

get this done, if you look at the calendar, in terms of how many legislative days are possible between now and January 1.

Again, Mr. Speaker, there obviously are a lot of pundits that are spending a lot of time trying to decipher the results of the election on November 6. But I think every person in America knows in their heart and in their soul that really what the people of this country are looking for is to have a government which functions, to have a government which does its job, a government which is willing to spend the time and not keep going into recess when so many critical measures have to be acted upon to make sure that this country, again, continues the path of recovery and growth and that our citizens are safe and secure.

That's what people were looking for on November 6. And I think any Republican and any Democrat—and as somebody who grew up in a proud Republican family and ended up as a Democrat, I feel like I have some ability to talk like this. The fact of the matter is that that's what this country is looking for. They're looking for people to work—and particularly to work together—to try and solve these problems. We can do this.

Unfortunately, we're not coming back here until the Monday after Thanksgiving. But, hopefully, folks who are listening here this afternoon are going to take the time to contact their Congressman to say: It's time to knock it off. It's time to get the work done. It's time to stop this part-time schedule that makes it impossible for people to sit down and work together and work out the issues that must get worked out between now and January 1 and allow this country's recovery to move forward.

If we just get that cloud of uncertainty moved out of the way, the fact of the matter is the American people can do the rest of the job easily in terms of making sure that our future is going to continue to be as bright as I think the wonderful people that make up this country give us that opportunity and that blessing.

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

DIGGING DEEPER IN A HOLE

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

Mr. GOHMERT. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

There's so many problems in the world. There's so many problems here in America. There's so many things that are being hidden, kept secret, that need to have sunlight hit them and come to be known, because sunlight truly is an illumination of not only facts, but creates cleanliness when shining light comes upon things that have been hidden.

We have so many things yet to resolve, so many people that are now in poverty that have not been in the past, an economy that's in trouble, a Congress that can't seem to find its way to reduce spending, so we keep digging deeper and deeper holes. But with all the problems in this Nation, we are the most blessed nation in the history of mankind.

Solomon's Israel did not have the liberties for the individuals that we have. It didn't have the assets that we have. It didn't have obesity as a major health problem for the nation's poor, as we do.

□ 1240

We are so richly blessed. So amidst all the skirmishing, debating, fussing and arguing, we are about to go out of session for the last few moments before we hit Thanksgiving. It's a time when people should pause and understand, without dwelling on our problems, that we are so richly blessed. It's time—as the Founders and as those leaders throughout our great history have every year paused—to thank God for the blessings which we have.

Some people see us fussing and debating and getting angry at times. We have such different views of the way to fix things. I see my friend, ELIOT ENGEL. We don't vote on a lot of things the same way, but I know his heart and I know he's a great, honorable man. I don't agree with ED MARKEY very often; in fact, we are usually crossways in our Committee on Natural Resources. He and I think we can reach some agreements on some issues regarding natural gas. LOUISE SLAUGHTER, she didn't let a bunch of my amendments through when she was Rules chair, but I like her very much and she is a friend. CAROLYN MALONEY, she thinks we should eliminate private guns and I believe the Second Amendment should be enforced, but she's a friend. Having friends in a body in which we disagree over things on the best way forward is another one of those blessings.

So before we recess for Thanksgiving, it is such an honor to get to remind people, you know, we have so many people who have blessed our Nation who were not born here. There are people like the President, who was born in Hawaii but was not educated for his early years, is not aware so much of the history that many of us grew up being taught. So it's a real honor for me to get to share some of our history as we approach the Thanksgiving holiday.

For example, James Madison was given credit as having more to do with our Constitution than any of the other Founders. When he was President, March 4, 1815, he had this proclamation—a guy that should know what the Constitution means and that it was never intended to prevent a people from prayer and thanking God for our blessings, either in a governmental setting or a nongovernmental setting. It was never meant to force people to

pray, but never intended to prevent governmental leaders from leading prayers. This was James Madison, March 4, 1815. He said:

No people ought to feel greater obligation to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of Events and of the Destiny of Nations than the people of the United States.

And to the same Divine Author of every good and perfect gift we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favored land.

I now recommend a day on which the people of every religious denomination may in their solemn assemblies unite their hearts and their voices in a freewill offering to their Heavenly Benefactor of their homage of thanksgiving and of their songs of praise.

Abraham Lincoln, in the midst of the worst war in American history—more Americans died in the Civil War than in any other war of this Nation—in July of 1863, the middle of the Civil War, our President, Abraham Lincoln, provided these official words. For those who are on the Supreme Court and did not have a proper education about our history, these words might be surprising, but Abraham Lincoln made these an official proclamation when he said:

It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His Hand equally in these triumphs and in these sorrows. I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship and in the forms approved by their own consciences to render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in this Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion.

Andrew Johnson, October 28, 1865, as President of the United States, he succeeded Abraham Lincoln, as we all know, after the terrible atrocity of Abraham Lincoln's assassination; came at the end of such a cruel war that saw family member fighting and killing family member, and so much destruction, so much hate. Andrew Johnson's official words as President of the United States in 1865:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the tearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with great enlargement of civil liberty; and

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has, also, during the year graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and

Whereas, righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

I recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December next as a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for those great deliverances and blessings.

Ulysses S. Grant, as President, responding as did those already mentioned—and actually every President each and every year—I'm just selecting specific official proclamations. This one was President Ulysses S. Grant, 1869. He said:

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship and to unite in homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of All Mercies in fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings he has vouchsafed to us as a people.

Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877, said these in his official proclamation:

The completed circle of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which a religious people celebrates with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. Let us with one spirit and with one voice lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for his manifold goodness to our land, his manifest care for our Nation.

I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

□ 1250

Chester A. Arthur, November 1881:

It has long been the pious custom of our people, with the closing of the year, to look back upon the blessings brought to them in the changing course of the seasons, and return solemn thanks to the All-giving source from whom they flow.

The countless benefits which have showered upon us during the past 12 months call for our fervent gratitude, making it fitting that we should rejoice with Thanksgiving, that the Lord, in His infinite mercy, has most signally favored our country and our people.

That was Chester A. Arthur.

Grover Cleveland in 1885:

The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding hand have been manifested in every stage of their national life, guarding and protecting them in time of peril and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and danger.

It is fitting and proper that a Nation thus favored should, on one day in every year, for that purpose especially appointed publicly acknowledge the goodness of God and return thanks to him for all his gracious gifts.

That was Grover Cleveland in his official proclamation of 1885.

And again, there were proclamations every year by every President. So we're selecting just a few, as it being fit and proper, as our country has done every year of its existence since we had a Constitution in 1789, to declare a time of thanksgiving to God for our blessings.

Benjamin Harrison. This is November 1, 1889:

Now therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do earnestly recommend that Thursday, the 28th day of this present month of November, be set apart as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people of our country, ceasing from the cares and labors of their working day, shall assemble in their respective places of worship and give thanks to God, who has prospered us on our way and made our paths the paths of peace, beseech-

ing him to bless the day to our present and future good, making it truly one of thanksgiving for each united home circle as for the Nation at large.

Benjamin Harrison, November 1889.

Grover Cleveland, November 1893, said:

While the American people should every day remember with praise and Thanksgiving the divine goodness and mercy which have followed them since their beginning as a Nation, it is fitting that one day in each year should be especially devoted to the contemplation of the blessing we have received from the hand of God and to the grateful acknowledgment of His loving kindness.

On that day, let us forego our ordinary work and employments and assemble in our usual places of worship, where we may recall all that God has done for us, and, where, from grateful hearts, our united tribute of praise and song may reach the throne of grace.

Let the reunion of kindred and the social meeting of friends lend cheer and enjoyment to the day. And let generous gifts of charity for the relief of the poor and needy prove the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Can't help but parenthetically note that the greatest blessing in giving comes not from a government that forcibly takes people's money but from people who give from the bounty of their own hearts to those in need. It makes us better people.

Another, William McKinley, in 1897 officially proclaimed, "In remembrance of God's goodness to us during the past year, which has been so abundant"—he put in quotes—"Let us offer unto him our Thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the Most High."

McKinley went on:

Under his watchful providence, industry has prospered. The conditions of labor have been improved. The rewards of the husbandman have been increased, and the comforts of our homes multiplied. His mighty hand has preserved peace and protected the Nation. Respect for law and order has been strengthened, love of free institutions cherished, and all sections of our beloved country brought into closer bonds of fraternal regard and generous cooperation.

For these great benefits, it is our duty to praise the Lord in a spirit of humility and gratitude, and to offer up to Him our most earnest supplications, that we may acknowledge our obligation as a people to Him who has so graciously granted us the blessing of free government and material prosperity.

William McKinley, October 1897.

Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States, said these words in 1903, officially proclaiming:

The season is at hand, when according to the custom of our people, it falls upon the President to appoint a day of praise and thanksgiving to God.

During the last year, the Lord has dealt bountifully with us, giving us peace at home and abroad, and the chance for our citizens to work for their welfare unhindered by war, famine, or plague. It behooves us not only to rejoice greatly because of what has been given us, but to accept it with a solemn sense of responsibility, realizing that under heaven, it rests with us ourselves to show that we are worthy to use aright what has been entrusted to our care.

In no other place, and at no other time has the experiment of government of the people, by the people, for the people been tried on so

vast a scale as here in our own country in the opening years of the 20th century. Failure would not only be a dreadful thing for us, but a dreadful thing for all mankind because it would mean loss of hope for all who believe in the power and the righteousness of liberty.

Therefore, in thanking God for the mercies extended to us in the past, we beseech Him that He may not withhold them in the future.

□ 1300

That was Theodore Roosevelt, 1903.

William Howard Taft, 1909:

The people of the United States are wont to meet in their usual places of worship on a day of thanksgiving appointed by the civil magistrate to return thanks to God for the great mercies and benefits which they have enjoyed. During the past year, we have been highly blessed . . . It is altogether fitting that we should humbly and gratefully acknowledge the Divine source of those blessings.

Therefore, I hereby appoint . . . a day of general thanksgiving, and I call upon the people on that day, laying aside their usual vocations, to repair to their churches and unite in appropriate services of praise and thanks to Almighty God.

William Howard Taft in 1912, without any problem from the Supreme Court, officially proclaimed:

A God-fearing nation, like ours, owes it to its inborn and sincere sense of moral duty to testify its devout gratitude to the All-giver for the countless benefits it has enjoyed. For many years, it has been customary at the close of the year for the national Executive to call upon his fellow countrymen to offer praise and thanks to God for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to them . . .

Wherefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of long-established usage and in response to the wish of the American people, invite my countrymen, whosoever they may sojourn, to join on Thursday, the 28th day of this month of November, in appropriate ascription of praise and thanks to God for the good gifts that have been our portion and in humble prayer that His great mercies toward us may endure.

It's worth noting that William Howard Taft was the only person in American history to have been elected to Congress, to have been elected President of the United States, and after making these official proclamations every year as President of the United States, where he officially chided Americans to thank God for our blessings, he then became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He is the only one in our history to have been in Congress, President, and on the Supreme Court, and in his case, he was actually Chief Justice. He never failed to thank God officially, publicly, as President of the United States.

Woodrow Wilson, October of 1913, officially proclaimed this:

The season is at hand in which it has been our long respected custom as a people to turn in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His manifold mercies and blessings to us as a Nation. The year that has just passed has been marked in a peculiar degree by manifestations of His gracious and beneficent providence . . . We have seen the practical completion of a great work at the Isthmus of Panama, which not only exemplifies the Nation's abundant resources to accomplish what it will and the distinguished

skill and capacity of its public servants, but also promises the beginning of a new age, of new contacts, new neighborhoods, new sympathies, new bonds, and new achievements of cooperation and peace.

Then Woodrow Wilson put these words in quotes as he quoted from the Holy Bible, "Righteousness exalteth a Nation." Then Wilson put in quotes, "Peace upon Earth, good will towards men," which is also from the Holy Bible, "furnish the only foundations upon which can be built the lasting achievements of the human spirit . . . Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 27th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer."

Apparently, he didn't know to say "a moment of silence." He, as every President before him, commended a time to prayer and invited "the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God."

John F. Kennedy, October of 1961, officially proclaimed these words. Having become President some 9 months earlier, this was President Kennedy's first Thanksgiving proclamation:

The pilgrims, after a year of hardship and peril, humbly and reverently set aside a special day upon which to give thanks to God . . . I ask the head of each family to recount to his children the story of the first New England Thanksgiving, thus to impress upon future generations the heritage of this Nation born in toil, in danger, in purpose, and in the conviction that right and justice and freedom can, through man's efforts, persevere and come to fruition with the blessing of God.

This will be the next to last, Mr. Speaker. Yet it is important, just as every President every year has proclaimed a day of thanksgiving to God, to our eternal and omnipotent source of all blessing, so every President has done it. President Obama has done it. It is just so important. We see surveys done of schoolchildren in America—of high school students, of college students. They're asked, To whom did the original pilgrims give thanks? So many say the Indians, say each other, and do not understand what has been part of our history since that early Thanksgiving with the pilgrims when they set it aside to celebrate with the Indians, in gratitude to the Indians; but the purpose was a proclamation of thanksgiving by every heart to Almighty God. As some try to rewrite our history, it must be said that, for the Nation's whole history, each year was a proclamation of thanksgiving to God.

It's even worth noting, Mr. Speaker, that here in the House Chamber—where you and I are dwelling right now—above all the doors in the gallery, it has the side profile of the greatest lawgivers in the history of man. Some are sometimes surprised to see Napoleon, but he gave us the Napoleonic Code. Louisiana still uses that as the basis of its law. There are Popes who were considered great lawgivers of mankind.

□ 1310

Some have heard of Hammurabi. We have him up there. The Justinian Code, he's up there. But the only one who is considered a great lawgiver, who does not have a side profile is directly in front of you and above you, Mr. Speaker, because he was considered the greatest human lawgiver. He is faced as a full face, not a side profile, and around which all the other great lawgivers as thought when this Chamber was built, he was thought to be the greatest. He had 10 pretty good ones apparently, and that is the face of Moses.

I was noting, as I listened in recent years, to oral argument before the Supreme Court as lawyers argued, including my friend TED CRUZ, who was arguing on behalf of the State of Texas. They were arguing as to why Texas should be allowed to keep a monument on its State capitol grounds to the Ten Commandments. It was combined with a case from Kentucky as to whether or not Kentucky should be allowed to keep a posting of the Ten Commandments publicly posted.

As I listened to this great oral debate before the Supreme Court on whether or not there could be a calling out, a noting of the Ten Commandments, and as I looked at the Court, I looked up on the marble wall to my right. There, looking down on us, carved into the marble wall was Moses holding two tablets with Hebrew written on the tablets. I have been told by people who have gotten tours over there—one individual said their official tour guide said Moses is holding the 10 Bill of Rights, but, Mr. Speaker, you and I know those were not the Bill of Rights. Moses was holding and depicted as holding the Ten Commandments. It has been a part of our history.

I want to close before we conclude here with the first Thanksgiving proclamation since we had a Constitution. It was written in 1787. It was ratified in 1789. As it says, as it is dated in the year of our Lord, 1787, Washington had a Thanksgiving proclamation that he made October 14, 1789. Mr. Speaker, I will conclude with this before recessing for an official Thanksgiving, the first Thanksgiving proclamation by the Father of our Country, George Washington.

Some have tried to rewrite history and say he was a deist. We know a deist is one who thinks there is some force that set things in motion and then lets nature take its course. They believe that if such deity of such force still exists, such force never interferes with the ways of nature or man. That's a deist.

George Washington was not a deist. His own words, official as they were, make that very clear. His words, his official proclamation, given the third day of October, A.D., 1789, Washington said:

Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits—

That means he is not a deist. He believed God provided this Nation benefits.

Washington goes on to say:

—and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and whereas both Houses of Congress have, by their joint committee, requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being Who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been able to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our national government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us); and to bless them with good governments, peace, and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us; and, generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

George Washington's official Thanksgiving proclamation, October 14, in the year of our Lord 1789.

And as we finish and recess for Thanksgiving, the official day this year proclaimed by this year's President, President Barack Obama, I am, Mr. Speaker, profoundly grateful and, as all these Presidents mentioned, thankful to God for my blessing. I know they're not earned.

□ 1320

There was nothing I ever did in the womb to deserve to be born in the greatest country in history, but I was blessed because generations before were blessed, and it is an honor to rise up and call them blessed for the opportunities that were given us through their devotion and thanksgiving and hard work and acknowledgment to God for our blessings.

Mr. Speaker, I was blessed with an older sister, whom I love. I'm blessed with two younger brothers, one who died a couple of years ago, and for my youngest brother, Bill, whose birthday we'll celebrate November 17 as a Baptist pastor and my friend.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. FITZPATRICK (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of attending a family funeral.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of business in the district.

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. 1440. An act to reduce preterm labor and delivery and the risk of pregnancy-related deaths and complications due to pregnancy, and to reduce infant mortality caused by prematurity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 60, 112th Congress, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until Tuesday, November 27, 2012, at 2 p.m.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Gary L. Ackerman, Sandy Adams, Robert B. Aderholt, W. Todd Akin, Rodney Alexander, Jason Altmire, Justin Amash, Mark E. Amodei, Robert E. Andrews, Steve Austria, Joe Baca, Michele Bachmann, Spencer Bachus, Tammy Baldwin, Ron Barber, Lou Barletta, John Barrow, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Charles F. Bass, Karen Bass, Xavier Becerra, Dan Benishek, Rick Berg, Shelley Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Judy Biggert, Brian P. Bilbray, Gus M. Bilirakis, Rob Bishop, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Timothy H. Bishop, Diane Black, Marsha Blackburn, Earl Blumenauer, John A. Boehner, Suzanne Bonamici, Jo Bonner, Mary Bono Mack, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, Dan Boren, Leonard L. Boswell, Charles W. Boustany, Jr., Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Bruce L. Braley, Mo Brooks, Paul C. Broun, Corrine Brown, Vern Buchanan, Larry Bucshon, Ann Marie Buerkle, Michael C. Burgess, Dan Burton, G. K. Butterfield, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, John Campbell, Francisco "Quico" Canseco, Eric Cantor, Shelley Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Dennis A. Cardoza*, Russ Carnahan, John C. Carney, Jr., André Carson, John R. Carter, Bill Cassidy, Kathy Castor, Steve Chabot, Jason Chaffetz, Ben Chandler, Donna M. Christensen, Judy Chu, David N. Cicilline,

Hansen Clarke, Yvette D. Clarke, Wm. Lacy Clay, Emanuel Cleaver, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mike Coffman, Steve Cohen, Tom Cole, K. Michael Conaway, Gerald E. "Gerry" Connolly, John Conyers, Jr., Jim Cooper, Jim Costa, Jerry F. Costello, Joe Courtney, Chip Cravaack, Eric A. "Rick" Crawford, Ander Crenshaw, Mark S. Critz, Joseph Crowley, Henry Cuellar, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, David Alan Curson, Danny K. Davis, Geoff Davis*, Susan A. Davis, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, Rosa L. DeLauro, Suzan K. DelBene, Jeff Denham, Charles W. Dent, Scott DesJarlais, Theodore E. Deutch, Mario Diaz-Balart, Norman D. Dicks, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Robert J. Dold, Joe Donnelly, Michael F. Doyle, David Dreier, Sean P. Duffy, Jeff Duncan, John J. Duncan, Jr., Donna F. Edwards, Keith Ellison, Renee L. Ellmers, Jo Ann Emerson, Eliot L. Engel, Anna G. Eshoo, Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, Blake Farenthold, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Bob Filner, Stephen Lee Fincher, Michael G. Fitzpatrick, Jeff Flake, Charles J. "Chuck" Fleischmann, John Fleming, Bill Flores, J. Randy Forbes, Jeff Fortenberry, Virginia Foxx, Barney Frank, Trent Franks, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Marcia L. Fudge, Elton Gallegly, John Garamendi, Cory Gardner, Scott Garrett, Jim Gerlach, Bob Gibbs, Christopher P. Gibson, Gabrielle Giffords*, Phil Gingrey, Louie Gohmert, Charles A. Gonzalez, Bob Goodlatte, Paul A. Gosar, Trey Gowdy, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Tom Graves, Al Green, Gene Green, Tim Griffin, H. Morgan Griffith, Raúl M. Grijalva, Michael G. Grimm, Frank C. Guinta, Brett Guthrie, Luis V. Gutierrez, Janice Hahn, Ralph M. Hall, Colleen W. Hanabusa, Richard L. Hanna, Jane Harman*, Gregg Harper, Andy Harris, Vicky Hartzler, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Nan A.S. Hayworth, Joseph J. Heck, Martin Heinrich, Dean Heller*, Jeb Hensarling, Wally Herger, Jaime Herrera Beutler, Brian Higgins, James A. Himes, Maurice D. Hinchey, Rubén Hinojosa, Mazie Hirono, Kathleen C. Hochul, Tim Holden, Rush D. Holt, Michael M. Honda, Steny H. Hoyer, Tim Huelskamp, Bill Huizenga, Randy Hultgren, Duncan Hunter, Robert Hurt, Jay Inslee*, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Sheila Jackson Lee, Lynn Jenkins, Bill Johnson, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Henry C. "Hank" Johnson, Jr., Sam Johnson, Timothy V. Johnson, Walter B. Jones, Jim Jordan, Marcy Kaptur, William R. Keating, Mike Kelly, Dale E. Kildee, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Steve King, Jack Kingston, Adam Kinzinger, Larry Kissell, John Kline, Raúl R. Labrador, Doug Lamborn, Leonard Lance, Jeffrey M. Landry, James R. Langevin, James Lankford, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Steven C. LaTourette, Robert E. Latta, Barbara Lee, Christopher J. Lee*, Sander M. Levin, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, Daniel Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, David Loebsack, Zoe Lofgren, Billy Long, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Blaine Luetkemeyer, Ben Ray Lujan, Cynthia M. Lummis, Daniel E. Lurgren, Stephen F. Lynch, Connie Mack, Carolyn B. Maloney, Donald A. Manzullo, Kenny Marchant, Tom Marino, Edward J. Markey, Thomas Massie, Jim Matheson, Doris O. Matsui, Kevin McCarthy, Carolyn McCarthy, Michael T. McCaul, Tom McClintock, Betty McCollum, Thaddeus G. McCotter*, Jim McDermott, James P. McGovern, Patrick T. McHenry, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. "Buck" McKeon, David B. McKinley, Cathy McMorris Rodgers, Jerry McNeerney, Patrick Meehan, Gregory W. Meeks, John L. Mica, Michael H. Michaud, Brad Miller, Candice S. Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Gwen Moore, James P. Moran, Mick Mulvaney, Christopher S. Murphy, Tim Murphy, Sue Wilkins Myrick, Jerrold Nadler,

Grace F. Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, Randy Neugebauer, Kristi L. Noem, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Richard Nugent, Devin Nunes, Alan Nunnelee, Pete Olson, John W. Olver, William L. Owens, Steven M. Palazzo, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Ron Paul, Erik Paulsen, Donald M. Payne*, Donald M. Payne, Jr., Stevan Pearce, Nancy Pelosi, Mike Pence, Ed Perlmutter, Gary C. Peters, Collin C. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, Pedro R. Pierluisi, Chellie Pingree, Joseph R. Pitts, Todd Russell Platts, Ted Poe, Jared Polis, Mike Pompeo, Bill Posey, David E. Price, Tom Price, Benjamin Quayle, Mike Quigley, Nick J. Rahall II, Charles B. Rangel, Tom Reed, Denny Rehberg, David G. Reichert, James B. Renacci, Silvestre Reyes, Reid J. Ribble, Laura Richardson, Cedric L. Richmond, E. Scott Rigell, David Rivera, Martha Roby, David P. Roe, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Todd Rokita, Thomas J. Rooney, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Peter J. Roskam, Dennis Ross, Mike Ross, Steven R. Rothman, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Jon Runyan, C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Tim Ryan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Linda T. Sánchez, Loretta Sanchez, John P. Sarbanes, Steve Scalise, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Robert T. Schilling, Jean Schmidt, Aaron Schock, Kurt Schrader, Allyson Y. Schwartz, David Schweikert, Austin Scott, David Scott, Robert C. "Bobby" Scott, Tim Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, Terri A. Sewell, Brad Sherman, John Shimkus, Heath Shuler, Bill Shuster, Michael K. Simpson, Albio Sires, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Adrian Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar Smith, Steve Southerland, Jackie Speier, Cliff Stearns, Steve Stivers, Marlin A. Stutzman, John Sullivan, Betty Sutton, Lee Terry, Bennie G. Thompson, Glenn Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Scott Tipton, Paul Tonko, Edolphus Towns, Niki Tsongas, Michael R. Turner, Robert L. Turner, Fred Upton, Chris Van Hollen, Nydia M. Velázquez, Peter J. Visclosky, Tim Walberg, Greg Walden, Joe Walsh, Timothy J. Walz, Debbie Wasserman Schultz, Maxine Waters, Melvin L. Watt, Henry A. Waxman, Daniel Webster, Anthony D. Weiner*, Peter Welch, Allen B. West, Lynn A. Westmoreland, Ed Whitfield, Frederica Wilson, Joe Wilson, Robert J. Wittman, Frank R. Wolf, Steve Womack, Rob Woodall, Lynn C. Woolsey, David Wu*, John A. Yarmuth, Kevin Yoder, C.W. Bill Young, Don Young, Todd C. Young

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

8378. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Calcium Gluconate; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0131; FRL-9362-4] received October 31, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8379. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Residues of Fatty Acids, Tall-Oil, Ethoxylated Propoxylated; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0278; FRL-9365-4] received October 31, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8380. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental