not be able to travel by plane and will be stuck sitting at home or sitting next to a gang member on public transportation.

□ 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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H1333

Yes, that was actually said on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Madam Speaker, it's time to stop the nonsense and the blather and get serious about climate change. The evidence is in. The only question is whether the United States House of Representatives will listen and act.

PEEKING TOMCRATS SNOOPING THROUGH THE WINDOWS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, Linda Roberts from Kingwood, Texas, is one of my constituents. She received the American Community Survey and filled out only the information required by the Census Bureau and mailed it back to the Census Bureau.

Let me make this clear. The census every ten years counts the population with the census forms. But the Census Bureau also sends out a longer, larger, more intensive document called the American Community Survey to many Americans throughout the 10 years of the census.

Linda Roberts received this long form, the American Community Survey, and she did not fill out the survey. Later, she began to receive weekly calls from the Census Bureau telling her to complete the entire survey. When she refused to complete the survey, the calls increased from every week to multiple times each day. Now, this is a single mother working, trying to support her family, and she's being harassed by the Federal Government.

Finally, a Census Bureau employee showed up at her house, ringing her doorbell, and peeking through her windows to see if she was inside, trying to get her to come to the door to fill out this long survey by the Census Bureau.

The harassment didn't stop. On many occasions, Linda would come home from work and there would be a car from the Federal Government parked out there in front of her house trying to catch her as she went into her home to get her to fill out the American Community Survey. These are people from the Federal Government.

Mrs. Roberts explained that she not only felt uncomfortable providing the detailed information to the Federal Government, but she was afraid. No kidding.

Now, where, Madam Speaker, in the Constitution does it give the Federal Government the authority to do this? The Constitution does not authorize Peeking TomCrats to come from the Federal Government to snoop around our homes and get information from citizens.

Here's what she said:

Please do something about getting the Census Bureau to stop the harassment phone calls concerning the American Community Survey.

I've also received calls from other people. George from Baytown, Texas, says he refused to fill out the American

Community Survey so he started getting phone calls from all over the country from different area codes. He just regarded them as identity theft phishing scams, and so he didn't answer any of those calls.

Madam Speaker, George and Linda are just two of the many people who have contacted my office about the intrusive American Community Survey from the Federal Government demanding people fill this out. Once again, this is not the census questionnaire; this is the Census Bureau giving another questionnaire to the American public and expecting them, by law, to fill this out.

The questions are about 48 questions long. Here are some of the questions:

Do you have a flush toilet in your house?

What time do you go to work in the morning?

What time do you come home in the afternoon?

How much money do you make?

How much money does your spouse make?

Do you have a second mortgage on another home?

Where is that home?

Here is a good one:

Because of a physical mental, or emotional condition, does someone in the household have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

Now, isn't that lovely. The survey wants us to comment on the mental health of people that live in the house. I'm glad my wife didn't get this survey and fill it out talking about me.

Madam Speaker, the government has no business asking these personal questions. It infringes on the right of privacy of the American public. People are upset about this because they are forced to provide this information to Uncle Sam or pay a sanction of a \$5,000 fine. Government intimidation at its worst.

□ 1210

Yes, there may be some benefits. The government says we use this information so we can help businesses plan whether to put a store on this corner or that corner. That's fine, but the Constitution doesn't authorize this, in my opinion. So if the businesses want that information, let them pay for it. Go to a polling system.

So I think what we should do, Madam Speaker, is make this form voluntary. If people want to fill it out and give the Federal Government all this information, great, but they shouldn't be required to.

I've introduced legislation and RAND PAUL in the Senate has introduced legislation to make the American Community Survey voluntary. People shouldn't be required to fill it out.

What's next? Is the government going to start asking us how many guns we've got in our home? what kind of cars we drive, whether they're green cars or whether we're driving pickup trucks? Where's it going to stop? The

American Community Survey should be voluntary. Americans should not be required to fill it out, and we need to change the law to make it voluntary for the American public because freedom still means something in America. Keep the snoopers from Uncle Sam out of our lives.

And that's just the way it is.

CONGRATULATING CINTAS STATESVILLE

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, congratulations are due to the entire Cintas Corporation branch in Statesville, North Carolina, and to each of the Cintas team members who worked together to earn OSHA's Carolina Star distinction for their workplace.

This past week, I was honored to join the employees and management of Cintas Statesville and take part in the celebration of their shared achievement. The environment at Cintas was so impressive and collegial, I wanted to bring their story of success to Washington.

The Carolina Star Program considers more than just exemplary safety and health standards when it designates award winners. Companies are expected to show how they've built a culture where employees and management share the duties of keeping a safe workplace.

Every Cintas employee in Statesville takes ownership of this task, spotting and diffusing hazards together and teaching others to put safety first. Statesville's Cintas has an atmosphere of open dialogue and shared responsibility among all employees that sets it apart. Where collaboration, cooperation, and inclusion were weighed by the Carolina Star Program, Statesville's Cintas branch excelled.

Those are qualities that make for more than a safe workplace. They make for a good workplace and, in Cintas Statesville's case, a workplace that not only thrives but enables other businesses to thrive by providing key support services.

Again, congratulations to Cintas Statesville and their entire team on this achievement.

AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. JONES. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor quite often to remind the Congress that we're still at war. In fact, yesterday we had seven Americans killed in Afghanistan. This year alone, we've had three situations where the Afghans that we were training turned their weapons on the Americans who were trying to help them and killed them.

Our policy in Afghanistan is a total disaster. It is a failed policy, and we're not going to change one thing in Afghanistan. In fact, Madam Speaker, this past week, the new Secretary of Defense, Chuck Hagel, who's a friend of mine—I have great respect for him—was in Afghanistan, and Mr. Karzai accused Mr. Hagel and the American people of negotiating with the Taliban. The Taliban are our enemy and the enemy of Karzai. This just continues to show that this gentleman that leads Afghanistan is, quite frankly, corrupt, confused, and unpredictable.

But what amazes me is this Congress continues to spend \$6 billion to \$8 billion a month in Afghanistan, when we have this person who is leading that country who, from one day to the next, either likes the American people or he dislikes the American people. In fact, in December of this year, Karzai was quoted in *The Washington Post* as saying he now has three main enemies: the Taliban, the United States, and the international community; and if he had to choose sides today, he would choose the Taliban. And now he's accusing America of cutting deals with the Taliban.

Again, we had seven Americans killed yesterday. It's time for this Congress to wake up and stop spending money in Afghanistan. History has shown we will never change Afghanistan no matter what we do. Go back to Alexander the Great, Madam Speaker, and look at what he did there. Go to the English. Go to the Russians. Nobody is going to change that country. They don't want to be us to begin with.

So why are we going to cut programs in America for children and senior citizens to make sure that Karzai will get his money? In fact, the inspector general for the reconstruction of Afghanistan, John Sopko, he testified recently that we are averaging spending \$235 million a day—\$235 million a day—in Afghanistan, and half the projects that we are spending money on are blown up within a few weeks after they are completed by the Taliban.

I do not understand my own party, to say the least. I don't understand the Congress. Why do we want to keep spending money we don't have and deny the American people a fix for this economy and this country?

Madam Speaker, I'm pleased to say that I have introduced, along with my Democratic friend, ROSA DELAURO, H.R. 125, the Congressional Oversight of Afghanistan Agreement of 2013. All we're trying to do is to get a debate on the floor to say: Why would we agree to stay in Afghanistan after 2014 to 2024? This agreement signed by this administration has obligated America to be there 10 more years after 2014. How many more Americans will have to die? How much money will the American taxpayer have to spend in Afghanistan?

Ms. DELAURO and I would like to have a debate on the floor of the House if, for no other reason, if we can't even change the agreement that the Presi-

dent has signed, let the American people know that we want to debate staying there 10 more years and see young men and women die for a corrupt leader, a confused leader, and spend the money that we don't have for the American people. It makes absolutely no sense.

In closing, Madam Speaker, this is just another example of war. These marines are carrying a flag-draped coffin. How many more families have to cry and lose a loved one in a failed policy, a policy where we will never change Afghanistan no matter what we do?

In closing, Madam Speaker, I ask God to please bless our men and women in uniform, to please bless the families of our men and women in uniform. I ask God in His loving arms to hold the families who've given a child dying for freedom in Afghanistan and Iraq, and I ask God to please continue to bless America.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As the House reassembles, there are new efforts at communication between the branches of our government to address the issues of our time.

May all Members of the people's House be led by Your Spirit in the negotiations taking place. May they possess an abundance of wisdom and good judgment, as well as a discerning ear, so that possible inroads to productive legislation might emerge.

Bless as well those from the executive branch as conversations resume in a more direct manner. Help all engaged in these efforts emerge as honorable statesmen and authors of a new chapter of great American history, where our system of government proves once again to be a model for all nations to respect.

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

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. BEATTY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. BEATTY 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

LET'S PASS THE SKILLS ACT

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, today, millions of Americans are looking for work. At the same time, there are 3.6 million jobs sitting vacant, in part because there aren't enough qualified applicants to fill them.

What can we do to erase the skills gap? Washington has tried, to the tune of \$18 billion, to run more than 50 different workforce education programs that are supposed to be teaching job seekers the skills and expertise required to compete for jobs.

Despite the hefty price tag, only a fraction of job seekers are completing these programs and many more are getting slowed in a maze of duplication and one-size-fits-all mandates. In 2012, President Obama said:

I want to cut through the maze of confusing job training programs, so that people have one program, one place to go for all the information and help that they need.

The SKILLS Act is the only plan on the table that treats job seekers as individuals and brings us closer to the President's stated target.

Let's pass the SKILLS Act.

OHIO PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AND MENTAL HEALTH

(Mrs. BEATTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the nationally recognized Ohio Psychological Association, founded in 1949, for their outstanding contributions to psychology and mental health development in Ohio. It is the seventh largest psychological State association in the country and it is located within my Third Congressional District.

They have taken psychology and mental health development to a new level of member service and effectiveness. They advocate for the continued advancement of the professional and

supportive legislative initiatives that include and improve Medicare for their patients.

I would like to recognize Executive Director Michael Ranney, Dr. James Mulick, and Dr. Bobbie Celeste for their hard work that has ensured that the profession of psychology has remained vital, relevant, and at the forefront in Ohio.

CHAIRMAN RYAN BALANCES BUDGET

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it is budget week in Washington. Today, House Republicans, under the leadership of Chairman PAUL RYAN, unveiled the new budget.

Our Nation has racked up nearly \$17 trillion in debt due to out-of-control government spending. In order to prevent our children and grandchildren from paying higher taxes with no results, House Republicans have found a way to balance our budget over the next 10 years by cutting wasteful spending, reforming our Tax Code to create jobs, preserving entitlement programs, and expanding opportunities for all Americans.

House Republicans understand the severity of the issue and are willing to work with the Senate and the President to balance our budget. I am very pleased that due to the passage of the No Budget, No Pay Act, the Senate will return to regular order and pass a budget for the first time in 4 years. I look forward to working with the Senate and the President to cut spending and make substantial job-creating reforms that will encourage small businesses to create jobs.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the House's attention to the compelling issue of climate change that the House majority continues to refuse to address. There are a number of us who plan on speaking every day on the House floor on the need for Congress to take action on climate change. We are making this commitment because this Chamber is filled with such a large collection of climate deniers.

It is here in Congress, though, where a long-term strategy to address this issue will have to be crafted if we are to avoid the worst-case scenario and the catastrophic consequences of climate change.

Today, there should be complete consensus on the science of climate change: that the higher concentrations of greenhouse gases over the past 50

years are due to human activity; that the rapid increase in global temperature could not have been caused by natural factors alone; and that the severe temperatures and extreme weather events we have experienced in recent years, including the devastation brought by Hurricane Sandy, all fit into the predictive pattern of global climate change.

Failure to take action dooms future generations to more powerful and destructive weather events, alters our coastlines, and subjects our nation to more droughts and food scarcity.

Mr. Speaker, an overwhelming majority of the public accepts these scientific findings and understands a status quo energy policy heavily dependent on the burning of fossil fuels must change.

It is not only unsustainable but injurious to our nation's future.

In the coming weeks we will be highlighting the consequences of continued inaction and ways we can move forward with solutions.

□ 1410

BALANCING THE BUDGET

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

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ran for Congress to improve the lives of North Carolinians by advancing initiatives that reinvigorate our economy and put people back to work. To achieve this goal, we must curb Washington's spending addiction and balance our budget.

For the sake of our country and the sake of our children and grandchildren, we must stop the reckless spending of our taxpayer dollars. It has weakened our liberty; it has diminished our prosperity; and it has mortgaged our future. I cannot, in good conscience, stand by and watch our Nation self-destruct because our leaders don't have the discipline to say enough is enough.

Just yesterday, the White House said that the President is not looking to balance the budget. This comes on the heels of 4 long years of Senate inaction to even merely present a budget.

Mr. Speaker, leadership on this issue is clearly long overdue. Fortunately, that leadership Americans thirst for can be found in the Chamber today as Chairman PAUL RYAN presents a budget that balances in 10 years. I applaud his work and look forward to working against Washington's unbridled spending and for a path to economic prosperity.

THE HOUSE GOP BUDGET RESOLUTION

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

Mrs. WALORSKI. Today, hard-working Hoosier families sit around their kitchen tables and make tough decisions to keep a balanced budget.

The Federal Government should do the same thing.

In the State of Indiana, we were able to balance our budget and get our fiscal house in order. We created jobs and we kept taxes low using a common-sense, step-by-step approach.

It's time for this Congress to pass a responsible budget that reins in spending and promotes economic growth and job creation. House Republicans have introduced a budget that balances in 10 years while protecting the most vulnerable among us. Proposals by the Senate Democrats never balance and will jeopardize our seniors and our poor by spending our country into bankruptcy.

We cannot afford to wait. I urge my colleagues to support the House Republican budget resolution.

RATE SHOCK AND THE PRESIDENT'S TAKEOVER OF HEALTH CARE

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

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, well, here we are. The Affordable Care Act is going to be 3 years old in just a few days, and we're continuing to uncover things within the law that nobody knew about. Remember all the stuff that was sold to the public because it was going to be "free"? But we all know nothing is free, so how do you pay for it?

Well, it turns out there's going to be tax on insurance companies and taxes on employers which, guess what? That's going to be passed on to the employees and the beneficiaries. The deadline is quickly approaching and plans are submitting their bids, but they're faced with no choice but to raise costs.

In response to the rate increases, the Federal Government is attempting to limit higher premiums by something they call rate review. But anytime you treat only the symptom of a disease and not the underlying cause, you're going to end up with something you didn't expect.

Continued regulatory pressure—continued pressure on employers and continued pressure on insurance plans—is going to result in actually further increasing rates. The government is attempting to control the market. But we all know this market is one the government cannot control, and the end result is that we'll all suffer.

Let's face it. Instead of "if you like what you have, you can keep it," what they really meant to say was "you're going to pay a lot more to get a lot less."

THE FEDERAL BUDGET

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

Mr. HOLDING. Madam Speaker, this week, the Senate is expected to unveil its first budget plan in nearly 4 years. It relies on the failed policy of raising taxes and increasing Federal spending and will not put into place a requirement for the government to balance its budget. How can this be taken seriously?

When our national debt is over \$16 trillion, how does spending more and increasing taxes make any sense? Why not simply stop spending money—money the government doesn't have to spend in the first place—on frivolous programs, for example, the \$2.2 billion spent last year on a program that hands out free cell phones or the \$17.6 million paid to PR firms to promote ObamaCare or the \$1.7 billion spent in 2010 on “operating costs” for the Federal buildings, Federal buildings that are no longer even in use? Madam Speaker, the list goes on.

We must make spending cuts and commonsense reforms. We need a budget that is reflective of growing our economy, not one that continues to grow our government.

WASHINGTON DYSFUNCTION

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

Mr. MULLIN. Oklahomans are ready for Washington dysfunction to stop and for this country to get back on stable fiscal footing. We must make commonsense cuts to Federal spending that do not threaten public safety, national defense, or our economy.

There is plenty of waste that can be trimmed from the Federal budget. For instance, the free cell phone program that has angered a number of people across Oklahoma, including myself, will cost the Federal Government \$2.2 billion this year alone, or the improper payments of \$115 billion made by the Federal Government to people who were not entitled to receive those payments or who had not provided the proper documentation to qualify for the payments. This one item alone would more than replace sequestration.

Clearly, Federal spending is out of control, and it is not difficult to find ways to cut. But that will require strong leaders who are willing to look past the next election, put party aside and put country first.

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, March 12, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause2(h) of Rule II of

the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 12, 2013 at 10:00 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 166
That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 14

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 20

Appointments:
Senate National Security Working Group.
Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAN—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-15)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared on March 15, 1995, is to continue in effect beyond March 15, 2013.

The crisis between the United States and Iran resulting from the actions and policies of the Government of Iran has not been resolved. The actions and policies of the Government of Iran are contrary to the interests of the United States in the region and continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to Iran and to maintain in force comprehensive sanctions against Iran to deal with this threat.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2013.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1701

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. STUTZMAN) at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

ELIMINATE PRIVACY NOTICE CONFUSION ACT

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 749) to amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to provide an exception to the annual privacy notice requirement.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 749

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 “Eliminate Privacy Notice Confusion Act”.

SEC. 2. EXCEPTION TO ANNUAL PRIVACY NOTICE REQUIREMENT UNDER THE GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT.

Section 503 of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (15 U.S.C. 6803) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) EXCEPTION TO ANNUAL NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—A financial institution that—

“(1) provides nonpublic personal information only in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b)(2) or (e) of section 502 or regulations prescribed under section 504(b), and

“(2) has not changed its policies and practices with regard to disclosing nonpublic personal information from the policies and practices that were disclosed in the most recent disclosure sent to consumers in accordance with this section, shall not be required to provide an annual disclosure under this section until such time as the financial institution fails to comply with any criteria described in paragraph (1) or (2).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 749.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 749, the Eliminate Privacy Notice Confusion Act.

Businesses in America are drowning in a sea of red tape, and the never-ending regulatory onslaught threatens financial institutions' ability to lend to consumers. One banker that testified before the Financial Services Committee last year said that, as a senior executive, he currently spends as much as 80 percent of his time working on compliance-related issues, compared to approximately 20 percent as little as 3 years ago. As he said in that hearing:

Every dollar spent on compliance is a dollar less that we have to lend and invest in the communities we serve. Every hour I spend on compliance is an hour I could be spending with customers and potential customers, acquiring new deposits and making new loans.

In the Financial Services Committee, we have heard from countless bankers and credit unions that the costs associated with complying with rules and regulations are ballooning rapidly and diminishing financial institutions' ability to lend, forcing them to raise the fees they charge their customers for basic services. The costs stemming from red tape vary, from managerial expenses for monitoring employees' compliance, to printing and postage expenses to provide written disclosures to customers.

This bipartisan bill will help reduce compliance burdens and confusion among consumers. Federal law currently requires financial institutions to issue disclosure notices to consumers that detail the institution's privacy policies if it shares customers' nonpublic personal information, as well as the customer's right to opt out of sharing this information. These disclosures must be issued when a customer relationship is first established and annually in paper form, even if no policy changes have occurred. My bill would require institutions to provide these notices only if they have changed a policy or practice related to the privacy of the consumer.

This may seem like a simple change, but its impact on financial institutions is significant. Requiring these institutions to send annual notices even when no changes have been made is redundant, unnecessary, and costly.

Mr. Speaker, this bill would permit financial institutions to redirect these resources towards lending, staffing, and lowering the cost of financial services. For consumers, these mailings typically serve to clog up mailboxes and confuse even the best of us. In fact, a recent voter survey conducted by Voter/Consumer Research indicated that fewer than one-quarter of consumers read the privacy notifications they receive, and over three-quarters of consumers would be more likely to read them if they were only sent when a financial institution changed its policies.

This bill will make the mailings more significant to the consumer because they would only come after a change in policy. Let me reiterate: This legislation will only remove the

annual privacy notice requirement if an institution has not, in any way, changed its privacy policies or procedures. This legislation does not exempt any institution from an initial privacy notice, nor does it allow a loophole for an institution to avoid using an updated notice.

This language is not controversial; it does not jeopardize consumer privacy; and it does not exempt any institution from having to produce an initial or amended privacy notice. This legislation does eliminate millions of costly and confusing mailings.

H.R. 749 enjoys broad support within the financial services industry, from credit unions and community services to money center banks; and here in Congress, this bill is one of the few that both Republicans and Democrats can agree on. In fact, previous versions of this bill passed on voice vote in both the 111th and 112th Congresses, with the most recent vote occurring just before this past Christmas.

I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for his work on this bill. He has been tireless; he has been relentless; he has been a huge supporter, and it is a big issue to him and his constituents as well. I also want to thank Chairman HENSARLING and Ranking Member WATERS for helping to ensure swift passage of this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to again voice their support in favor of this bill. H.R. 749 may be short and simple, but it will have a meaningful impact on financial institutions by increasing their resources so they can do what they do best—lend.

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

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

I thank the gentleman from Missouri for his tireless work on this.

We passed this bill in this exact form in the 111th Congress, the 112th Congress, and I think the third time will be the charm. We passed it by voice vote once; we passed it again; and this time we're sending it to the Senate with 22 months left to go, so they have little excuse for not somehow dealing with the bill. And by that, I mean passing the bill.

The bill is now narrowly tailored and is very straightforward. It simply revises disclosure requirements originally passed under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to eliminate a costly and duplicative requirement that all financial institutions mail their customers a copy of their privacy notice each year, even if there has been no change in the policy. Under the bill, the only documents that won't have to be mailed are identical to what has been mailed to the same person at some previous time.

There may have been a time in our country, even a decade ago, where the natural thing was, Let's rummage around and try to find that privacy policy. Now everybody I know is going to go to the Web and look at it on the

day they want to look at it rather than wait for the annual time in which it is mailed to them.

Under the bill, the customer would receive a printed copy of the privacy policy when they become a customer of the financial institution and every time that policy changes. In addition, the privacy policy would be available on the institution's Web site for any customer to look at 24/7, 365.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very minor component of disclosure policy, but every year banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions have to spend millions of dollars to print and send to the same people what they have printed and sent to those people a year before. At best, this is an enormous waste of time, money, and paper. At worst, it causes customers to think there is something new when they are just getting what they got a year ago. It distracts consumers from reading those notices where there has been a change of policy and focuses their attention on something that is duplicative.

□ 1710

This bill makes a simple fix to this problem by requiring the financial institution to provide the privacy notice to their customers when they open the account and each time a change occurs that affects the policy or practice related to the privacy of the customer.

Institutions are still required to post these notices on their Web sites and to provide a toll-free number that customers can call to request a copy of that policy at any time. The bill simply says you don't have to mail out the same policy document year after year after year.

As a result, customers will know that when they get a privacy notice, it's something new and deserves their attention, or at least contains some new information. And banks and credit unions and other financial institutions that have been spending millions of dollars to mail out redundant policies can redirect those savings back to the customers.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to thank Mr. LUETKEMEYER, the Representative from Missouri, for his tireless leadership on this issue. This is a common-sense fix that both parties can agree on, and I hope that we can pass this bill by voice vote and go on to something else.

I see no Democratic speakers; and on that basis, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I just want to again reiterate my thanks to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) for his hard work on this issue. I know we had a little bump in the road last fall when we were working on this, and it was through his efforts that we were able to solve the problem.

He's been tireless on this, and again today he's brought a lot of energy and information to this issue, and we certainly appreciate his support.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to debate H.R. 749, the "Eliminate Privacy Notice Confusion Act," which seeks to eliminate wasteful and unnecessarily duplicative privacy notification requirements for financial institutions.

More specifically, H.R. 749 would amend the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act to exempt from its annual privacy policy notice requirement any financial institution that:

(1) Provides nonpublic personal information only in accordance with specified requirements, and

(2) Has not changed its policies and practices with regard to disclosing nonpublic personal information from those disclosed in the most recent disclosure sent to consumers."

Under current law, financial institutions are required to give notices to customers that delineate their information-sharing practices. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley (GLB) Act of 1999 attempted to balance the information privacy interests of consumers with the need for financial institutions to share information for ordinary business purposes.

To that end, GLB required financial institutions to inform their customers, in the form of a privacy notice, about the types of information they collect as well as the types of businesses that may be provided that information.

In order to give the customer the choice of determining whether he or she is comfortable with the sharing of their information, the privacy notice is required to be issued upon the opening of a new account as well as once a year.

Financial institutions collect basic information from customers, such as your name, phone number, address, income, and details about your assets. Moreover, in determining whether someone qualifies for a particular product, such as a loan, a financial institution may collect additional details from other sources, such as credit reports from credit bureaus. Furthermore, some financial institutions track your use of products like credit cards and record information such as how much you borrow, how much you buy, where you shop, and whether you pay your balance in a timely fashion.

Some financial institutions share this collected information with other entities, including unaffiliated companies like retailers and telemarketers. This is why it is particularly important that customers know the privacy policies of their financial institutions; customers must make a determination as to whether they are comfortable with how their bank intends to share their information.

However, requiring financial institutions to submit annual privacy notices to customers when they remain unchanged can be considered wasteful. Moreover, because the notices must be issued with regularity, it may have the effect of lowering awareness on the part of consumers when a change to a privacy policy is in fact made.

H.R. 749 intends to eliminate this waste and potential for diminished customer awareness by removing the annual notification requirement for financial institutions, so long as the policy remains unchanged from the last notification and the financial institution otherwise complies with the requirements for notification.

For that reason, Members ought to copsider H.R. 749 in contemplation of the intent of the notification requirements in Gramm-Leach-Bliley.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 749.

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.

STUDIES OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD INSURANCE OPTIONS

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1035) to require a study of voluntary community-based flood insurance options and how such options could be incorporated into the national flood insurance program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1035

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. STUDIES OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD INSURANCE OPTIONS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall conduct a study to assess options, methods, and strategies for making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies through the National Flood Insurance Program.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—The study conducted under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into consideration and analyze how voluntary community-based flood insurance policies—

(i) would affect communities having varying economic bases, geographic locations, flood hazard characteristics or classifications, and flood management approaches; and

(ii) could satisfy the applicable requirements under section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4012a); and

(B) evaluate the advisability of making available voluntary community-based flood insurance policies to communities, subdivisions of communities, and areas of residual risk.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study required under paragraph (1), the Administrator may consult with the Comptroller General of the United States, as the Administrator determines is appropriate.

(b) REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR.—

(1) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains the results and conclusions of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include recommendations for—

(A) the best manner to incorporate voluntary community-based flood insurance policies into the National Flood Insurance Program; and

(B) a strategy to implement voluntary community-based flood insurance policies that would encourage communities to undertake flood mitigation activities, including the construction, reconstruction, or improvement of levees, dams, or other flood control structures.

(c) REPORT BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Administrator submits the report required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) review the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a report that contains—

(A) an analysis of the report submitted by the Administrator;

(B) any comments or recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to the report submitted by the Administrator; and

(C) any other recommendations of the Comptroller General relating to community-based flood insurance policies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) and the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous materials for the RECORD on H.R. 1035.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of H.R. 1035, legislation introduced by my Financial Services Committee colleague, Congresswoman GWEN MOORE, and chairman emeritus, SPENCER BACHUS.

H.R. 1035 would require the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the agency which administers the National Flood Insurance Program, or NFIP, to conduct a study on the advantages and disadvantages of providing voluntary community-based flood insurance through the NFIP and report its recommendations for implementation to Congress within 18 months.

Additionally, H.R. 1035 requires the Government Accountability Office to analyze FEMA's report and submit its comments or recommendations to Congress within 6 months.

Community-based flood insurance is an insurance technique where a risk assessment is made for all the buildings in the community, and then premiums to cover that risk are paid collectively by that community, rather than the current practice of assessing each building individually and having each individual owner pay a premium.

This innovative tool may represent a new and better way for some communities at risk of flooding to take the necessary steps to protect their citizens. In fact, FEMA has stated in congressional testimony that voluntary community-based flood insurance could help NFIP better account for the full cost of flood risk, as well as provide incentives to encourage communities to implement greater flood mitigation measures.

Thus, we think that it is appropriate to commission this study of the community-based flood insurance concept so that FEMA can understand how it could be put to its greatest benefit.

Congresswoman MOORE's community-based flood insurance study provision was originally included as part of H.R. 1309, the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2011, the bipartisan, long-term NFIP reauthorization that passed the House with over 400 votes in 2011. It was also included as part of the long-term NFIP reauthorization efforts that passed the House three other times in different bills in 2012.

An identical bill passed as a stand-alone on September 10, 2012, by a vote of 346-11, so I think you can see that we've had this issue before us many times. It's always been supported. I urge the support for H.R. 1035.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I would love to express my appreciation to my original cosponsors of this bill, chair emeritus, House Financial Service Committee Representative SPENCER BACHUS, for his support, and my other cosponsor and friend on the committee, Representative HINOJOSA.

I believe that a community-based flood insurance option may eventually provide a cost-saving option for communities within the larger framework of the overall National Flood Insurance Program. The potential for savings and community empowerment certainly merits a study.

Now, as Mr. LUETKEMEYER has indicated, this bipartisan bill has passed in various forms, the latest being in the 112th Congress, as H.R. 6186 last September, 364-11, so this is nothing new; and I would submit that we should support it here today.

This approach has merit because its potential lower rates are due to the streamlined underwriting, increased participation, the critical mass of citizens that are involved, and incentives for the community to mitigate future flood risk. There's also an option of providing lower-income households the use of vouchers to purchase flood insurance as part of the group.

An analogy for the concept applied is group or employee health insurance coverage versus individual coverage. We all understand that group coverage is less expensive than individual coverage due to many advantages of economies of scale.

Now, in this case, a community, rather than an individual, would be the policyholder. This brings me to another very important potential benefit of this approach, the increased incentives for communities to take preemptive action to mitigate future financial threats from floods in the community. Whereas an individual flood insurance holder has no incentive, nor means to build stronger levees or dikes, a community policyholder would have the means and incentives to take those kinds of precautions.

In theory, the homeowner would pay insurance, like a utility bill, on a monthly or quarterly basis, which also makes it easy to administer. This bill only asks FEMA to examine the costs and benefits of using this approach on an ongoing basis as an option for communities.

We need to continue to seek creative, market-based solutions to problems; and this study is the first good step toward new tools to strengthen the National Flood Insurance Program.

Seeing no other Democratic Members wishing to speak, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1035; I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1720

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. I want to again congratulate and thank the gentle lady from Wisconsin for her hard work on this issue. I know that it's something near and dear to her heart, and I think it's absolutely something that is a good way to approach this issue from the standpoint of let's get a study done to see if this is a viable option. If it is, it can be a really beneficial tool to a lot of our communities that are in some difficult positions because of the flood situations they may be in.

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

Mrs. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1035, a bill "To require a study of voluntary community-based flood insurance option and how such options could be incorporated into the national flood insurance program, and for other purposes."

More specifically, this bill directs FEMA to study options, methods, and strategies for making voluntary community-based flood insurance policies available through the National Flood Insurance Program. Moreover, this study would include a strategy to implement options that would encourage communities to undertake flood mitigation activities.

Flooding is the most common and costly natural disaster in the United States. 90 percent of all presidential-declared U.S. natural disasters involve flooding. Flooding occurs in all 50 states and chronically impacts many

communities, including my constituents in the 18th district of Texas.

In Houston, there are a number of areas which are frequently flooded from excessive rainwater in bayous. These areas include the Buffalo Bayou, the Greens Bayou, and the Halls Bayou. These areas, and others across this nation, could greatly benefit greatly from this study.

In 1968, the U.S. Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program, NFIP, to address the nation's flood hazard exposure and challenges inherent in financing and managing flood risks in the private sector.

The program has played a central role in U.S. flood risk management policy; that is, the prevention and recovery from flooding disasters. Under the NFIP, the federal government (1) identifies areas of flood risk; (2) encourages communities to implement measures to mitigate against the risk of flood loss; and (3) provides financial assistance, through contracts of insurance, to help individuals and small businesses recover rapidly from flood disasters.

Until 1986, the NFIP was financially self-supporting from policy premium revenue and fees that covered all expenses and claim payments.

However, because of its below-market insurance rates and catastrophic hurricane-related floods in recent years, the NFIP has accrued a substantial debt that as of September 30, 2011, stands at \$17.75 billion. Under current law, the funds borrowed from the U.S. Treasury must be repaid with interest.

Because the NFIP cannot charge risk-based premiums for all of its policies, hold loss reserve funds to offset unusually catastrophic losses, or purchase reinsurance, the program faces a constant risk of financial insolvency.

The NFIP currently covers approximately 5.6 million households and businesses across the country for a total of \$1.25 trillion in exposure.

The National Flood Insurance Program, NFIP, was established in response to increasing Federal Government spending for disaster relief.

Standard homeowners insurance does not cover flooding and therefore offers no protection from floods associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, heavy rains and other conditions. The NFIP mandates that federally regulated or insured lenders require flood insurance on properties that are located in areas that have a high risk of flooding.

Unlike private insurance programs, the NFIP is not actuarially sound; it is not designed to ensure that its premiums will cover the average claims and expenses expected over the long run. By law, some NFIP policyholders receive insurance at rates that are subsidized. Such subsidies are mainly granted to property owners whose properties were built before their communities joined the program and are intended to encourage communities to participate in the program and thus mitigate potential losses.

H.R. 1035 would study the means by which communities can enhance their own ability to recover from flooding. Giving communities the opportunity to effectively become the policyholder of a flood insurance program, rather than individual property owners, renters, or businesses, would potentially yield several benefits.

The study produced by H.R. 1035 would explore the policy of community-based flood insurance to find ways to incentivize communities to mitigate future flood losses, as well as to provide them with a greater role in determining flood risk assessment, mapping, and insurance pricing.

Furthermore, the study would allow communities to implement mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements tailored to a community's individual needs.

Moreover, the study would reveal the extent to which community-based flood insurance may produce economies of scale for a community, streamlined underwriting, as well as reduced administrative costs for the insurer.

Community-based flood insurance programs have the potential for the development of synergies between local communities and the National Flood Insurance Program.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support the H.R. 1035, which directs FEMA to study how to improve our national system of disaster insurance with respect to community-based flood insurance. This bill is a timely response to recent flooding disasters wrought by Hurricane Sandy, as well as sensible way to address future floods that occur in communities across our country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. LUETKEMEYER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1035.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STUTZMAN) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 890, PRESERVING THE WELFARE WORK REQUIREMENT AND TANF EXTENSION ACT OF 2013

Mr. BISHOP of Utah, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-15) on the resolution (H. Res. 107) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 890) to prohibit waivers relating to compliance with the work requirements for the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, DC, March 12, 2013.

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

Dear Mr. Speaker: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence has been served with a criminal trial subpoena for documents, issued by the United States District Court for the District of Arizona.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, the Committee has determined under Rule VIII that the documents sought are not "material and relevant," and that the subpoena is not "consistent with the privileges and rights of the House." Accordingly, the Committee intends to move to quash the subpoena.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS, Chairman.

STUDIES OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY-BASED FLOOD INSURANCE OPTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1035) to require a study of voluntary community-based flood insurance options and how such options could be incorporated into the national flood insurance program, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 17, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 63]
YEAS—397

Aderholt	Edwards	Kinzinger (IL)
Amodei	Ellison	Kirkpatrick
Andrews	Ellmers	Kline
Bachmann	Engel	Kuster
Bachus	Enyart	LaMalfa
Barber	Eshoo	Lamborn
Barletta	Esty	Lance
Barr	Farenthold	Langevin
Barrow (GA)	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Barton	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Bass	Fincher	Latham
Beatty	Fitzpatrick	Latta
Becerra	Fleischmann	Levin
Benishek	Fleming	Lewis
Bera (CA)	Flores	Lipinski
Bilirakis	Forbes	LoBiondo
Bishop (GA)	Fortenberry	Loeb
Bishop (NY)	Foster	Lofgren
Bishop (UT)	Fox	Long
Black	Frankel (FL)	Lowenthal
Blackburn	Franks (AZ)	Lowe
Blumenauer	Frelinghuysen	Lucas
Bonamici	Fudge	Luetkemeyer
Bonner	Gabbard	Lujan Grisham
Boustany	Gallego	(NM)
Brady (PA)	Garamendi	Lujan, Ben Ray
Brady (TX)	Garcia	(NM)
Bridenstine	Gardner	Lummis
Brooks (AL)	Garrett	Maffei
Brooks (IN)	Gerlach	Maloney
Brown (FL)	Gibbs	Carolyn
Brownley (CA)	Gibson	Maloney, Sean
Buchanan	Gingrey (GA)	Marchant
Bucshon	Goodlatte	Marino
Burgess	Gosar	Markey
Bustos	Granger	Matheson
Butterfield	Graves (MO)	Matsui
Calvert	Grayson	McCarthy (CA)
Camp	Green, Al	McCarthy (NY)
Campbell	Green, Gene	McCaul
Cantor	Griffin (AR)	McClintock
Capito	Griffith (VA)	McCollum
Capps	Grijalva	McDermott
Capuano	Grimm	McGovern
Cárdenas	Guthrie	McHenry
Carney	Gutierrez	McIntyre
Carson (IN)	Hahn	McKeon
Carter	Hall	McKinley
Cartwright	Hanabusa	McMorris
Cassidy	Hanna	Rodgers
Castor (FL)	Harper	McNerney
Castro (TX)	Harris	Meadows
Chabot	Hartzler	Meehan
Chaffetz	Hastings (FL)	Meeks
Chu	Hastings (WA)	Messer
Clarke	Heck (NV)	Mica
Clay	Heck (WA)	Michaud
Cleaver	Hensarling	Miller (FL)
Clyburn	Herrera Beutler	Miller (MI)
Coble	Higgins	Miller, Gary
Coffman	Himes	Moore
Cohen	Hinojosa	Moran
Cole	Holding	Mullin
Collins (NY)	Holt	Mulvaney
Conaway	Honda	Murphy (FL)
Connolly	Horsford	Murphy (PA)
Conyers	Hoyer	Nadler
Cook	Hudson	Napolitano
Cooper	Huelskamp	Neal
Courtney	Huffman	Negrete McLeod
Cramer	Huizenga (MI)	Neugebauer
Crawford	Hultgren	Noem
Crenshaw	Hunter	Nolan
Crowley	Hurt	Nugent
Cuellar	Israel	Nunes
Culberson	Issa	Nunnelee
Cummings	Jackson Lee	O'Rourke
Daines	Jeffries	Olson
Davis (CA)	Jenkins	Owens
Davis, Danny	Johnson (GA)	Palazzo
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (OH)	Pallone
DeFazio	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarell
DeGette	Johnson, Sam	Pastor (AZ)
Delaney	Jones	Paulsen
DeLauro	Jordan	Payne
DelBene	Joyce	Pearce
Denham	Kaptur	Pelosi
Dent	Keating	Perlmutter
DesJarlais	Kelly	Perry
Deutch	Kennedy	Peters (CA)
Diaz-Balart	Kildee	Peters (MI)
Dingell	Kilmer	Peterson
Doggett	Kind	Petri
Doyle	King (IA)	Pingree (ME)
Duckworth	King (NY)	Pittenger
Duffy	Kingston	Pitts

Pocan	Schakowsky	Tonko
Polis	Schiff	Tsongas
Pompeo	Schneider	Turner
Posey	Schrader	Upton
Price (GA)	Schwartz	Valadao
Price (NC)	Schweikert	Van Hollen
Quigley	Scott (VA)	Vargas
Rahall	Scott, Austin	Veasey
Rangel	Scott, David	Vela
Reed	Sensenbrenner	Visclosky
Reichert	Serrano	Wagner
Renacci	Sessions	Walden
Rice (SC)	Sewell (AL)	Walorski
Richmond	Shea-Porter	Walz
Rigell	Sherman	Wasserman
Roby	Shimkus	Wasserman
Roe (TN)	Shuster	Schultz
Rogers (AL)	Simpson	Waters
Rogers (KY)	Sinema	Watt
Rogers (MI)	Slaughter	Waxman
Rokita	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)
Rooney	Smith (NJ)	Welch
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (TX)	Wenstrup
Roskam	Smith (WA)	Westmoreland
Ross	Southerland	Whitfield
Rothfus	Speier	Williams
Roybal-Allard	Stewart	Wilson (FL)
Royce	Stivers	Wilson (SC)
Ruiz	Stutzman	Wittman
Runyan	Swalwell (CA)	Wolf
Ruppersberger	Takano	Womack
Ryan (OH)	Terry	Woodall
Ryan (WI)	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Salmon	Thompson (PA)	Yoder
Sánchez, Linda	Thornberry	Yoho
T.	Tiberi	Young (AK)
Sanchez, Loretta	Tierney	Young (FL)
Sarbanes	Tipton	Young (IN)
Scalise	Titus	

NAYS—17

Amash	Duncan (SC)	Radel
Bentivolio	Duncan (TN)	Ribble
Broun (GA)	Gowdy	Stockman
Collins (GA)	Graves (GA)	Walberg
Cotton	Massie	Weber (TX)
DeSantis	Poe (TX)	

NOT VOTING—17

Alexander	Lankford	Rush
Bralley (IA)	Lee (CA)	Schock
Cicilline	Lynch	Sires
Costa	Meng	Thompson (MS)
Gohmert	Miller, George	Velázquez
Labrador	Rohrabacher	

□ 1856

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

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE TED POE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable TED POE, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 12, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have received a subpoena, issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, purporting to require certain responses to a questionnaire in connection with a civil case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined under Rule VIII that the subpoena seeks information that is not "material and relevant" and that it is not "consistent with the privileges and

rights of the House." Accordingly, I intend to move to quash the subpoena.

God and Texas,

TED POE,
Member of Congress.

□ 1900

CONDEMNING ATTACK ON IRANIAN DISSIDENTS

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Judge POE's House Resolution 89, condemning the terrorist attack on February 9, 2013, at Camp Liberty in Iraq and requesting the prompt and safe return of the residents to Camp Ashraf.

This attack has demonstrated that the living conditions of the residents are being threatened and their safety is in jeopardy.

The United States needs to help facilitate the return of the residents for their own protection to Camp Ashraf, located also in Iraq, where they have safer facilities and a better infrastructure that may sustain future attacks—yes, future attacks. According to press reports, Mr. Speaker, the Iranian Quds Force intends to attack Camp Liberty again with rockets and mortars.

Mr. Speaker, time is of the essence. I urge the U.S. House of Representatives to debate the Poe bill on the floor immediately due to the urgent humanitarian situation that the residents are facing.

CONGRATULATING SERGEANT GEORGE FOR HIS PURPLE HEART

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

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the sacrifice and selfless service of Marine Sergeant Zachary George, who was born and raised in San Ramon, California. He and I even went to the same elementary school.

Sergeant George was wounded in Afghanistan on February 4 while honorably serving on his third tour of duty abroad. Last Tuesday, March 5, President Obama awarded Sergeant George the Purple Heart for his heroic efforts.

Last week, I had the honor of meeting Sergeant George at Walter Reed National Medical Center. His perseverance and positive outlook inspired me and should serve as an example to us all.

I thank Sergeant George for his brave actions, and I congratulate him on the prestigious achievement of a Purple Heart. His courage in combat and his honor to our country, our community, and the 15th District should forever be remembered.

Sergeant George exemplifies the Marine Corps' values of honor, courage, and commitment every day. His selfless service reminds us that, as a Nation, we must pledge that when our

troops return home we leave no servicemember behind.

Along with Sergeant George's fellow marines and servicemembers, I sincerely thank Sergeant George's family for their sacrifice and service to our country. I wish Sergeant George a speedy recovery in North Carolina, where he resides with his wife and infant daughter.

THE UNAFFORDABLE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Reserve, on Wednesday, March 6, released an edition of its so-called "beige book" that said that the President's Affordable Care Act is being cited as a reason for layoffs and a slowdown in the economy and a slowdown in hiring. The beige book examines economic conditions of the Federal Reserve districts across the country through interviews with key business contacts, economists, and market experts in each district.

The Federal Reserve noted:

Employers in several districts cited the unknown effects of the Affordable Care Act as reasons for planned layoffs and reluctance to hire more staff.

Supporters of the Affordable Care Act refer to the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, which noted the law will have only mildly negative employment effects. Such defenses are far cries from the claims used by supporters of the bill to force passage in 2009 and merely remind Americans of the countless broken promises that now define the so-called "Affordable Care Act."

The writing is on the wall, Mr. Speaker. The reality is the Affordable Care Act is costing American jobs. As more of its regulations go into effect, the more employers are going to alter their hiring decisions to account for its unaffordable costs.

THE PATH TO PROSPERITY IS A TRIP TO NOWHERE

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the so-called "Path to Prosperity" that was released today by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

As a freshman Member of Congress, I was hoping to look at the Republican budget with a fresh set of eyes and focus on areas where both parties, Democrats and Republicans, can agree. Too often Congress focuses on what divides us and not what unites us. But looking at the gentleman from Wisconsin's proposal, all he's given us are

vague bullet points that fail to say much.

Mr. RYAN says he'd like to eliminate loopholes. Great. Democrats would love to do that, too. But how can we do so when Mr. RYAN won't even specify which deductions or credits he'd eliminate?

I'd like to close the carried interest loophole and end tax breaks for private jets and luxury yachts, but what set of loopholes does Mr. RYAN want to close? It's a mystery. What tax breaks would Mr. RYAN like to cut? The home mortgage interest deduction? The child tax credit?

Let me stop you right there, Mr. RYAN, because cutting those programs will hurt the middle class residents of my district, and I will not support such cuts.

This is not a path to prosperity. For the middle class, it's a trip to nowhere.

Mr. RYAN says he is a serious policymaker, but looking at this proposal, I'm not sure what he's serious about.

TERRY HIGH SCHOOL 4A STATE CHAMPIONS

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, around midnight last Saturday, I was standing with a group of spirited Texans in the parking lot of B.F. Terry High School. We were waiting for the triumphant return of the Terry men's basketball team. Three hours earlier, the Rangers were cutting down the nets as the Texas 4A State champions.

The Rangers showed the heart of a true champion by defeating the two-time defending champions, Dallas Kimball, 55-47. Down eight at halftime, the Terry defense took over. In the second half, they held Dallas Kimball without a point for the last 3 minutes and 45 seconds.

Congratulations to Coach Michael Jackson, MVP Derrick Griffin, and the whole team for bringing the hardware home to Rosenberg.

LET'S DO THINGS THE RIGHT WAY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it's my intent to bring the House's attention to several important issues.

First of all, I would like to join in a mutual effort with Mr. POE to address the devastation of the people in Camp Ashraf and Camp Liberty. Those are Iranian refugees who have been attacked and who have been mistreated, and we must fight for them and ensure their safety.

I also want to comment on the introduction of a new budget by the House and to say that we have to come together and not be conflicting with programs or initiatives that will not happen; and to have a budget based upon

the elimination of the Affordable Care Act, it simply will not happen. We must come together.

Finally, America is ready for comprehensive immigration reform. In a meeting I held yesterday in Houston with over 90 to 100 persons, if you heard the story of a father who was told to leave his children behind and to leave the country, you would know this is not about immigration. It's about families. It's about humanitarianism. It's about bringing America and Americans together.

We have a few things to do in this country and a few things to do in this Congress. Let's get on with it and do it in the right way.

□ 1910

THE DISTINGUISHED WARFARE MEDAL

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

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania. Recently, the Pentagon proposed a new medal, the Distinguished Warfare Medal, to recognize those members of the armed services who operate the drones, which serve on vital missions over war areas. That's a good thing. However, they've also recommended that it take precedence over and be rated above the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

It is of great concern to a number of us in the House that this has taken place because we believe that those who fight and have the wounds of battle should have their medals take precedence over them.

I ask all Members to be in support of H.R. 833 and to sign on as cosponsors so that we can correct this problem and work together to make sure that the Bronze Star and Purple Heart are kept in their rightful order of medals, because these things do matter to our military.

GOODBYE, LEO

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

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I rise this evening just to honor and pay tribute to a dear, dear friend of mine and of the community in my congressional district, Leo Keating. He was the grandfather of my legislative director, Ryan Keating, and of his brother, who is a dear friend of mine, Brendan Keating.

Leo was one of these great World War II veterans who knew how to live life. He was a pilot. He was a lawyer. He loved baseball—and he was funny. He was a tremendous guy who helped me at a very, very young age get into politics. Today, as we went through his funeral mass, his son Dan, who practiced law with him, talked about these three Bronze Stars that he earned in the war.

Typical of that generation, nobody really knew about it because he didn't talk about it.

So I wanted to rise and honor that and honor him because I think, as we deal with a lot of the craziness that's going on here in Washington, D.C., it was a nice example today to see this man who was a hero to his country getting the military burial and what-not and to think he never even talked about it and how beautiful that was. He was just a great guy who knew how to live life. We will miss Leo Keating, and I know his family and his friends will miss him dearly, but he gave us one last gift going out: his family wanted him to have dialysis, and he said no.

Come on, Dad. Try it just one time. See if you like it. See if it helps.

No. I'm ready.

And he was ready. And he gave us one last example on how to live with grace and dignity.

So, goodbye, Leo.

MAKE IT IN AMERICA: THE ECONOMY

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, thank you very much.

I am JOHN GARAMENDI from California, and I am joined by several of my colleagues here tonight. We want to go through a couple of things that are of the utmost importance to Americans. I had three townhalls on Saturday in California—it was about a 450-mile drive to get to all three of them—but at each and every one of them the concerns were very, very similar.

The first overriding concern was the economy. In California, there is this desire to get the economy going. There is a pent-up energy in the people—in the businesses, in the small businesses, in the farmers. It's not just because it's spring and the almonds are blossoming—or maybe it's the "a-munds" depending on what part of my district you're from. It's that there is this desire to get moving forward.

They keep asking me, What's going on in Congress? Why can't you guys get it together out there?

And we explained what's happening here.

We have been through five crises over the last 18 months—manufactured crises, things that didn't have to happen. Each and every time, the entire system of America's economy and politics comes to a stop, and we lurch up to that fateful cliff, and then we move on but not with the kind of robust energy that this economy is capable of. We need to get this continuing resolution and all of these fiscal cliffs out of the way to get the economy moving, and there are some very, very good examples of why the economy is poised to take off.

One of them is found here. If you take a look at this chart, these are the job creations or losses beginning way back in 2009, 2008. All of those red lines are the collapse of the economy. When the blue came in, that's when President Obama came in 4 years ago, and things were tough. We were in a free fall here in our economy; but with the stimulus bill, we began to climb out. After about 18 months, we began to see positive job growth—we were no longer seeing those job losses—and we've seen that all the way through. This last month was a terrific month. There were 247,000 new jobs created, and that was in February.

So what happens in March?

In March, we come up against another cliff, and now we have sequestration, leaving us 750,000 unemployed Americans. It's not a gain in the economy. The unemployment rate went down to 7.7 percent in the previous month, and now we have sequestration. We passed a bill out of here last week that was supposed to solve it. It really didn't. In fact, it maintained sequestration. It took care of a few things, but we've got to get past this. We need to grow this economy, and we need to make the investments. There are really only five critical investments that need to be made year after year after year, and we need to do these things repeatedly—every month, every year, in every budget:

Education—sequestration cuts education at all levels;

Research—sequestration cuts research. In my district, at the University of California at Davis, \$45 million of research projects will come to a screeching halt. Ph.D.s and others will be laid off;

Infrastructure—sequestration cuts infrastructure. Manufacturing matters. You've got to make things;

Those are the four. The fifth is you have to be willing to change, but you've got to change in a positive way.

What we're going to talk about with my colleagues here is this issue of how to move the economy forward. As we look at the past and at the success—modest, not enough, but on the right track—we need to keep in mind that it is the role of the government, dating back to George Washington and Alexander Hamilton when Washington asked Hamilton to develop an industrial plan for the United States and Hamilton did. He laid out in that plan the critical role of government in moving the American economy forward, and that was in the very first year of these United States. We should carry that tradition forward. So as we go into this, let's keep in mind that we've made progress and that we have much more to do.

Joining me tonight is a gentleman who has created many, many jobs, and now he has a new one. He is a Member of Congress from the great State of Maryland, and it's Mr. DELANEY.

Thank you very much for joining us. You have an exciting district. You

have a considerable amount of high-tech in your district.

Mr. DELANEY. I do.

Mr. GARAMENDI. So share with us your thoughts about how we can grow the economy, and maybe share some of your own experiences, because you've employed many, many people during your tenure in business.

Mr. DELANEY. That's right. I appreciate my friend from California for providing me with this opportunity to talk about what I think is important for our economy, to get our economy going to create jobs.

We spend a lot of time, both in this Congress and in Washington generally, talking about the economic challenges that this country faces and about the employment challenges this country faces, and those conversations often evolve into conversations about our tax policy and about the size of our government—two very important things for us to be spending time on as we talk about the fiscal trajectory of the country.

□ 1920

They are two things that actually have very little to do with what is important for creating jobs in this country, because what has really caused the employment challenges that we face today, what has really caused the economic challenges that this country faces are two things: globalization and technology. They are two trends that are gripping our society and really started about 20 or 25 years ago, and these trends are accelerating.

Many people have been benefited by these trends. Americans with great education have been blessed by these trends. Americans with access to capital have benefited because of these trends. And hundreds of millions of citizens around the world have benefited from these trends because they move from formerly not being in a modern economy to being in a modern economy.

The problem is that the average American has been negatively affected by these trends. It happened too quickly. We weren't quite prepared for it. We didn't invest in our future the way we need to to prepare a broader number of Americans for a world that is fundamentally changed because of these trends.

To me, this is the central issue we face as a country if we want to reverse the employment trends. By the employment trends, I don't just mean the headline unemployment number, which is tragic. I mean what happens if you look behind those numbers, if you look at the standard of living of the average American, which has consistently gone down now for two decades.

In order to reverse these trends, in order to take these trends—globalization and technology—and bend them to benefit a broader number of Americans, we fundamentally have to do things here in our country that involve investment.

We have to improve our educational system and invest in education. There has never been a stronger correlation in the history of this country between having a good education and one's ability to get a job.

We need a national energy policy that can lead us to the advanced energy economy which will be cleaner and more efficient and more economical. If you look back over the history of modern economies, the two most important numbers for an economy to be successful is the cost of money and the cost of energy. We have an opportunity if we lead in advanced energy to keep the cost of energy down.

We need to reform our immigration system. Half of the Fortune 500 companies in this country were founded by immigrants or children of immigrants. Immigrants fundamentally create jobs in this country.

And we need to invest in our infrastructure. We need to build a modern infrastructure for the future: transportation, communication, energy, educational facilities, all of the things that we need to do to be competitive. This will create jobs in the short term, and it will lay the groundwork for a more competitive America across the long term.

These are the things that we need to do to make our country more competitive so that we can create and attract and sustain jobs that have a high standard of living. That's the sacred trust we've been given as Members of Congress. And to do these things and to make the investments that are important in energy and education and infrastructure and in our immigration system, we need to be in a position fiscally to make investments, and that's a role of government that I strongly believe in.

To do that, we do have to change our fiscal trajectory, but we have to be honest about the drivers of our fiscal condition. We have to acknowledge that we do need comprehensive entitlement reform in this country so that our important entitlement programs don't crowd out all the other priorities we have in the Nation. And we also have to acknowledge that we need to reform our tax system, implement proposals like the Buffett rule that level the playing field and create more revenues. Our revenue as a percentage of our economy has never been lower.

If we do these two things, we create an opportunity for us to invest in our future. We create an opportunity to do the things that we need to do to make this country more competitive.

As someone who was the son of a union electrician, whose parents never went to college, who had the blessing of a good education and started two businesses from scratch that both became New York Stock Exchange companies and created thousands of jobs, I have an appreciation of what's important in terms of entrepreneurship in this country. These are the things that we need to do if we want to make a difference, and these are the things that I

care about as we try to work against these important trends.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Thank you very much, Mr. DELANEY. Well, you hit it right on the head: education, the technology issues that we have before us, the issue of globalization and how we deal with it here, and our energy policy. We are really blessed in the United States with energy that has suddenly come back to blossom, and that's natural gas. What an enormous asset for this country, and we need to really push that further along. And the immigration issue, all of these things are before us right now.

If we move forward aggressively with the kinds of things that you talked about, and we're spending time here on the floor, we can really move this country. And with the energy that businesses have and the experience that you know from your own experience in business, there is a pent-up demand. There's a lot of cash in the businesses of the Nation. We need the policies laid out there.

Perhaps you can take up the energy piece and elaborate a little more on how you see the use of natural gas as a bridge as you get to those clean energy issues you talked about.

Mr. DELANEY. I think you made a very good point about the amount of cash in our private sector. There is more cash in U.S. corporations than there's ever been, and there's more cash in our banks than there's ever been.

I believe the private sector creates the jobs, but there is a clear and distinct role for government to level the playing field and make the investments that are needed for the private sector to thrive. The energy industry is a terrific example of that. If we had a national energy policy that pointed us in a common direction where we could say this is where we want our energy production and utilization to be in the future, it would benefit Americans so much in the short term because of the quality of their life in terms of making us more competitive.

If you look back over the history of this country, it takes us about 50 years to change energy sources. It took about 50 years to go from wood to coal; it took about 50 years to go from coal to oil and natural gas; and it will take about 50 years to truly have this advanced, clean, efficient energy economy that we know we should have as a country. We should have policies in place that encourage that. And natural gas can be a fabulous bridge to that future.

There has to be accountability. We need to ensure that it is done in an environmentally sensitive way. I believe there is a role for the Federal Government to do that, and we should be embracing it because it can clearly bridge us in a cleaner way and in a cost-effective and competitive way to the future we all imagine for clean and advanced energy.

It will take time to get there. It is a massive investment to transform our

energy infrastructure, and we can do that, which, by the way, will create a lot of jobs while we do it, but we can get there. And natural gas can be a terrific bridge.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I really agree with all you said. And as we make that bridge to that clean energy future—you talked about those 50-year increments as we change from one source of energy to another. In that process, we, American taxpayers, seriously subsidized each and every one of those transitions. We now have to shift, it seems to me, shift some of those subsidies from the old energy sources, specifically oil, and shift that into long-term subsidies, encouragement to those clean energy issues. If we do that, I think we'll see that kind of growth that you're talking about.

Mr. DELANEY. I absolutely agree with you.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. DELANEY, I know you have to leave, but thank you so very much for joining us.

Mr. DELANEY. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Also joining us tonight is Representative HIGGINS from the great State of New York.

We have talked here on the floor from time to time, Mr. HIGGINS, and you have a very serious issue about our infrastructure—or lack of good quality infrastructure in the United States. You have some plans for that. I don't know if that's what you want to talk about tonight, but I'm going to take you there either sooner or later. So please share with us your thoughts on growing jobs here in America.

Mr. HIGGINS. I thank the gentleman from California.

I think the infrastructure piece, as has been mentioned here previously, is a vehicle for growth. It is refreshing to see that this discussion tonight between three Members is about how to grow the economy. There is not an example in human history of an economy growing out of a recession from austerity measures. It didn't happen in Japan in the 1990s. It's not happening in Europe today, and it didn't happen in this country in 1937. So what we have to do is invest in education, as the gentleman has said, scientific research, and infrastructure.

This weekend, former Republican candidate for President Rudy Giuliani talked about the importance of investments that have a return, that grow jobs and reduce debt and deficit. He talked about transportation infrastructure and rebuilding the roads and bridges of this country.

The Republican budget that was released today, the Ryan budget, proposes to cut infrastructure spending over the next 10 years by \$5.7 trillion. I would submit to you that we are moving in the wrong direction. We need to make investments in this economy.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. HIGGINS, if I may interrupt you for just a second, I can't believe the number you just gave us. You said the Ryan Republican

budget that will come out this week does what to infrastructure?

Mr. HIGGINS. It cuts infrastructure spending by \$5.7 trillion over 10 years.

□ 1930

It doesn't do anything to the defense spending. So while we, the advocates of increased infrastructure spending, want to nation-build here at home, in America, the Ryan budget wants to continue to nation-build in Afghanistan and Iraq and other places.

World War II ended in 1945. We still have 52,000 U.S. soldiers in Germany. We still have 49,000 U.S. soldiers in Japan. We still have 10,000 U.S. soldiers in Italy. We need to bring them home and nation-build here.

And that's the PAUL RYAN budget, not the TIM RYAN budget.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. HIGGINS, you've really hit upon something that caught my attention. Also, we should be aware that this year, that is October 2012 until October 2013, we will spend \$100 billion in Afghanistan.

To what effect? To have our soldiers killed by Afghan policemen? To create an ongoing conflict in that area with the people that are living there?

To what effect? \$100 billion.

You talk about bringing home the soldiers, we should bring the soldiers home from Afghanistan. There will be some small unit left there to deal with al Qaeda and other terrorist organizations, but it's simply not working.

Think what \$100 billion could do to solve the sequestration issue, which is only \$85 billion.

Mr. HIGGINS. Can I just make another point before you turn it over to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN)?

A lot of people here, in the majority, do a lot of complaining about spending. The irony is, they did all the spending.

At the end of 2000 we had a budgetary surplus of \$258 billion. They took that surplus and financed two wars that took \$1.2 trillion out of the American economy. They financed a drug prescription program, unpaid for, that will cost us \$1 trillion over 10 years.

And they financed two tax cuts that didn't produce the kind of growth they were said to produce. In fact, after those tax cuts were enacted, disproportionately for the wealthy, we had the worst period of economic growth in the past 75 years.

The Clinton administration produced 22 million private sector jobs. We had 4 percent annual economic growth, sustained over an 8-year period. That produces budgetary surpluses and reduces the debt.

So that's the lesson that we should embrace, not the measures that the Republicans are proposing, because historically it hasn't produced the kind of growth that they promised that it would produce.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. If the gentleman would yield too, I'd just comment on the infrastructure piece.

So here we are today, needs abound in the country, both rail, combined

sewer, highways, bridges—I mean, each of our counties, you pull out how many bridges in our counties aren't up to specs; I think it's like 50 or 60 just in one of my bigger counties.

These projects are only going to get more expensive. The energy costs going in are going to get more expensive, the labor costs are going to get more expensive. Everything associated, the materials, everything associated with what needs to get done is going to become more expensive. So I think the good business move, on behalf of the taxpayer, would be to get this done now, get people back to work.

And I recognize that we're still running deficits. But the interest rate at which we're borrowing the money is minimal, 1, 2 percent.

So we're going to wait. Here's what's going to happen. We're going to wait. Accidents are going to happen, bridges are going to collapse, things are going to just need to get done, and then these local governments, State governments, we're going to have to go out and borrow the money at 4 or 5 percent, as opposed to 1 or 2.

So I think as we're thinking about this, it's not that we're sitting here saying, oh geez, we don't have anything better to do, let's just spend a bunch of government money. No, these are strategic investments. Like in Virginia, they're going to increase productivity so people aren't sitting in their cars. They're more productive, have a higher quality of life, more time with their families, all these things that we say are very important.

So, to your point, we're going backwards, because at some point this stuff's got to get done.

Mr. HIGGINS. According to Transportation for America, there are 69,000 structurally deficient bridges in this Nation. In my State of New York there are over 2,000 bridges that are structurally deficient. In western New York there are 99 bridges that are structurally deficient. Every second of every day, seven cars drive on a bridge that is structurally deficient.

And as the gentleman from Ohio had pointed out, public infrastructure is the public's responsibility. It's as old as Lincoln. He called them land improvements and railroads at the time.

So it's not a question of whether or not the public is going to improve the infrastructure. The question is when does it make the most sense. And we believe that money is as cheap as it's ever going to be, labor is as cheap as it's ever going to be, and equipment is as cheap as it's ever going to be.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. HIGGINS, you've raised, and Mr. RYAN, you've also raised the very same issue about the infrastructure. We can do this. We can really do it.

I couldn't believe that PAUL RYAN's going to introduce a budget in the next couple of days that's going to take \$5.7 trillion out of the infrastructure.

I often hear our Republican colleagues talk about the Founding Fa-

thers, and we ought to hearken back to the founding fathers. And indeed we should.

His first month in office, George Washington asked Alexander Hamilton, his Treasury Secretary, to develop an industrial plan for the United States. In that plan that Hamilton produced 3 months later was an infrastructure component. It said the United States Government should support the creation of ports, canals, and roads.

So right back to the very first days of this government, we have seen the role of the Federal Government in the infrastructure sector, and that is an investment.

And one thing I'll add before I turn it back to you gentlemen is that all of that's our tax money, all tax money from all 360 million Americans, coming in in one way or another, sometimes through the Federal excise tax on gasoline or income tax or other taxes. If we used that money to buy American-made steel—I think that's near your district, isn't it, Mr. RYAN?

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. I think the gentleman from Buffalo knows a little bit about that too.

Mr. GARAMENDI. So we're talking about American-made steel for those bridges, or concrete or other kinds of equipment. And so if we do that, we'd create jobs in the United States.

The manufacturing sector lost 9 million jobs between 1990 and last year. This last year we've seen an additional about 600,000 new jobs coming back into manufacturing, but if we pass Buy American or Make It in America legislation, so that our tax money supports American-made products from American-made workers made in America, we can see a boom in manufacturing. It's certainly going to be important in my district, and I'm sure it is in yours.

Gentlemen, you're right on target here. These are the investments that George Washington and Alexander Hamilton said we ought to make.

Mr. RYAN, I know you have a few other things you'd like to toss into this.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Well, one of the things that you were talking about—and I just started to learn more and more about this new additive manufacturing. And there's a center in Youngstown, Ohio now that's a regional center for additive manufacturing.

So the old school manufacturing is you would cut things out, and they called it subtractive manufacturing. The new stuff is a printer that you have that would be like the printer you have in your office, except you pump material into it, and instead of ink on a piece of paper, it's a material that would make a component part. And the cost is down now to about \$700 or \$800 for these things. So this is the next generation of manufacturing.

And I bring it up because the President put together a proposal, Department of Energy, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, to partner with the private sector to create

one of these innovation institutes. And he wants to do 15 more for a billion dollars.

If you would see the activity going on in Youngstown, Ohio now, the companies that are partnering with us, with the private sector, with Carnegie Mellon, it goes all the way to Pittsburgh, Carnegie Mellon, Case Western Reserve, Youngstown State, University of Akron, Lehigh, Penn State, West Virginia—we've got to get Buffalo in this somehow.

But the point is, public/private partnership to expedite the development of new technologies. And the President and his team get this. And Democrats, we get this.

We've got to get away from this narrative that anything the government spends money on is bad; it's a waste of your tax dollars. Whether it's infrastructure, whether it's public/private partnerships like this additive manufacturing institute or the other institutes that we need to create, that's the seed corn for the next generation of alternative energy, windmills, solar panels, whatever the case may be.

□ 1940

We don't know what it is. That's why the recipe has always been to invest in this basic research, put these public-private partnerships together, and magic will happen. Because you have the basic scientific intellect and intelligence there, partnering with the private sector, who has a profit motive, and magic happens. And now we've gotten a scenario where government has no role here. No role at all. And it's not either/or. So I'd like to ask my friends who think it's either/or, what other relationship with another human being do you have that that's that black and white?

This stuff is complicated. It's complex. It takes nuance. And that's what's happening in Youngstown, and I think it's a good example of what can happen around the country in older areas where we don't have the local tax base that we used to have, to have the Federal Government come in. And you should see the ripple effect already happening—and it's a beautiful thing—but it takes that kind of comprehensive plan.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. HIGGINS.

Mr. HIGGINS. I was just going to mention where TIM was talking about infrastructure, the New America Foundation has a study out called, "The Way Forward." And they propose spending \$1.2 trillion on infrastructure, primarily because of the reasons that we stated here. Money is as cheap as it's ever going to be. Labor is cheap and equipment is cheap. But they further explain that it will create 25 million jobs over the next 5 years—\$5 million the first year, reducing the unemployment rate from its current rate to 6.4 percent; \$5 million in the second year, reducing the unemployment rate further to 5.4 percent. These are proven growth vehicles. And that's exactly

what the economy does. And it will also put people back to work.

All the construction trades, to their considerable credit, have a program called Helmets to Hardhats, where they take veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan and they expedite their apprenticeship training and put them to work making \$60,000, \$70,000 a year. Do you really want to say thank you for your service on behalf of a grateful Nation? Put them to work rebuilding this Nation.

We will spend—the Federal Government—in transportation infrastructure this year \$53 billion. It's a disgrace. We're a Nation of 300 million people. You just spent as a Nation, the United States, \$89 billion rebuilding the roads and bridges of Afghanistan. You spent \$69 billion rebuilding the roads and bridges of Iraq. Those are nations of 30 million and 26 million respectively. But for a Nation of 300 million people you're going to spend \$53 billion.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. And you look at what our top competitors are spending as a percentage of their GDP. I think we're at 1 percent of our GDP that we spend on infrastructure. It maybe went up to 2 during this recovery package. But if you look at India and China, it's 7 or 8 percent of their GDP. Now, granted, they're still developing in so many different ways. But for us to be at 1 and they're at 6, 7 or 8, how are we going to be able to keep up when our infrastructure is so much older?

It's time to rebuild America. And I don't know anybody in my district, Democrat or Republican, who's really not for that. I've had Republican friends of mine have the light bulb go off and they say, Wait a minute. We're going to have to do this at some point. And we've got a high unemployment rate and we've got low interest rates. This doesn't make any sense to put it off.

Mr. GARAMENDI. If not now, when? Mr. RYAN of Ohio. When?

Mr. GARAMENDI. When are we going to do it? We can do these things. We can do the wind turbines for the clean energy, as Mr. DELANEY was talking about, solar panels, and, of course, the transportation systems, which we're discussing here.

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. As you said, you've got to ship that stuff. That stuff needs to be shipped. It needs manufactured and then it needs to be shipped somewhere on a road and over bridges and ports and airports and logistics facilities and everything else. You've got to make that investment, and that'll grease the wheels of the commerce.

Mr. GARAMENDI. George Washington and Alexander Hamilton at the very start of this Nation said, Build the infrastructure. Grow the economy.

Mr. HIGGINS. We need them back here.

Mr. GARAMENDI. We can use that again. The President has put it out there, too. In his State of the Union speech he spoke very clearly to the advanced manufacturing centers that you

talked about, Mr. RYAN. He talked about infrastructure. He's made proposals that have just been pushed aside by our Republican colleagues here, but there are proposals that would grow this economy and give us the foundation upon which we can then have additional growth.

I see that the Representative from the District of Columbia is here. Ms. NORTON, thank you very much for joining us. Gentlemen, thank you very much for this evening. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, thank you very much for joining us this evening.

Ms. NORTON. I want to thank my good colleague from California for keeping before the Congress the notion of making jobs in America. You were just talking about infrastructure. Infrastructure is all made in America, if we make sure that we don't build bridges, for example, from materials from China. But when it comes to the roads, when it comes to the cement, we don't get those from abroad. We make those here. And that's why infrastructure has always been the foremost way to stimulate an economy. It's interesting that it stimulates not only the construction trades, but it's best because it stimulates other parts of the economy below it. It's the way to get everything going.

I couldn't agree with you more in pointing out—and you and I are on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee—the importance of infrastructure. That used to be the great bipartisan issue of the Congress of the United States. And I think there is some chance it will be again. We note that the bill that we just passed in the last Congress, the Surface Transportation bill, will have to be renewed next year; and I certainly hope that becomes an opportunity to do a Surface Transportation bill for more than 2 years. That's where we have to get to work right now.

But I wanted to come to the floor today, in particular because the Ryan budget has come forward. And I note the very good news of the 246,000 jobs that the private sector, on its own, with no help from the public sector and no help from the Congress, has produced, cheering all of us up.

Mr. Speaker, I want to note that we are about to countermand all that the private sector is doing alone. The reason is that the Federal and the State sectors are doing just the opposite. They are reducing spending, the States and the cities are causing layoffs, and the result is that for every job that the private sector makes, we are moving in exactly the opposite direction because all oars are not in the water. Thank goodness we have a private sector that is beginning to say, we won't wait for the other oars—the Federal and the State oars. We're going in now. The rest of you should join us.

The very least we should do, however, is to cease making it worse for the private sector to keep doing what it's doing. The sequester, of course,

will do that. The markets have not reacted yet, but there is no way in which people in the private sector, particularly small business, is going to continue to add jobs if they see that the Federal and State governments are doing just the opposite. The reason the State governments are doing that is because when we make cuts, they pass through directly to them. So they're trying to protect themselves because they must produce annual balanced budgets. Since they must have a balanced budget, they are making cuts every single day, or at least reducing spending.

The Ryan budget comes forward and in a real sense it looks a lot like it's always looked. But look what it does: it makes half of its so-called savings from health care—Medicare, Medicaid, and, of all things, the Affordable Health Care Act. I guess we ought to say a budget is what, indeed, it always has been: it's a hope-for document. I hope that we don't get the Ryan budget. But I cannot believe that Mr. RYAN believes that at this late date, with an election having already taken place, with the benefits of the Affordable Health Care Act, flowing every day, that we're about to repeal that. Half of his savings are from Medicare, Medicaid, the Affordable Health Care Act, and he caps food stamps.

□ 1950

I want to say to my good friend from California, I think we ought to stop slapping the private sector in the face every time it makes jobs, making sure that we do cuts that take away the effects of those jobs. That's what we're doing.

I note that you have one of the posters that show how we hurt people. We ought to also understand we are hurting people and we are hurting the economy at the same time, and that's why CBO said 750,000 jobs are at risk because of the sequester alone, leave aside what the Ryan budget would do.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Well, thank you very much, Representative NORTON, and for your years of service here.

You were just moving to the Ryan budget, which I suspect he'll introduce maybe in the next day or two. This is the same old, same old, but this time it's worse than the old. He's talking about an austerity budget, a very stringent austerity budget on steroids that will clearly decimate the economy as those cuts are made.

You just said if the Federal Government makes a reduction, it comes right down to cities and States laying people off. We've had this growth just last month, 247,000 jobs, and here we go.

Let's understand what is being discussed by Mr. RYAN. Who are these people on Medicaid? He proposes to cut Medicaid by a third and block-grant it to the States, which means just give the States some money. But who are those people on Medicaid? Now, we call it Medi-Cal in California, but you can see that two-thirds of the Medicaid

money goes to seniors and disabled. So, Mr. RYAN, what are you doing? Who exactly are you pointing out for the reductions? You're going after seniors and the disabled.

Ms. NORTON. I think that point you just made about Medicaid needs to be said again. People think of Medicaid as somehow poor people, we'll let them fend for themselves. It turns out that almost all of the funds—two-thirds—go to seniors and disabled people. We're targeting the wrong people.

Mr. GARAMENDI. They think it's welfare. Well, these are seniors and disabled people that can't work, or people that are retired.

So, what does it mean? It slashes that budget for seniors that provides them with nursing homes. Principally, these folks are in nursing homes. So you're going to take a third of the money out of nursing homes. Now, just what are those seniors going to do? What are they going to do? You're taking a third of the money out by 2022.

You mentioned Medicare. Oh, yeah, Medicare. Mr. RYAN, proposes to end Medicare as we know it. He's going to give seniors a voucher. They can stay on Medicare, but they have a voucher to buy Medicare. The guarantee of affordable health care, quality health care for seniors terminates with the Ryan Republican budget.

Who are those people on Medicare? Well, let's see. About 3 percent earn over \$100,000 a year; 1 percent, somewhere around \$90,000 to \$100,000; but down here, here's where the Medicare beneficiaries are. They're earning somewhere, \$10,000 to \$20,000, or \$30,000—right here, 28, 20, 16. You're getting up to 50 percent right there of people below \$40,000. These are not wealthy people.

Medicare is there to provide people with the ability to have quality health care in their retirement years. But Mr. RYAN would end that and give them a voucher, and shift the cost to the individuals who would then have to go out and buy private health insurance.

I was the insurance commissioner in California for 8 years and I understand what the private insurance companies are all about. The private health insurance companies are all about their bottom-line profit. It's not people, it's profit. If that's what Mr. RYAN wants to do, we're going to fight vigorously and successfully to say no, no; the promise of Medicare is here to stay.

Ms. NORTON. Isn't that, by the way, exactly why we got Medicare—that seniors were left to the private market, and finally the Congress understood that the private market cannot accommodate people with \$22,000 annual income.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Exactly right. When I was young, before Medicare, we lived in a rural community, there was a county hospital. My dad took me to the county hospital to visit a rancher. We were ranchers. On the other side of the hill was another rancher that was elderly and was at the county hospital.

I will remember forever in my life going to that ward with maybe 15, 20 elderly people side by side in beds, the stench. The care was almost nonexistent. Poverty was everywhere. It was worse than horrible.

But in 1964 this Nation did something very, very important. Together with Social Security, they brought seniors out of poverty because it was the medical expenses that forced them into poverty. So Medicare brought seniors out of poverty. It went from, I don't know, I think it was almost 80 percent of seniors were in poverty to a situation today where maybe 8 to 10 percent are in poverty. Social Security, Medicare; absolutely critical. But any attempt to change that goes right to the heart of our values as Americans.

We will take care of our seniors. That's not to say changes are not possible. Of course changes ought to be public. For example, we ought to be negotiating with the drug companies over the price of prescription drugs. But, oh no. When the prescription drug benefit was passed, added into it and signed by George W. Bush was a paragraph that said the Federal Government is a price taker; it cannot negotiate the price of drugs. So we spend billions and billions where it's not necessary.

Ms. NORTON. And of course there are some agencies that do negotiate the price of drugs.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Exactly.

Ms. NORTON. I do want to point out, when you talk about the transfer of the expense, the cost of Medicare to seniors themselves—the costs we know they can't possibly bear—notice that hopes went up when Mitt Romney said, during the campaign, that we should reduce the loopholes. Well, note what Mr. RYAN does: he reduces the loopholes in order to give rich folks a further tax reduction.

So, where does the money go? The top rate now is 39.6 percent. Well, he wants to bring that top rate down to 25 percent. So he wants to close the loopholes all right—I'm not sure which ones he has in mind—but that savings would go back into the same 1 percent sector that already has gotten all the benefit from tax cuts until what we finally did in January, when others got some relief as well.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I'm going to pick up another chart. The issue you raised is one that we really ought to chart. Let me go get another chart. Just keep going there.

Ms. NORTON. I'm very glad my good friend from California does have a way to illustrate all of these points.

Not only does RYAN reduce the top rate from 39.6—that's how much the very richest would pay—to 25 percent, but you may say, well, but he's got a 10 percent rate essentially for everybody else. Well, if everybody else paid 10 percent and the very richest paid 25 percent, there would be little revenue for the Federal Government. So what we're saying about Medicare and Medicaid is this would mean that there

would not be the revenue to fund them. And that seems to be his point: get so little revenue coming into the Federal Government that in and of itself that will mean you do not have to worry about cuts. You'll get rid of these programs that we have been building for 50 years.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I ran over and got this chart. I wasn't going to talk about this this evening, but you brought the issue up about where the money has gone and the issue of tax breaks.

□ 2000

This chart begins in 1979, and it shows the basic growth in income. So it starts down here in 1979, and the bottom 20 percent have really seen very, very little growth in their income. The next 20 percent, a little better, and this is the next quartile. These are the 1-percenters. We talked about the 99 percent. This is the 99 percent down here. These are the 1-percenters. These are the people that have seen extraordinary income growth. And it just happens to coincide right here, this income growth has coincided with the Bush tax cuts in the early 2000's. So we've seen this enormous percentage income, almost a 300 percent growth, 277 percent growth in their income, so that you're beginning to see the skewing of wealth in America.

This is the annual income. But if you take a look at wealth and you put another chart of wealth here, you'll see something the very same. So the rich get richer and the poor stay where they are, that old song.

Here we are. This is a result of multiple effects, but one of the principal ones is tax policy. And if Mr. RYAN's budget passes, as you have suggested, and the top tax rate goes from 39 to 25 percent, then that means that those who already have a lot will get a whole lot more. And I'm reminded of a quote by Mr. Roosevelt, President Roosevelt, and he said—this is a paraphrase. I wish I had it with me to be exact. He said: We're not measured by how much those who have get more, but rather by what we do for those who have little.

This is our great challenge. This is where the great buying power for America should be, in the bottom 99 percent, really in the bottom 50 or 60 percent.

I thank you for raising that point about the tax policy in the Ryan budget, but it will make this line just continue to go like that; and the rest, because of the elimination of the deductions, are going to see a stalling of their income.

Ms. NORTON. So he does get balance within 10 years, and look at how he gets it. You still do not have anything like a contribution, a real contribution from those who have benefited the most from the tax cuts. You're saying it continues to come from the lowest part of the income stream, income groups in the United States. I don't know when people will let the Congress know they're not going to take it anymore, but it seems to me the time has come.

Frankly, I was encouraged by the fact—I hope this works out—that the President reached out to at least some Senators to see whether or not there's somebody somewhere, and since Democrats controlled the House, perhaps we could get to a greater balance by bringing more people into the equation.

The Republicans are fond of saying that you can't spend yourself into prosperity. Well, you can't cut yourself into prosperity, either. That's why the notion of balance makes the most sense. That's why the President was elected because that apparently made the most sense to the American people.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Exactly. The President has proposed a balanced approach to sequestration, as well as to the long-term deficit plan, a combination of additional revenues, many of them from closing loopholes, and also some very wise cuts. There are things that can be done in Medicare. I talked earlier about the prescription drug benefit. But there's also the way in which Medicare is organized. The fee-for-service system encourages additional and often unnecessary procedures. There's a lot of fraud in the system. We need to deal with that. And the Affordable Care Act, interestingly enough, went right after every one of those, yet they want to repeal the Affordable Care Act.

What are they thinking? We know the Affordable Care Act works. We know that the inflation rate in Medicare, since the Affordable Care Act went into effect, has dropped precipitously. It's still growing, but it's growing slower than the general health care inflation rate in the Nation.

Ms. NORTON. That's the first time we've seen that in decades.

Mr. GARAMENDI. In decades. But we're seeing the changes.

The Affordable Care Act, a major part of that is an annual well person visit to the doctor, so critically important. Why? What's your blood pressure? How's your sugar? What's happening in your life? Can we prevent you from getting diabetes? Can we give you some really—some cheap pills to keep your blood pressure down, or are we going to have the blood pressure go up so you get a stroke and pay big-time for years and years with disabilities and medical care?

So the Affordable Care Act has the right incentives in it to bend the cost curve. And it is. It is actually working.

Ms. NORTON. It's working. And because it's working, we know good and well the last thing the American people would approve is snatching it back, particularly since, by 2014, it's going to reach everybody.

I agree with you. There are ways to cut. And unlike my friends on the other side, this side has never said no cuts. Their view is only spending cuts, but we have never had that view, only this or that. We really are open to the kinds of negotiation, tough negotiation it's going to take to come out with something.

Now, I'll say for the Ryan budget, he says he was questioned, "Well, do you

really think any of this is going to happen?" and he said words to the effect, "Well, you have to put down what you really want," I don't have any problem with that if they come to the table this time so that there can be a real negotiation and we can get to the kind of budget that I think really is doable.

Mr. GARAMENDI. I notice that our time is nearly over. If you'd like a few closing comments, I'm going to end in just a few moments, too.

Ms. NORTON. First, I want to thank my friend for keeping jobs before us. That's the bottom line. That's really what we've been talking about even as we talk about the Ryan budget.

I simply wanted to come forward because, when I heard you on the floor, it seemed to me almost everything you were saying fed into the news today from the Ryan budget. I ask people to try to follow the explanation of what that budget does when you hear that he can close the budget in 10 years rather than 25 years, understand that that is impossible if you want to grow this economy.

I thank you, once again, my good friend from California, for making all the important points this evening.

Mr. GARAMENDI. From Washington, D.C., your leadership in this community has been known for some time. I thank you very much for joining us tonight.

I want to do two things before I end. First of all, Medicare is back on the table. The Ryan budget takes up Medicare once again and provides a voucher which will basically destroy it.

I used this last time around. I'm going to change this. It says, Medicare 1965—that was President Johnson—until 2013; created by LBJ, destroyed by the GOP. I don't think so. Seniors don't want it. Americans don't want it. In the last campaign for the Presidency, this was one of the major issues, and yet Mr. RYAN is coming back with it. Bad idea, bad timing.

I want to end with this. This is a great country. There is no other place in the world like the United States. It is one terrific country. There's enormous energy in this country, the energy where people want to get a job, they want to go to work, businesses want to grow, and they want to hire people. All of that is waiting for Congress to get its act together, to get the sequestration out of the way, which is an austerity budget that has 750,000 jobs to be lost in it, get that out of the way. Look at the balanced proposal, as the President has suggested. End some tax loopholes. Make some cuts. Make wise, thoughtful cuts. And it's possible. It can be done, and it should be done.

Along the way, we can grow the economy. We can, once again, "Make it in America." Because when we make things in America, when we use our tax money to buy American-made equipment, supplies, and products, we're creating jobs here. We're putting people back to work.

George Washington said we ought to do it. Alexander Hamilton as Treasury

Secretary said we ought to do it. And we, the Democrats, say we ought to do this. We ought to have a buy American.

Mr. RAHALL, the ranking member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, has made it clear that, as a major part of the new transportation bill, there's going to be a major "Make it in America" component so that we're buying American-made goods once again. He's supported by every one of the ranking members of every subcommittee, and I add myself to that list.

For the last 3 years, I've carried specific bills that say our tax money, transportation tax money, would be used to buy American trucks, buses, bridges, and steel made here in America. If you're going to put up a solar panel on your house or a wind turbine and you expect a subsidy—and you should have one—then it should be an American-made solar panel or wind turbine.

We can make it in America when Americans, once again, make it. So, that's our message. Our message is to be wise about the cuts. Yes, we're going to make cuts. Balance it with appropriate revenue increases, which should be basically the elimination of many of the unnecessary subsidies that go out even to American corporations still receiving subsidies for offshoring jobs. No more. The President was right. Give a break to American companies that bring jobs back to the United States.

All of this is possible. This is what we are here for, 435 of us in the House of Representatives, to set policy. Mr. DELANEY talked about education, technology, energy policy, and we were joined this evening by our other friends, Mr. HIGGINS from New York, Mr. RYAN from Ohio, and Ms. NORTON from Washington, D.C. It's been a good evening.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CICILLINE (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR THE 113TH CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,

Washington, DC, March 12, 2013.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In accordance with Clause 2 of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, I am submitting the Rules of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for printing in the Congressional Record. On February 13, 2013, the Committee

adopted these Rules by non-record vote with a quorum present.

Sincerely,

MIKE ROGERS,
Chairman.

1. MEETING DAY

Regular Meeting Day for the Full Committee. The regular meeting day of the Committee for the transaction of Committee business shall be the first Thursday of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chair.

2. NOTICE FOR MEETINGS

(a) Generally. In the case of any meeting of the Committee, the Chief Clerk of the Committee shall provide reasonable notice to every member of the Committee. Such notice shall provide the time, place, and subject matter of the meeting, and shall be made consistent with the provisions of clause 2(g)(3) of House Rule XI.

(b) Hearings. Except as provided in subsection (d), a Committee hearing may not commence earlier than one week after such notice.

(c) Business Meetings. Except as provided in subsection (d), a Committee business meeting may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof.

(d) Exception. A hearing or business meeting may begin sooner than otherwise specified in either of the following circumstances (in which case the Chair shall provide the notice at the earliest possible time):

(1) the Chair, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines there is good cause; or

(2) the Committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the committee for the transaction of business.

(e) Definition. For purposes of this rule, "notice" means:

(1) Written notification; or

(2) Notification delivered by facsimile transmission, regular mail, or electronic mail.

3. PREPARATIONS FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Generally. Designated Committee Staff, as directed by the Chair, shall brief members of the Committee at a time sufficiently prior to any Committee meeting in order to:

(1) Assist Committee members in preparation for such meeting; and

(2) Determine which matters members wish considered during any meeting.

(b) Briefing Materials.

(1) Such a briefing shall, at the request of a member, include a list of all pertinent papers, and such other materials, that have been obtained by the Committee that bear on matters to be considered at the meeting; and

(2) The Staff Director shall also recommend to the Chair any testimony, papers, or other materials to be presented to the Committee at the meeting of the Committee.

4. OPEN MEETINGS

(a) Generally. Pursuant to House Rule XI, but subject to the limitations of subsections (b) and (c), Committee meetings held for the transaction of business and Committee hearings shall be open to the public.

(b) Meetings. Any meeting or portion thereof, for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or any hearing or portion thereof, shall be closed to the public, if the Committee determines by record vote in open session, with a majority of the Committee present, that disclosure of the matters to be discussed may:

(1) Endanger national security;

(2) Compromise sensitive law enforcement information;

(3) Tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; or

(4) Otherwise violate any law or Rule of the House.

(c) Hearings. The Committee may vote to close a Committee hearing pursuant to clause 11(d)(2) of House Rule X, regardless of whether a majority is present, so long as at least two members of the Committee are present, one of whom is a member of the Minority and votes upon the motion.

(d) Briefings. Committee briefings shall be closed to the public.

5. QUORUM

(a) Hearings. For purposes of taking testimony, or receiving evidence, a quorum shall consist of two Committee members, at least one of whom is a member of the Majority.

(b) Other Committee Proceedings. For purposes of the transaction of all other Committee business, other than the consideration of a motion to close a hearing as described in rule 4(c), a quorum shall consist of a majority of members.

6. PROCEDURES FOR AMENDMENTS AND VOTES

(a) Amendments. When a bill or resolution is being considered by the Committee, members shall provide the Chief Clerk in a timely manner with a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. A point of order may be made against any amendment not reduced to writing. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the Committee.

(b) Reporting Record Votes. Whenever the Committee reports any measure or matter by record vote, the report of the Committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of, and the votes cast in opposition to, such measure or matter.

(c) Postponement of Further Proceedings. In accordance with clause 2(h) of House Rule XI, the Chair is authorized to postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(d) Availability of Record Votes on Committee Website. In addition to any other requirement of the Rules of the House, the Chair shall make the record votes on any measure or matter on which a record vote is taken, other than a motion to close a Committee hearing, briefing, or meeting, available on the Committee's website not later than 2 business days after such vote is taken. Such record shall include an unclassified description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each member voting in favor of, and each member voting in opposition to, such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and the names of those members of the Committee present but not voting.

7. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Generally.

(1) Creation of subcommittees shall be by majority vote of the Committee.

(2) Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the Committee may direct.

(3) Subcommittees shall be governed by these rules.

(4) For purposes of these rules, any reference herein to the "Committee" shall be interpreted to include subcommittees, unless otherwise specifically provided.

(b) Establishment of Subcommittees. The Committee establishes the following subcommittees:

(1) Subcommittee on Terrorism, Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence;

(2) Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence; and,

(3) Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

(c) Subcommittee Membership.

(1) Generally. Each member of the Committee may be assigned to at least one of the subcommittees.

(2) *Ex Officio* Membership. In the event that the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee do not choose to sit as regular voting members of one or more of the subcommittees, each is authorized to sit as an *ex officio* member of the subcommittees and participate in the work of the subcommittees. When sitting *ex officio*, however, they:

(A) Shall not have a vote in the subcommittee; and

(B) Shall not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

(d) Regular Meeting Day for Subcommittees. There is no regular meeting day for subcommittees.

8. PROCEDURES FOR TAKING TESTIMONY OR RECEIVING EVIDENCE

(a) Notice. Adequate notice shall be given to all witnesses appearing before the Committee.

(b) Oath or Affirmation. The Chair may require testimony of witnesses to be given under oath or affirmation.

(c) Administration of Oath or Affirmation. Upon the determination that a witness shall testify under oath or affirmation, any member of the Committee designated by the Chair may administer the oath or affirmation.

(d) Questioning of Witnesses.

(1) Generally. Questioning of witnesses before the Committee shall be conducted by members of the Committee.

(2) Exceptions.

(A) The Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may determine that Committee Staff will be authorized to question witnesses at a hearing in accordance with clause (2)(j) of House Rule XI.

(B) The Chair and Ranking Minority Member are each authorized to designate Committee Staff to conduct such questioning.

(e) Counsel for the Witness.

(1) Generally. Witnesses before the Committee may be accompanied by counsel, subject to the requirements of paragraph (2).

(2) Counsel Clearances Required. In the event that a meeting of the Committee has been closed because the subject to be discussed deals with classified information, counsel accompanying a witness before the Committee must possess the requisite security clearance and provide proof of such clearance to the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the meeting at which the counsel intends to be present.

(3) Failure to Obtain Counsel. Any witness who is unable to obtain counsel should notify the Committee. If such notification occurs at least 24 hours prior to the witness' appearance before the Committee, the Committee shall then endeavor to obtain voluntary counsel for the witness. Failure to obtain counsel, however, will not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

(4) Conduct of Counsel for Witnesses. Counsel for witnesses appearing before the Committee shall conduct themselves ethically and professionally at all times in their dealings with the Committee.

(A) A majority of members of the Committee may, should circumstances warrant, find that counsel for a witness before the Committee failed to conduct himself or herself in an ethical or professional manner.

(B) Upon such finding, counsel may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

(5) Temporary Removal of Counsel. The Chair may remove counsel during any proceeding before the Committee for failure to act in an ethical and professional manner.

(6) Committee Reversal. A majority of the members of the Committee may vote to overturn the decision of the Chair to remove counsel for a witness.

(7) Role of Counsel for Witness.

(A) Counsel for a witness:

(i) Shall not be allowed to examine witnesses before the Committee, either directly or through cross-examination; but

(ii) May submit questions in writing to the Committee that counsel wishes propounded to a witness; or

(iii) May suggest, in writing to the Committee, the presentation of other evidence or the calling of other witnesses.

(B) The Committee may make such use of any such questions, or suggestions, as the Committee deems appropriate.

(f) Statements by Witnesses.

(1) Generally. A witness may make a statement, which shall be brief and relevant, at the beginning and at the conclusion of the witness' testimony.

(2) Length. Each such statement shall not exceed five minutes in length, unless otherwise determined by the Chair.

(3) Submission to the Committee. Any witness desiring to submit a written statement for the record of the proceeding shall submit a copy of the statement to the Chief Clerk of the Committee.

(A) Such statements shall ordinarily be submitted no less than 48 hours in advance of the witness' appearance before the Committee and shall be submitted in written and electronic format.

(B) In the event that the hearing was called with less than 24 hours notice, written statements should be submitted as soon as practicable prior to the hearing.

(g) Objections and Ruling.

(1) Generally. Any objection raised by a witness, or counsel for the witness, shall be ruled upon by the Chair, and such ruling shall be the ruling of the Committee.

(2) Committee Action. A ruling by the Chair may be overturned upon a majority vote of the Committee.

(h) Transcripts.

(1) Transcript Required. A transcript shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the Committee during any hearing of the Committee.

(2) Opportunity to Inspect. Any witness testifying before the Committee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to inspect the transcript of the hearing, and may be accompanied by counsel to determine whether such testimony was correctly transcribed. Such counsel:

(A) May review the transcript only if he or she has the appropriate security clearances necessary to review any classified aspect of the transcript; and

(B) Should, to the extent possible, be the same counsel that was present for such classified testimony.

(3) Corrections.

(A) Pursuant to Rule XI of the House Rules, any corrections the witness desires to make in a transcript shall be limited to technical, grammatical, and typographical corrections.

(B) Corrections may not be made to change the substance of the testimony.

(C) Such corrections shall be submitted in writing to the Committee within 7 days after the transcript is made available to the witnesses.

(D) Any questions arising with respect to such corrections shall be decided by the Chair.

(4) Copy for the Witness. At the request of the witness, any portion of the witness' testimony given in executive session shall be made available to that witness if that testimony is: subsequently quoted or intended to be made part of a public record. Such testimony shall be made available to the witness at the witness' expense.

(i) Requests to Testify.

(1) Generally. The Committee will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the Committee.

(2) Recommendations for Additional Evidence. Any person who believes that testimony, other evidence, or commentary, presented at a public hearing may tend to affect adversely that person's reputation may submit to the Committee, in writing:

(A) A request to appear personally before the Committee;

(B) A sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony, evidence, or commentary; or

(C) Proposed questions for the cross-examination of other witnesses.

(3) Committee Discretion. The Committee may take those actions it deems appropriate with respect to such requests.

(j) Contempt Procedures. Citations for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House only if:

(1) Reasonable notice is provided to all members of the Committee of a meeting to be held to consider any such contempt recommendations;

(2) The Committee has met and considered the contempt allegations;

(3) The subject of the allegations was afforded an opportunity to state either in writing or in person, why he or she should not be held in contempt; and

(4) The Committee agreed by majority vote to forward the citation recommendations to the House.

(k) Release of Name of Witness.

(1) Generally. At the request of a witness scheduled to be heard by the Committee, the name of that witness shall not be released publicly prior to, or after, the witness' appearance before the Committee.

(2) Exceptions. Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Chair may authorize the release to the public of the name of any witness scheduled to appear before the Committee.

9. INVESTIGATIONS

(a) Commencing Investigations. The Committee shall conduct investigations only if approved by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

(b) Conducting Investigations. An authorized investigation may be conducted by members of the Committee or Committee Staff designated by the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, to undertake any such investigation.

10. SUBPOENAS

(a) Generally. All subpoenas shall be authorized by the Chair of the full Committee, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or by vote of the Committee.

(b) Subpoena Contents. Any subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee, or the Committee, may compel:

(1) The attendance of witnesses and testimony before the Committee; or

(2) The production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other tangible item.

(c) Signing of Subpoena. A subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee, or the Committee, may be signed by the Chair, or by any member of the Committee designated to do so by the Committee.

(d) Subpoena Service. A subpoena authorized by the Chair of the full Committee, or the Committee, may be served by any person designated to do so by the Chair.

(e) Other Requirements. Each subpoena shall have attached thereto a copy of these rules.

11. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) Definition. For the purpose of these rules, "Committee Staff" or "Staff of the Committee" means:

(1) Employees of the Committee;

(2) Consultants to the Committee;

(3) Employees of other Government agencies detailed to the Committee; or

(4) Any other person engaged by contract, or otherwise, to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee.

(b) Appointment of Committee Staff and Security Requirements.

(1) Chair's Authority. Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Committee Staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chair and shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chair.

(2) Staff Assistance to Minority Membership. Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), and except as otherwise provided by Committee Rules, the Committee Staff provided to the Minority Party members of the Committee shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee, and shall work under the general supervision and direction of such member.

(3) Security Clearance Required. All offers of employment for prospective Committee Staff positions shall be contingent upon:

(A) The results of a background investigation; and

(B) A determination by the Chair that requirements for the appropriate security clearances have been met.

(4) Security Requirements. Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the Chair shall supervise and direct the Committee Staff with respect to the security and nondisclosure of classified information. Committee Staff shall comply with requirements necessary to ensure the security and nondisclosure of classified information as determined by the Chair in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

12. LIMIT ON DISCUSSION OF CLASSIFIED WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

(a) Prohibition.

(1) Generally. Except as otherwise provided by these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives, members of the Committee and Committee Staff shall not at any time, either during that person's tenure as a member of the Committee or as Committee Staff, or anytime thereafter, discuss or disclose, or cause to be discussed or disclosed:

(A) The classified substance of the work of the Committee;

(B) Any information received by the Committee in executive session;

(C) Any classified information received by the Committee from any source; or

(D) The substance of any hearing that was closed to the public pursuant to these rules or the Rules of the House.

(2) Non-Disclosure in Proceedings.

(A) Members of the Committee and the Committee Staff shall not discuss either the substance or procedure of the work of the Committee with any person not a member of the Committee or the Committee Staff in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, either during the person's tenure as a member of the Committee, or of the Committee Staff, or at any time thereafter, except as directed by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(B) In the event of the termination of the Committee, members and Committee Staff shall be governed in these matters in a manner determined by the House concerning discussions of the classified work of the Committee.

(3) Exceptions.

(A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(1), members of the Committee

and the Committee Staff may discuss and disclose those matters described in subsection (a)(1) with:

(i) Members and staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence designated by the chair of that committee;

(ii) The chairmen and ranking minority members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and staff of those committees designated by the chairmen of those committees; and,

(iii) The chair and ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Defense of the House Committee on Appropriations and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the chair of that subcommittee, or Members of that subcommittee designated by the Chair pursuant to clause (g)(1) of Committee Rule 12.

(B) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(1), members of the Committee and the Committee Staff may discuss and disclose only that budget-related information necessary to facilitate the enactment of the annual defense authorization bill with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services and the staff of those committees as designated by the chairmen of those committees.

(C) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(1), members of the Committee and the Committee Staff may discuss with and disclose to the chair and ranking minority member of a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee with jurisdiction over an agency or program within the National Intelligence Program (NIP), and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the chair of that subcommittee, only that budget-related information necessary to facilitate the enactment of an appropriations bill within which is included an appropriation for an agency or program within the NIP.

(D) The Chair may, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, upon the written request to the Chair from the Inspector General of an element of the Intelligence Community, grant access to Committee transcripts or documents that are relevant to an investigation of an allegation of possible false testimony or other inappropriate conduct before the Committee, or that are otherwise relevant to the Inspector General's investigation.

(E) Upon the written request of the head of an Intelligence Community element, the Chair may, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, make available Committee briefing or hearing transcripts to that element for review by that element if a representative of that element testified, presented information to the Committee, or was present at the briefing or hearing the transcript of which is requested for review.

(F) Members and Committee Staff may discuss and disclose such matters as otherwise directed by the Committee.

(4) Records of Closed Proceedings. Any records or notes taken by any person memorializing material otherwise prohibited from disclosure by members of the Committee and Committee staff under these rules, including information received in executive session and the substance of any hearing or briefing that was closed to the public, shall remain Committee material subject to these rules and may not be publicly discussed, disclosed, or caused to be publicly discussed or disclosed, unless authorized by the Committee consistent with these rules.

(b) Non-Disclosure Agreement.

(1) Generally. All Committee Staff must, before joining the Committee Staff, agree in writing, as a condition of employment, not to divulge or cause to be divulged any classified information which comes into such person's possession while a member of the Com-

mittee Staff, to any person not a member of the Committee or the Committee Staff, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these Rules.

(2) Other Requirements. In the event of the termination of the Committee, members and Committee Staff must follow any determination by the House of Representatives with respect to the protection of classified information received while a member of the Committee or as Committee Staff.

(3) Requests for Testimony of Staff.

(A) All Committee Staff must, as a condition of employment, agree in writing to notify the Committee immediately of any request for testimony received while a member of the Committee Staff, or at any time thereafter, concerning any classified information received by such person while a member of the Committee Staff.

(B) Committee Staff shall not disclose, in response to any such request for testimony, any such classified information, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(C) In the event of the termination of the Committee, Committee Staff will be subject to any determination made by the House of Representatives with respect to any requests for testimony involving classified information received while a member of the Committee Staff.

13. CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

(a) Receipt of Classified Information.

(1) Generally. In the case of any information that has been classified under established security procedures and submitted to the Committee by any source, the Committee shall receive such classified information as executive session material.

(2) Staff Receipt of Classified Materials. For purposes of receiving classified information, the Committee Staff is authorized to accept information on behalf of the Committee.

(b) Non-Disclosure of Classified Information. Any classified information received by the Committee, from any source, shall not be disclosed to any person not a member of the Committee or the Committee Staff, or otherwise released, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(c) Exception for Non-Exclusive Materials.

(1) Non-Exclusive Materials. Any materials provided to the Committee by the executive branch, if provided in whole or in part for the purpose of review by members who are not members of the Committee, shall be received or held by the Committee on a non-exclusive basis. Classified information provided to the Committee shall be considered to have been provided on an exclusive basis unless the executive branch provides a specific, written statement to the contrary.

(2) Access for Non-Committee Members. In the case of materials received on a non-exclusive basis, the Chair, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may grant non-Committee members access to such materials in accordance with the requirements of Rule 14(f)(4), notwithstanding paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of Rule 14.

14. PROCEDURES RELATED TO HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

(a) Security Measures.

(1) Strict Security. The Committee's offices shall operate under strict security procedures administered by the Director of Security and Registry of the Committee under the direct supervision of the Staff Director.

(2) U.S. Capitol Police Presence Required. At least one U.S. Capitol Police officer shall be on duty at all times outside the entrance to Committee offices to control entry of all persons to such offices.

(3) Identification Required. Before entering the Committee's offices all persons shall identify themselves to the U.S. Capitol Police officer described in paragraph (2) and to a member of the Committee or Committee Staff.

(4) Maintenance of Classified Materials. Classified documents shall be segregated and maintained in approved security storage locations.

(5) Examination of Classified Materials. Classified documents in the Committee's possession shall be examined in an appropriately secure manner.

(6) Prohibition on Removal of Classified Materials. Removal of any classified document from the Committee's offices is strictly prohibited, except as provided by these rules.

(7) Exception. Notwithstanding the prohibition set forth in paragraph (6), a classified document, or copy thereof, may be removed from the Committee's offices in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures shall govern the handling of any classified documents removed from the Committee's offices.

(b) Access to Classified Information by Members. All members of the Committee shall at all times have access to all classified papers and other material received by the Committee from any source.

(c) Need-to-know.

(1) Generally. Committee Staff shall have access to any classified information provided to the Committee on a strict "need-to-know" basis, as determined by the Committee, and under the Committee's direction by the Staff Director.

(2) Appropriate Clearances Required. Committee Staff must have the appropriate clearances prior to any access to compartmented information.

(d) Oath.

(1) Requirement. Before any member of the Committee, or the Committee Staff, shall have access to classified information, the following oath shall be executed:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose or cause to be disclosed any classified information received in the course of my service on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, except when authorized to do so by the Committee or the House of Representatives."

(2) Copy. A copy of such executed oath shall be retained in the files of the Committee.

(e) Registry.

(1) Generally. The Committee shall maintain a registry that:

(A) Provides a brief description of the content of all classified documents provided to the Committee by the executive branch that remain in the possession of the Committee; and

(B) Lists by number all such documents.

(2) Designation by the Staff Director. The Staff Director shall designate a member of the Committee Staff to be responsible for the organization and daily maintenance of such registry.

(3) Availability. Such registry shall be available to all members of the Committee and Committee Staff.

(f) Requests by Members of Other Committees. Pursuant to the Rules of the House, members who are not members of the Committee may be granted access to such classified transcripts, records, data, charts, or files of the Committee, and be admitted on a non-participatory basis to classified hearings of the Committee involving discussions of classified material in the following manner:

(1) Written Notification Required. Members who desire to examine classified materials in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings on

a non-participatory basis, must notify the Chief Clerk of the Committee in writing. Such notification shall state with specificity the justification for the request and the need for access.

(2) Committee Consideration. The Committee shall consider each such request by non-Committee members at the earliest practicable opportunity. The Committee shall determine, by record vote, what action it deems appropriate in light of all of the circumstances of each request. In its determination, the Committee shall consider:

(A) The sensitivity to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States of the information sought;

(B) The likelihood of its being directly or indirectly disclosed;

(C) The jurisdictional interest of the member making the request; and

(D) Such other concerns, constitutional or otherwise, as may affect the public interest of the United States.

(3) Committee Action. After consideration of the member's request, the Committee may take any action it deems appropriate under the circumstances, including but not limited to:

(A) Approving the request, in whole or part;

(B) Denying the request;

(C) Providing the requested information or material in a different form than that sought by the member; or

(D) Making the requested information or material available to all members of the House.

(4) Requirements for Access by Non-Committee Members. Prior to a non-Committee member being given access to classified information pursuant to this subsection, the requesting member shall:

(A) Provide the Committee a copy of the oath executed by such member pursuant to House Rule XXIII, clause 13; and

(B) Agree in writing not to divulge any classified information provided to the member, pursuant to this subsection, to any person not a member of the Committee or the Committee Staff, except as otherwise authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(5) Consultation Authorized. When considering a member's request, the Committee may consult the Director of National Intelligence and such other officials it considers necessary.

(6) Finality of Committee Decision.

(A) Should the member making such a request disagree with the Committee's determination with respect to that request, or any part thereof, that member must notify the Committee in writing of such disagreement.

(B) The Committee shall subsequently consider the matter and decide, by record vote, what further action or recommendation, if any, the Committee will take.

(g) Admission of Designated Members of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (f), the Chair may admit no more than three designated Members of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations to classified hearings and briefings of the Committee involving discussions of classified material. Such Members may also be granted access to classified transcripts, records, data, charts or files of the Committee incident to such attendance.

(1) Designation. The Chair may designate three Members of the Subcommittee to be eligible for admission in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, of whom not more than two may be from the same political party. Such designation shall be effective for the entire Congress.

(2) Admission. The Chair may determine whether to admit designated Members at each hearing or briefing of the Committee involving discussions of classified material. If the Chair admits any of the designated Members to a particular hearing or briefing, all three of the designated Members shall be admitted to that hearing or briefing. Designated Members shall not be counted for quorum purposes and shall not have a vote in any meeting.

(3) Requirements for Access. Prior to being given access to classified information pursuant to this subsection, a designated Member shall:

(A) Provide the Committee a copy of the oath executed by such Member pursuant to House Rule XXIII, clause 13; and

(B) Agree in writing not to divulge any classified information provided to the Member pursuant to this subsection to any person not a Member of the Committee or a designated Member or authorized Staff of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, except as otherwise authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(h) Advising the House or Other Committees. Pursuant to Section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 413), and to the Rules of the House, the Committee shall call to the attention of the House, or to any other appropriate committee of the House, those matters requiring the attention of the House, or such other committee, on the basis of the following provisions:

(1) By Request of Committee Member. At the request of any member of the Committee to call to the attention of the House, or any other committee, executive session material in the Committee's possession, the Committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity to consider that request.

(2) Committee Consideration of Request. The Committee shall consider the following factors, among any others it deems appropriate:

(A) The effect of the matter in question on the national defense or the foreign relations of the United States;

(B) Whether the matter in question involves sensitive intelligence sources and methods;

(C) Whether the matter in question otherwise raises questions affecting the national interest; and

(D) Whether the matter in question affects matters within the jurisdiction of another Committee of the House.

(3) Views of Other Committees. In examining such factors, the Committee may seek the opinion of members of the Committee appointed from standing committees of the House with jurisdiction over the matter in question, or submissions from such other committees.

(4) Other Advice. The Committee may, during its deliberations on such requests, seek the advice of any executive branch official.

(i) Reasonable Opportunity to Examine Materials. Before the Committee makes any decision regarding any request for access to any classified information in its possession, or a proposal to bring any matter to the attention of the House or another committee, members of the Committee shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine all pertinent testimony, documents, or other materials in the Committee's possession that may inform their decision on the question.

(j) Notification to the House. The Committee may bring a matter to the attention of the House when, after consideration of the factors set forth in this rule, it considers the matter in question so grave that it requires the attention of all members of the House, and time is of the essence, or for any reason the Committee finds compelling.

(k) Method of Disclosure to the House.

(1) Should the Committee decide by record vote that a matter requires the attention of the House as described in subsection (i), it shall make arrangements to notify the House promptly.

(2) In such cases, the Committee shall consider whether:

(A) To request an immediate secret session of the House (with time equally divided between the Majority and the Minority); or

(B) To publicly disclose the matter in question pursuant to clause 11(g) of House Rule X.

(1) Requirement to Protect Sources and Methods. In bringing a matter to the attention of the House, or another committee, the Committee, with due regard for the protection of intelligence sources and methods, shall take all necessary steps to safeguard materials or information relating to the matter in question.

(m) Availability of Information to Other Committees. The Committee, having determined that a matter shall be brought to the attention of another committee, shall ensure that such matter, including all classified information related to that matter, is promptly made available to the chair and ranking minority member of such other committee.

(n) Provision of Materials. The Director of Security and Registry for the Committee shall provide a copy of these rules, and the applicable portions of the Rules of the House of Representatives governing the handling of classified information, along with those materials determined by the Committee to be made available to such other committee of the House or non-Committee member.

(o) Ensuring Clearances and Secure Storage. The Director of Security and Registry shall ensure that such other committee or non-Committee member receiving such classified materials may properly store classified materials in a manner consistent with all governing rules, regulations, policies, procedures, and statutes.

(p) Log. The Director of Security and Registry for the Committee shall maintain a written record identifying the particular classified document or material provided to such other committee or non-Committee member, the reasons agreed upon by the Committee for approving such transmission, and the name of the committee or non-Committee member receiving such document or material.

(q) Miscellaneous Requirements.

(1) Staff Director's Additional Authority. The Staff Director is further empowered to provide for such additional measures, which he or she deems necessary, to protect such classified information authorized by the Committee to be provided to such other committee or non-Committee member.

(2) Notice to Originating Agency. In the event that the Committee authorizes the disclosure of classified information provided to the Committee by an agency of the executive branch to a non-Committee member or to another committee, the Chair may notify the providing agency of the Committee's action prior to the transmission of such classified information.

15. LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

(a) Generally. The Chief Clerk, under the direction of the Staff Director, shall maintain a printed calendar that lists:

(1) The legislative measures introduced and referred to the Committee;

(2) The status of such measures; and

(3) Such other matters that the Committee may require.

(b) Revisions to the Calendar. The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes.

(c) Availability. A copy of each such revision shall be furnished to each member, upon request.

(d) Consultation with Appropriate Government Entities. Unless otherwise directed by the Committee, legislative measures referred to the Committee may be referred by the Chief Clerk to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

16. COMMITTEE WEBSITE

The Chair shall maintain an official Committee web site for the purpose of furthering the Committee's legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee's activities to Committee members and other members of the House.

17. MOTIONS TO GO TO CONFERENCE

In accordance with clause 2(a) of House Rule XI, the Chair is authorized and directed to offer a privileged motion to go to conference under clause 1 of House Rule XXII whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

18. COMMITTEE TRAVEL

(a) Authority. The Chair may authorize members and Committee Staff to travel on Committee business.

(b) Requests.

(1) Member Requests. Members requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request directly to the Chair.

(2) Committee Staff Requests. Committee Staff requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request through their supervisors to the Staff Director and the Chair.

(c) Notification to Members.

(1) Generally. Members shall be notified of all foreign travel of Committee Staff not accompanying a member.

(2) Content. All members are to be advised, prior to the commencement of such travel, of its length, nature, and purpose.

(d) Trip Reports.

(1) Generally. A full report of all issues discussed during any travel shall be submitted to the Chief Clerk of the Committee within a reasonable period of time following the completion of such trip.

(2) Availability of Reports. Such report shall be:

(A) Available for review by any member or appropriately cleared Committee Staff; and

(B) Considered executive session material for purposes of these rules.

(e) Limitations on Travel.

(1) Generally. The Chair is not authorized to permit travel on Committee business of Committee Staff who have not satisfied the requirements of subsection (d) of this rule.

(2) Exception. The Chair may authorize Committee Staff to travel on Committee business, notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (d) and (e) of this rule.

(A) At the specific request of a member of the Committee; or

(B) In the event there are circumstances beyond the control of the Committee Staff hindering compliance with such requirements.

(f) Definitions. For purposes of this rule the term "reasonable period of time" means:

(1) No later than 60 days after returning from a foreign trip; and

(2) No later than 30 days after returning from a domestic trip.

19. DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

(a) Generally. The Committee shall immediately consider whether disciplinary action shall be taken in the case of any member of the Committee Staff alleged to have failed to conform to any rule of the House of Representatives or to these rules.

(b) Exception. In the event the House of Representatives is:

(1) In a recess period in excess of 3 days; or

(2) Has adjourned sine die; the Chair of the full Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may take such immediate disciplinary actions deemed necessary.

(c) Available Actions. Such disciplinary action may include immediate dismissal from the Committee Staff.

(d) Notice to Members. All members shall be notified as soon as practicable, either by facsimile transmission or regular mail, of any disciplinary action taken by the Chair pursuant to subsection (b).

(e) Reconsideration of Chair's Actions. A majority of the members of the full Committee may vote to overturn the decision of the Chair to take disciplinary action pursuant to subsection (b).

20. BROADCASTING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, a majority of the Committee may permit that hearing or meeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, subject to the provisions and in accordance with the spirit of the purposes enumerated in the Rules of the House.

21. COMMITTEE RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

(a) Generally. The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) Notice of Withholding. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the full Committee for a determination of the question of public availability on the written request of any member of the Committee.

22. CHANGES IN RULES

(a) Generally. These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by vote of the full Committee.

(b) Notice of Proposed Changes. A notice, in writing, of the proposed change shall be given to each member at least 48 hours prior to any meeting at which action on the proposed rule change is to be taken.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 166. An act to designate the new Interstate Route 70 bridge over the Mississippi River connecting St. Louis, Missouri and southwestern Illinois as the "Stan Musial Memorial Bridge"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 13, 2013, 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:

652. A letter from the Acting Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Carter F. Ham, United States Army, and his advancement on the retired list in the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

653. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to The Milestone Aviation Group Limited of Dublin, Ireland pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

654. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's semi-annual Implementation Report on Energy Conservation Standards Activities, pursuant to Section 141 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

655. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's FY 2011 annual performance report to Congress required by the Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992 (PDUFA), as amended, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 379g note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

656. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting Transmittal No. 13-05, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

657. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Editorial Correction to the Export Administration Regulations [Docket No.: 120320203-2295-03] (RIN: 0694-AF63) received February 26, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

658. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for FY 2012 prepared in accordance with the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Pub. L. 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

659. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a copy of the Institution's audited financial statement for fiscal year 2012; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

660. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; GA 8 Airvan (Pty) Ltd Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1007; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-031-AD; Amendment 39-17274; AD 2012-24-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

661. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2013-0075; Directorate Identifier 2012-SW-104-AD; Amendment 39-17336; AD 2013-03-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

662. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Embraer S.A. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1223; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-154-AD; Amendment 39-17348; AD 2013-03-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

663. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; DG Flugzeugbau GmbH Gliders [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1250; Directorate Identifier 2012-CE-043-AD; Amendment 39-17344; AD 2013-03-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

664. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0725; Directorate Identifier 2011-NM-207-AD; Amendment 39-17343; AD 2013-03-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

665. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30883; Amdt. No. 3518] received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

666. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Lincoln, ME [Docket No.: FAA-2012-0764; Airspace Docket No. 12-ANE-12] received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

667. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 30883; Amdt. No. 3517] received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

668. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2012-1002; Directorate Identifier 2012-NM-052-AD; Amendment 39-17346; AD 2013-03-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

669. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Ontonagon, MI [Docket No.: FAA-2011-1404; Airspace Docket No.: 11-AGL-30] received February 27, 2013, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

670. A letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting First Quarterly Report of FY 2013 under The Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2008; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KLINE: Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 803. A bill to reform and strengthen the workforce investment system of the Nation to put Americans back to work and make the United States more competi-

tive in the 21st century, with an amendment (Rept. 113-14, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. COLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 107. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 890) to prohibit waivers relating to compliance with the work requirements for the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, and for other purposes. (Rept. 113-15). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committees on the Judiciary, Agriculture, Veterans' Affairs, Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure discharged from further consideration H.R. 803 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself, Mr. HURT, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, and Mr. CONAWAY):

H.R. 1062. 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. LAMBORN:

H.R. 1063. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct an assessment of the capability of the Nation to meet our current and future demands for the minerals critical to United States manufacturing and agricultural competitiveness and economic and national security in a time of expanding resource nationalism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER (for himself, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. COTTON, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. ROSS, Mr. RENACCI, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MARCHANT, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. BARR, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. HULTGREN, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CAPUANO, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. MATHE-SON, Mr. LANCE, Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California):

H.R. 1064. A bill to reform the National Association of Registered Agents and Brokers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GARRETT (for himself, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr.

DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, and Mr. MILLER of Florida):

H.R. 1065. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce the Federal tax on fuels by the amount of any increase in the rate of tax on such fuel by the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 1066. A bill to amend the Indian Arts and Crafts Act to clarify the definition of Indian and Indian organization for the purposes of that Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. GOODLATTE (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1067. A bill to make revisions in title 36, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current and make technical corrections and improvements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 1068. A bill to enact title 54, United States Code, "National Park Service and Related Programs", as positive law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 1069. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to implement a drug screening and testing program for applicants for and recipients of assistance under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENT (for himself, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 1070. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests, regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening; 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. HANNA (for himself, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 1071. A bill to specify the size of the precious-metal blanks that will be used in the production of the National Baseball Hall of Fame commemorative coins; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. HANNA, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 1072. A bill to require that the Federal Government procure from the private sector the goods and services necessary for the operations and management of certain Government agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 1073. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for protection of maritime navigation and prevention of nuclear terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLSON (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ROE of

Tennessee, Mr. MAFFEI, and Ms. TSONGAS):

H.R. 1074. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to foster more effective implementation and coordination of clinical care for people with pre-diabetes and diabetes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself, Mr. RAHALL, and Mrs. CAPITO):

H.R. 1075. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Defense to provide support for Boy Scout Jamborees; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HALL (for himself and Mr. THORNBERRY):

H.R. 1076. A bill to amend the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act to provide for savings to the Federal Government by permitting pass-through funding for State authorized public entity health benefits pools; 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. HUIZENGA of Michigan (for himself, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. BACHUS):

H.R. 1077. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to improve upon the definitions provided for points and fees in connection with a mortgage transaction; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. JONES, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. HALL, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 1078. A bill to make participation in the American Community Survey voluntary, except with respect to certain basic questions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. EDWARDS, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 1079. A bill to amend the Uniform Code of Military Justice to eliminate the authority of the convening authority to modify the findings and sentence of a court-martial as a matter of command prerogative involving the sole discretion of the convening authority; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. BORDALLO:

H.R. 1080. A bill to amend the Sikes Act to promote the use of cooperative agreements under such Act for land management related to Department of Defense readiness activities and to amend title 10, United States Code, to facilitate interagency cooperation in conservation programs to avoid or reduce adverse impacts on military readiness activities; to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. LATTA, and Mr. BACHUS):

H.R. 1081. A bill to require that all foreign terrorists with links to terrorist networks

who attack the United States or its Government be considered enemy combatants to be tried by military tribunals instead of civilian courts; to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. BUCSHON (for himself, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. BENISHEK):

H.R. 1082. A bill to provide that compensation of the President shall be held in escrow upon failure to submit his budget in a timely manner; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Mr. GIBSON):

H.R. 1083. 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. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 1084. A bill to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Muhammad Ali in recognition of his contributions to the Nation; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 1085. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to extend to 2025 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 Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. SHEA-PORTER):

H.R. 1086. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the taxation of income of controlled foreign corporations attributable to imported property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLISON (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. GUTIERREZ):

H.R. 1087. A bill to provide for the adjustment of status of certain nationals of Liberia to that of lawful permanent residents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:

H.R. 1088. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to develop a rule that does not allow Federal funds under the disadvantaged business enterprise program to be used for any enterprise that is no longer eligible under such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. HONDA (for himself, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. POLIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of

California, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. VEASEY):

H.R. 1089. A bill to stimulate collaboration with respect to, and provide for coordination and coherence of, the Nation's science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education initiatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HONDA (for himself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ELLISON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 1090. A bill to establish an Elementary Educator Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Content Coach program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. JORDAN (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BARR, Mr. COLE, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. JONES, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. HALL, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. FINCHER, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. BARTON, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MICA, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. GARRETT, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. BOUTSTANY, Mr. DENHAM, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BARLETTA, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. BLACK, Mr. KELLY, Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. LATTA):

H.R. 1091. A bill to implement equal protection under the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution for the right to life of each born and preborn human person; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself and Ms. SHEA-PORTER):

H.R. 1092. A bill to designate the air route traffic control center located in Nashua, New Hampshire, as the "Patricia Clark Boston Air Route Traffic Control Center"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. TONKO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 1093. A bill to direct the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security (Transportation Security Administration) to prohibit airplane passengers from bringing aboard a passenger aircraft any item that was prohibited as of March 1, 2013; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. MEEHAN (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. MORAN, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LANCE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. JONES, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 1094. A bill to prohibit the sale or transport of equines and equine parts in interstate or foreign commerce for human consumption; 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. MILLER of Florida (for himself and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama):

H.R. 1095. 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. MOORE:

H.R. 1096. A bill to provide funds to State courts for the provision of legal representation to parents and legal guardians with respect to child welfare cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. RIBBLE, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. OLSON, Mr. COLE, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. POMPEO, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BARLETTA, and Mr. HUELSKAMP):

H.R. 1097. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to ensure that on-duty time does not include waiting time at a natural gas or oil well site for certain commercial motor vehicle operators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself and Mr. ROONEY):

H.R. 1098. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to traumatic brain injury and to trauma research; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 1099. A bill to repeal the Prevention and Public Health Fund; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. RUSH, Mr. POLIS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. TONKO, Ms. LEE of California, and Mr. HOLT):

H.R. 1100. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve mental and behavioral health services on college campuses; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on 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. SIRES:

H.R. 1101. A bill to strengthen America's financial infrastructure, by requiring prefunding for catastrophe losses using private insurance premium dollars to better prepare and protect homeowners from natural catastrophes and to protect taxpayers from massive bailouts, and to provide dedicated funding from insurance premiums to improve catastrophe preparedness, loss prevention and mitigation, and to improve the availability and affordability of private market homeowners insurance coverage for catastrophic events, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. WELCH (for himself, Ms. CASATOR of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MOORE, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. MICHAUD, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 1102. A bill to amend part D of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require

the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate covered part D drug prices on behalf of Medicare beneficiaries; 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. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 1103. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide that Alexander Creek, Alaska, is and shall be recognized as an eligible Native village under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Ms. CHU, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MORAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KEATING, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.J. Res. 34. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to restore the rights of the American people that were taken away by the Supreme Court's decision in the Citizens United case and related decisions, to protect the integrity of our elections, and to limit the corrosive influence of money in our democratic process; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRIDENSTINE:

H. Res. 106. A resolution calling for the protection of religious minority rights and freedoms in the Arab world; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. WATT):

H. Res. 108. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the landmark case Gideon v. Wainwright, in which the Supreme Court held that counsel must be provided to indigent defendants in all felony cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIMM (for himself and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H. Res. 109. A resolution condemning the Government of Iran for its state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenants on Human Rights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANCE (for himself, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H. Res. 110. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to provide members of the public with Internet access to certain Congressional Research Service publications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. FLORES, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. KINGSTON, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. NUNNELEE, Mr. MULVANEY, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, and Mr. SALMON):

H. Res. 111. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President should refrain from any further taxpayer-funded vacations until the White House can be re-opened for public tours; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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. GARRETT:

H.R. 1062.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 (“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”), 3 (“To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes”), and 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. LAMBORN:

H.R. 1063.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3

By Mr. NEUGEBAUER:

H.R. 1064.

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. GARRETT:

H.R. 1065.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Tenth Amendment to the Constitution “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 1066.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 1067.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution. Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution confers on Congress the authority to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. This legislation makes revisions in title 36, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current and make technical corrections and improvements. Making revisions to the United States Code is a necessary role of Congress with respect to executing the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States.

By Mr. GOODLATTE:

H.R. 1068.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution. Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution confers

on Congress the authority to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. This legislation restates certain existing laws as part of a positive law title of the United States Code. Enacting titles of the United States Code is a necessary role of Congress with respect to executing the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States.

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H.R. 1069.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 1070.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 1071.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 states: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures."

By Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee:

H.R. 1072.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8—this bill regulates Commerce among the several states.

Amendment V—the bill assures that citizens' liberty and property (their businesses and livelihood) are not deprived, that the government does not take property (market share, potential for profit and livelihood) without just compensation.

Amendment X—Nothing in the Constitution authorizes the Federal government to do anything other than those things enumerated (coin money, enter into treaties, conduct a Census—which are inherently governmental). Thus, under Amendment X, the right to carry out commercial activities is reserved to the people. Note that the Constitution authorizes the Post Office. The bill exempts the Postal Service.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1073.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, of the Constitution

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, of the Constitution

Article II, Section 2, Clause 2, of the Constitution

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 1074.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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. MCKINLEY:

H.R. 1075.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, provide and maintain a Navy and make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

By Mr. HALL:

H.R. 1076.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to:

1. regulate commerce . . . among the several states . . . as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, and

2. provide for the general welfare of the United States as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan:

H.R. 1077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. POE of Texas:

H.R. 1078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

Amendment IV—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 1079.

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.

By Ms. BORDALLO:

H.R. 1080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 14 of section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 1081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this resolution rests is the power of Congress as enumerated in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHON:

H.R. 1082.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 1083.

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. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 1084.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 1085.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

"Article IV, section 3 of the Constitution of the United States grant Congress the au-

thority to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States and Article 1, section 7 which provides that all Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 1086.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 1087.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, 4, and 18

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:

H.R. 1088.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 1089.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. HONDA:

H.R. 1090.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. JORDAN:

H.R. 1091.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation makes clear that human life begins at the moment of conception and, therefore, the unborn are entitled to the same rights and protections afforded to all American citizens under the U.S. Constitution. In affirming human life begins at conception, the unborn are granted the right to due process under Section 1 of the 14th Amendment which explicitly states, "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."

The Life at Conception Act allows for constitutional protection for the unborn that they not "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law" afforded under the 5th Amendment.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 1092.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress), and Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 (related to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States) of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H.R. 1093.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8.

By Mr. MEEHAN:

H.R. 1094.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution which reads: The Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. MILLER of Florida:

H.R. 1095.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. MOORE:

H.R. 1096.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 1097.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 1098.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 1099.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, 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 Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 1100.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SIREs:

H.R. 1101.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Pursuant to clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds the authority for this legislation in article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 1102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, the power to make 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. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 1103.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.J. Res. 34.

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 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.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 22: Ms. HAHN.

H.R. 45: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, and Mr. MASSIE.

H.R. 61: Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 62: Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 93: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 104: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 129: Ms. EDWARDS and Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 139: Ms. BASS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. CHU, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. ESTY, Mr. FARR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HAHN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KIND, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POCAN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUILLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 140: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 147: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. MATHESON.

H.R. 148: Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 149: Mr. BRIDENSTINE.

H.R. 164: Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. DESANTIS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 176: Mrs. BACHMANN and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 177: Mr. GARDNER.

H.R. 182: Ms. DUCKWORTH.

H.R. 184: Mr. RUNYAN.

H.R. 198: Mr. MORAN and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 200: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 207: Mr. CRAMER and Mr. SHIMKUS.

H.R. 217: Mr. BRIDENSTINE.

H.R. 239: Mr. DAINES and Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 258: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 276: Mr. GRIMM, Mrs. BLACK, and Mr. MCCLEINTOCK.

H.R. 282: Mr. MESSER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. POSEY, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 283: Mr. MESSER.

H.R. 288: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 292: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 324: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. COLE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. NUNES, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. POMPEO, Mrs. ROBY, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. ROSS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SMITH

of Texas, Mr. SOUTHERLAND, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 351: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 357: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. FRANKEL of Florida, and Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 366: Mr. CLAY, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois.

H.R. 411: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 416: Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.

H.R. 418: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 419: Mr. GARRETT.

H.R. 433: Mr. HECK of Nevada and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 435: Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 447: Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 452: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. PASCRELL, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 460: Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 481: Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 485: Mr. SIREs, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. FUDGE.

H.R. 490: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 497: Mr. KINZINGER of Illinois, Mr. JOYCE, and Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 503: Mr. POE of Texas.

H.R. 505: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 506: Ms. SLAUGHTER.

H.R. 507: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mr. BARBER.

H.R. 519: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. HOLT, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 523: Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 525: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 528: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 530: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. O'ROURKE, and Mr. MURPHY of Florida.

H.R. 532: Mr. MORAN, Mr. HONDA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WATT, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 541: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 543: Mrs. LOWEY and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 544: Mr. BARTON.

H.R. 565: Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 569: Mr. LANCE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. AMODEI, and Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 570: Mr. LANCE, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 588: Mr. BARBER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. WALZ, Mr. MATHESON, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 594: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. COFFMAN, and Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 599: Ms. CLARKE.

H.R. 627: Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ISRAEL, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 629: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 630: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 636: Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SABLON, and Ms. SINEMA.

H.R. 647: Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. HANNA, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. ROBY.

H.R. 649: Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CARDENAS, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

- H.R. 661: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 662: Mr. BRIDENSTINE.
H.R. 664: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 666: Mr. KEATING, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 671: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. O'ROURKE.
H.R. 673: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 677: Mr. CONAWAY.
H.R. 688: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 690: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. RAHALL.
H.R. 693: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 698: Mr. HARRIS and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 702: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. LOEBSACK, and Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 714: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 721: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BARLETTA, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HALL, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 725: Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 726: Mr. PASTOR of Arizona and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 732: Mr. DENHAM and Mr. GOWDY.
H.R. 740: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 742: Mr. CONAWAY.
H.R. 749: Mrs. BLACK, Mr. PITTENGER, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. FLEMING, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. DUFFY, Mr. CHABOT, and Mr. HULTGREN.
H.R. 755: Mr. BARR, Mr. WATT, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, Mr. MARINO, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.
H.R. 756: Ms. ESTY.
H.R. 761: Mr. HARRIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRIMM, and Mrs. BACHMANN.
H.R. 762: Mr. GIBSON.
H.R. 766: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Mr. MORAN.
H.R. 772: Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. KEATING, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 785: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 794: Mr. RUSH and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 798: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. VARGAS, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 803: Mr. FLORES and Mr. KELLY.
H.R. 805: Mr. KLINE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H.R. 809: Mr. HECK of Nevada.
H.R. 810: Mr. BUSHON.
H.R. 811: Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 813: Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Mr. LAMBORN.
H.R. 814: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 823: Mr. WITTMAN.
H.R. 833: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. LONG, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ISSA, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. KLINE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WOMACK, and Mr. YOUNG of Indiana.
H.R. 841: Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 842: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.
H.R. 846: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. TSONGAS.
H.R. 847: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HAHN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. MARINO, Mr. CLAY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 850: Mr. OWENS, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BARBER, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 853: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 861: Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 867: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 874: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. FARR and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 875: Mr. PETRI and Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina.
H.R. 900: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 904: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MICHAUD, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 914: Mr. JONES and Mr. BENTIVOLIO.
H.R. 915: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. MOORE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 918: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. HOLT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. PETRI, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 919: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 920: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 921: Mr. ENYART and Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 931: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. WALDEN.
H.R. 938: Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. MARINO, Mr. POSEY, Ms. SINEMA, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. OLSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HANNA, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. PITTENGER, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 940: Mr. MULLIN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. CARTER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MARINO, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GOWDY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, and Mr. SCALISE.
H.R. 946: Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 955: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CLARKE, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 958: Ms. MOORE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. MORAN, and Ms. WILSON of Florida.
H.R. 960: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. CLARKE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. JEFFRIES.
H.R. 961: Mr. HIGGINS.
H.R. 963: Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 966: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 967: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 974: Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. PETERS of Michigan, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 976: Mr. MULLIN, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. ROKITA.
H.R. 978: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 985: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 997: Mr. JOYCE.
H.R. 1000: Ms. BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 1002: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. CLARKE, and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 1005: Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. YOHO, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. HALL.
H.R. 1014: Mr. RAHALL and Mr. ENYART.
H.R. 1015: Mr. POSEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 1017: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1018: Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MOORE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1019: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 1020: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. BUCHANAN.
H.R. 1024: Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. KIND, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 1026: Mr. CRAMER and Mr. HUELSKAMP.
H.R. 1029: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 1030: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 1035: Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 1037: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 1039: Mr. LANCE, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COFFMAN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. BENISHEK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MULVANEY, and Mr. TIPTON.
H.R. 1040: Mr. JONES.
H.J. Res. 11: Mr. ROKITA.
H.J. Res. 28: Mr. WALBERG.
H. Con. Res. 21: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. LEWIS.
H. Res. 10: Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H. Res. 30: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BERA of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. KEATING.
H. Res. 71: Mr. STIVERS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MAFFEI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. GERLACH.
H. Res. 72: Mr. WITTMAN and Mr. STIVERS.
H. Res. 76: Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. POLIS, and Mr. SESSIONS.
H. Res. 87: Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GRIMM, and Mr. LANCE.
H. Res. 89: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H. Res. 91: Mr. MCCAUL.
H. Res. 94: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MAFFEI, and Mr. Andrews.
H. Res. 95: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H. Res. 98: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, and Mr. LATTA.
H. Res. 101: Mr. ISRAEL.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

6. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City of Aventura, Florida, relative to Resolution No. 2013-08 supporting a Legislative Proposal designed to reduce gun violence; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.