

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1845

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CHAFFETZ) at 6 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

SPECIAL RULES FOR INYO NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE

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. 2157) to facilitate a land exchange involving certain National Forest System lands in the Inyo National Forest, 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 Utah (Mr. BISHOP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 2, not voting 53, as follows:

[Roll No. 178]

YEAS—376

Adams	Carney	Ellmers
Aderholt	Carson (IN)	Emerson
Alexander	Carter	Engel
Altmire	Cassidy	Eshoo
Amodei	Castor (FL)	Farenthold
Andrews	Chabot	Farr
Austria	Chaffetz	Fattah
Baca	Chandler	Fincher
Bachmann	Chu	Fitzpatrick
Bachus	Cicilline	Flake
Baldwin	Clarke (MI)	Fleischmann
Barletta	Clarke (NY)	Fleming
Barrow	Clay	Flores
Bartlett	Cleaver	Forbes
Bass (CA)	Clyburn	Fortenberry
Bass (NH)	Coble	Fox
Becerra	Coffman (CO)	Frank (MA)
Benishkek	Cohen	Franks (AZ)
Berg	Cole	Frelinghuysen
Berkley	Conaway	Fudge
Berman	Connolly (VA)	Gallegly
Biggert	Conyers	Gardner
Billray	Cooper	Garrett
Bilirakis	Costa	Gibbs
Bishop (GA)	Costello	Gibson
Bishop (NY)	Courtney	Gingrey (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Cravaack	Gonzalez
Black	Crawford	Goodlatte
Blackburn	Crenshaw	Gosar
Blumenauer	Crowley	Gowdy
Bonamici	Cuellar	Granger
Bonner	Culberson	Graves (GA)
Boren	Cummings	Graves (MO)
Boswell	Davis (IL)	Green, Al
Boustany	Davis (KY)	Green, Gene
Brady (TX)	DeFazio	Griffith (VA)
Braley (IA)	DeLauro	Grijalva
Brooks	Denham	Grimm
Broun (GA)	Dent	Guinta
Brown (FL)	DesJarlais	Guthrie
Buchanan	Deutch	Hahn
Buerkle	Diaz-Balart	Hall
Burgess	Dicks	Hanabusa
Burton (IN)	Dingell	Hanna
Calvert	Doggett	Harper
Camp	Dold	Harris
Canseco	Dreier	Hartzler
Cantor	Duffy	Hastings (FL)
Capito	Duncan (SC)	Hastings (WA)
Capps	Duncan (TN)	Hayworth
Capuano	Edwards	Heck
Carnahan	Ellison	Heinrich

Herger	McKeon	Ryan (WI)
Herrera Beutler	McKinley	Sánchez, Linda
Higgins	McMorris	T.
Himes	Rodgers	Sanchez, Loretta
Hinche	McNerney	Sarbanes
Hinojosa	Meehan	Scalise
Hochul	Meeks	Schakowsky
Holt	Mica	Schilling
Honda	Michaud	Schmidt
Hoyer	Miller (FL)	Schock
Huelskamp	Miller (MI)	Schweikert
Huizenga (MI)	Miller, Gary	Scott (SC)
Hultgren	Miller, George	Scott (VA)
Hunter	Moore	Scott, Austin
Hurt	Murphy (CT)	Scott, David
Issa	Myrick	Sensenbrenner
Jackson (IL)	Nadler	Serrano
Jackson Lee	Napolitano	Sewell
(TX)	Neal	Sherman
Jenkins	Neugebauer	Shimkus
Johnson (GA)	Noem	Shuler
Johnson (OH)	Nugent	Shuster
Johnson, E. B.	Nunes	Sires
Jones	Nunnelee	Smith (NE)
Jordan	Olson	Smith (NJ)
Keating	Oliver	Smith (TX)
Kelly	Owens	Smith (WA)
Kildee	Palazzo	Southerland
Kind	Pallone	Speier
King (IA)	Pastor (AZ)	Stark
King (NY)	Paulsen	Stearns
Kingston	Pearce	Stivers
Kinzinger (IL)	Pelosi	Stutzman
Kissell	Perlmutter	Sullivan
Kline	Peters	Sutton
Kucinich	Peterson	Terry
Labrador	Petri	Thompson (CA)
Lamborn	Pingree (ME)	Thompson (MS)
Lance	Pitts	Thompson (PA)
Langevin	Poe (TX)	Thornberry
Lankford	Polis	Tiberi
Larsen (WA)	Pompeo	Tierney
Larson (CT)	Posey	Tipton
Latham	Price (GA)	Tonko
LaTourette	Price (NC)	Towns
Latta	Quayle	Tsongas
Lee (CA)	Quigley	Turner (NY)
Levin	Rahall	Turner (OH)
Lewis (CA)	Reed	Upton
Lewis (GA)	Rehberg	Van Hollen
Lipinski	Reichert	Velázquez
LoBiondo	Renacci	Visclosky
Long	Ribble	Walberg
Lucas	Richardson	Walden
Luetkemeyer	Richmond	Walsh (IL)
Luján	Rigell	Walsh (MN)
Lummis	Rivera	Walters
Lungren, Daniel	Roby	Watt
E.	Roe (TN)	Waxman
Lynch	Rogers (AL)	Webster
Mack	Rogers (KY)	Welch
Maloney	Rogers (MI)	West
Manzullo	Rohrabacher	Westmoreland
Markey	Rokita	Whitfield
Matheson	Rooney	Wilson (FL)
Matsui	Ros-Lehtinen	Wilson (SC)
McCarthy (CA)	Roskam	Wittman
McCarthy (NY)	Ross (AR)	Wolf
McCaul	Ross (FL)	Womack
McCollum	Rothman (NJ)	Woodall
McCotter	Royce	Woolsey
McDermott	Runyan	Yoder
McGovern	Ruppersberger	Young (AK)
McHenry	Rush	Young (IN)
McIntyre	Ryan (OH)	

NAYS—2

Mulvaney

NOT VOTING—53

Ackerman	Griffin (AR)	Murphy (PA)
Akin	Gutierrez	Pascarell
Barton (TX)	Hensarling	Paul
Bono Mack	Hirono	Pence
Brady (PA)	Holden	Platts
Bucshon	Israel	Rangel
Butterfield	Johnson (IL)	Reyes
Campbell	Johnson, Sam	Roybal-Allard
Cardoza	Kaptur	Schiff
Critz	Landry	Schrader
Davis (CA)	Loebach	Schwartz
DeGette	Lofgren, Zoe	Sessions
Donnelly (IN)	Lowe	Simpson
Doyle	Marchant	Slaughter
Filner	Marino	Wasserman
Garamendi	McClintock	Schultz
Gerlach	Miller (NC)	Yarmuth
Gohmert	Moran	Young (FL)

□ 1913

Mr. AMASH 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.

Stated for:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote No. 178. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 178.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 178, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 178, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to state for the record that on April 24, 2012, I missed the one rollcall vote of the day.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 178, the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2157—To facilitate a land exchange involving certain National Forest System lands in the Inyo National Forest, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 178 on H.R. 2157 I am not recorded because I was absent due to illness.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

HOURLY MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and 1 p.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 1 legislative day to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials on the subject of my 1-minute regarding Pastor Joel Osteen and Co-Pastor Victoria Osteen of the Lakewood Church in Houston, Texas.

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

There was no objection.

ARKANSAS COUNTY BANK

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th anniversary of Arkansas County Bank. The bank is a fourth-generation family-owned business. It serves Arkansas County and

the Grand Prairie as a national- and State-chartered institution.

Arkansas County Bank began with humble origins. At the end of their first year of business in 1912, the bank had just \$64,000 in total deposits. By 1919, Arkansas County Bank had its first million dollars in deposits and has seen steady growth ever since.

By 1985, Arkansas County Bank had expanded into Sevier County after purchasing the Bank of Lockesburg. Today, they also have a branch that serves the Stuttgart community.

Giving back is important to Arkansas County Bank. Bank employees regularly volunteer over 1,000 hours annually to charities and service organizations throughout the Grand Prairie of Arkansas.

As Arkansas County Bank celebrates 100 years of business, they are building on the past by looking to the future. With a record of service, Arkansas County Bank is dedicated to beginning a second century of community investment.

Congratulations again to the leadership, employees, and the family of Arkansas County Bank on 100 years of business.

PEACE OFFICERS VS. THE ANARCHY OF THE LAWLESS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when lawless drug dealers, child molesters, wife beaters, robbers, bandits, and other street terrorists threaten our communities, peace officers are always the first ones to track them down.

Peace officers are the last strand of wire in the fence against good and evil.

These men and women put themselves in danger every day in order to protect us and our families. Some put on the uniform and badge and do not return home after their shifts.

There has been an alarming 75 percent increase in police officer deaths since 2008. The year 2011 was the first time more officers died at the hands of street thugs than in car crashes. In many instances, the killers were repeat offenders who shouldn't have been roaming the streets in the first place.

As we approach Peace Officers Memorial Day in May, we have to support those that protect the homefront. They are what separate us from the outlaws and the anarchy of the lawless.

And that's just the way it is.

PRESERVING HEALTH CARE CHOICES FOR AMERICANS

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, more and more American consumers are discovering a provision in the President's new health care law that prevents them from buying simple, over-the-

counter medications using their health care savings accounts or their flexible spending accounts unless they first get a doctor's prescription.

Instead of walking into their local drugstores to use their HSAs or their FSAs, Americans are now forced to visit a doctor and pay a standard copay before finally receiving a prescription to buy medicines like Advil or Claritin. Does this sound burdensome? That's because it absolutely is.

Mr. Speaker, millions of Americans use HSAs and FSAs for their flexibility and portability, yet this new health care law is taking that away and is wreaking havoc on patients and also increasing burdens on physicians.

We need to repeal this onerous provision, and that's why I've introduced legislation that does exactly that, with bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, this week, the House Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on the use of HSAs and FSAs on over-the-counter medicine practices, and I hope we'll all agree that individuals, families, patients, and doctors make the best decisions for their health care needs, not the government. It's time to do away with this onerous prescription requirement.

□ 1920

HELP RECENT COLLEGE GRADUATES WHO CAN'T FIND JOBS

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the extension of the current student loan interest rates.

Every young American who works hard and studies hard deserves a shot at the American Dream. Unfortunately, the economy, led by President Barack Obama, is denying them the opportunities that they need. Actually, according to an Associated Press analysis, over 53 percent of young college graduates aged 25 or under, which is 1.5 million young Americans, are unemployed or they hold low-wage jobs that don't require them to use the degrees that they just obtained.

Our approach to help young people is about more than just the interest rate that they pay on their loans; it's about creating an economy that gives them a chance to apply the knowledge that they worked so hard to learn. That means not raising taxes or imposing new regulations on the very job creators that will offer opportunities to our young people. It means opening up energy reserves to lower prices at the pump because, guess what, Mr. Speaker, young people also are paying these high gas prices as well.

Let's stop the rise in student loan interest rates, but at the same time let's get this economy moving so that America's young people can achieve their dreams.

STAFFORD STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, we are here today, Tuesday, April 24, to talk about an issue which, again, middle class families all across America are watching very closely. As the chart next to me indicates, in 67 days, the interest rates on the Stafford student loan program, a loan program which serves over 7 million college students all across America, is slated to increase its interest rate from 3.4 percent to 6.8 percent.

This program, which over time today has served roughly about 35 to 40 million Americans, is a critical component for middle class families to provide affordable higher education, which today, in the 21st century, is almost as important as having a high school education.

The Stafford student loan program's interest rate was cut in 2007 as a result of the passage of the College Cost Reduction Act, a measure which cut the rate from 6.8 percent down to 3.4 percent. Unlike this Congress, it was a bipartisan effort—77 House Republicans voted for that measure; 35 Republican Senators voted for that measure. George W. Bush signed it into law, President Bush, to his credit, and it provided, again, great relief for students all across America for an issue which we now know from the Federal Reserve Bank threatens, really, the financial solvency of America's middle class.

College student loan debt today now exceeds credit card debt. It exceeds car loan debt. One of the few safe harbors that exists in the system for students is, in fact, the Stafford student loan program. It has great bipartisan genealogy and sources.

Stafford was actually a Senator, Robert Stafford, from Vermont, a Republican, who, again, believed in education and was somebody who understood that the cost of college and university education is not what it used to be and that we had to give, again, middle class families better tools to pay for it.

Anyone who has dealt with the private student loan market knows that the rates today are roughly about 9 to 10 percent. Interest accumulates from the day the loan is taken out. If you're a freshman at a 4-year university, you accumulate interest for the entire time that you are in college using those loans. There is no forbearance. There is no timeframe in terms of repayment. Again, it is nondischargeable in bankruptcy if a person gets into great financial difficulty.

The Stafford student loan program, in contrast, has affordable rates—3.4 percent. There is a forbearance period, after a student graduates, of 6 months before payments commence, and no interest accumulates during the time