

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Ranking Member, I knew that Mr. KING would have other opportunities to be on the floor. We are going to be here through Christmas, but if that is not the case, then he has kind of a smile of Santa Claus, but I just want to say to Chairman KING, as well, just to thank you for your service. There is no doubt of your commitment to America's security, and I have enjoyed having the opportunity to work with you on the committee.

□ 1500

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, I urge my colleagues to support the bill and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of New York. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank Senator BROWN for introducing this legislation to address the ongoing DHS financial management challenges. Also, let me thank the ranking member, Mr. THOMPSON, and the ranking member of the subcommittee, Ms. JACKSON LEE, for their kind words. This probably will be my last appearance on the floor as chairman of the committee.

I want to thank the ranking member. It has now been over 7 years we have worked together as chairman and ranking member. I enjoyed working with you. I enjoyed it a lot more when I was chairman, and I'm sure you enjoyed it a lot more when you were chairman. But no matter what our capacities were, I always found it a privilege to be able to work with you. When we could cooperate, we did. When we had honest differences, I think we expressed them in a very gentlemanly way. I certainly know that you did, and I want to thank you for that.

I want to also thank the committee staff, especially Mike Russell, Mandy Bowers, and Kerry Ann Watkins, for the tremendous job they did, and all the members of the staff of both the majority and the minority. And, Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for your years of service in the House here as well.

Again, it's been a great privilege being chairman. I believe we achieved a lot. I think most importantly what the ranking member has tried to do and what I've tried to do is establish the significance of this committee and to prove that on major issues affecting the country, that both parties can work together in a bipartisan way. And I thank the gentleman for his cooperation on that.

Going back to business, I urge support of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1998, the "DART Act," the purpose of which is to obtain an unqualified audit opinion, and improve financial accountability and management at the Department of Homeland Security.

The DART Act will permit Congress to effectively perform its oversight duties with respect to the Department of Homeland Security.

As a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security and Ranking Member of its Subcommittee on Transportation, tasked with oversight of the Department, I am a strong supporter of the work that the Department does on behalf of the American people.

It is important that the public understand the vital work that the Department has done and continues to do to assess and counter threats and to maintain the security of our homeland.

S. 1998 directs the Secretary of Homeland Security, in order to comply with the Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act, to ensure that the balance sheet of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and associated statement of custodial activity for FY2012 and FY2013, and the full set of consolidated financial statements of DHS for FY2014 through FY2016, are ready in a timely manner and in preparation for an audit as part of preparing required performance and accountability reports.

Furthermore, S. 1998 directs the Chief Financial Officer of DHS to:

(1) Submit a report on the plans to obtain an unqualified opinion annually until an unqualified opinion is submitted, and

(2) Submit to Congress and the Comptroller General a report on DHS's plans and resources needed to modernize DHS's financial systems.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was created in 2003, with the vital mission of ensuring that, in the wake of the September 11th, 2001 attacks, the American homeland is safe, secure, and protected against terrorists who would do us harm.

Our domestic security is our nation's top priority; a mission that includes terrorism prevention and security enhancements, border management and security, immigration administration and enforcement, cyberspace security, and disaster response.

With a \$40 billion annual budget and more than 200,000 employees, DHS is the nation's 3rd largest federal department.

Consequently, this Congress must pay close attention and give careful consideration to the activities of the Department of Homeland Security as we assist it in becoming a more sound, lower-risk, more efficient, and more effective department.

Given the relatively new nature of the Department, along with the fact that it originated as an amalgamation of 22 federal agencies, it is no surprise that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has consistently designated—as recently as December 2011—the implementation and transformation of the Department as high-risk with respect to waste, fraud, abuse mismanagement, or needing reform.

Unfortunately, since its inception, the Department has been unable to obtain what is known as a "clean" or "unqualified" audit of its financial statements (i.e. a finding by an objective reviewer that the Department's finances are in conformity with generally accepted accounting standards). The DART Act seeks to address this issue by directing the Department to take the steps necessary to obtain a clean audit by the end of fiscal year 2013.

In order for Congress to be able to effectively monitor and oversee DHS's efforts in this area, S. 1998 also requires DHS to provide Congress with specific details on its plans to achieve a clean audit, through eliminating material weaknesses in its internal financial

controls and by modernizing its financial management systems.

While DHS has previously stated that it can obtain an unqualified opinion on all of its financial statements by the end of fiscal year 2013, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has noted that "there is no clear plan for how auditability will be achieved" by the end of 2013.

As we evaluate the progress of the Department, I want to ensure that the Department has sufficient funding and its finances are managed and structured properly such that our nation is safe and secure from all threats.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1998.

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.

FRANK BUCKLES WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL ACT

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6364) to establish a commission to ensure a suitable observance of the centennial of World War I, to designate memorials to the service of members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I, including a National World War I Memorial on the National Mall in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6364

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Frank Buckles World War I Memorial Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Sec. 4. Establishment of World War I Centennial Commission.
- Sec. 5. Duties of Centennial Commission.
- Sec. 6. Powers of Centennial Commission.
- Sec. 7. Centennial Commission personnel matters.
- Sec. 8. Termination of Centennial Commission.
- Sec. 9. Designation of National World War I Museum and Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri.
- Sec. 10. Establishment of National World War I Memorial in the District of Columbia.
- Sec. 11. Prohibition on obligation of Federal funds.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) From 2014 through 2018, the United States and nations around the world will mark the centennial of World War I, including the entry of the United States into the war in April 1917.

(2) America's support of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and its other allies in

World War I marked the first time in United States history that American soldiers went abroad in defense of liberty against foreign aggression, and it marked the true beginning of the "American century".

(3) Although World War I was at the time called "the war to end all wars", in fact the United States would commit its troops to the defense of foreign lands 3 more times in the 20th century.

(4) More than 4,000,000 men and women from the United States served in uniform during World War I, among them 2 future presidents, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower. Two million individuals from the United States served overseas during World War I, including 200,000 naval personnel who served on the seas. The United States suffered 375,000 casualties during World War I, including 116,516 deaths.

(5) The events of 1914 through 1918 shaped the world, the United States, and the lives of millions of people.

(6) The centennial of World War I offers an opportunity for people in the United States to learn about and commemorate the sacrifices of their predecessors.

(7) Commemorative programs, activities, and sites allow people in the United States to learn about the history of World War I, the United States involvement in that war, and the war's effects on the remainder of the 20th century, and to commemorate and honor the participation of the United States and its citizens in the war effort.

(8) While the other great conflicts of the 20th century, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War, have national memorials on the Mall in Washington, DC, there currently exists no national memorial honoring the service of the United States and its citizens in World War I.

(9) In 1921, the people of Kansas City, Missouri, dedicated a site in that city for a memorial to the service of Americans in World War I, a ceremony attended by General John J. Pershing and military leaders of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy. In 1924, the cornerstone of the 217-foot Liberty Memorial Tower was laid. On Armistice Day 1926, President Calvin Coolidge delivered the key note address at the Memorial's dedication ceremony. The Memorial and surrounding grounds were completed in 1938, with an inscription that reads "In Honor of Those Who Served in the World War in Defense of Liberty and Our Country.".

(10) The 106th Congress recognized the Liberty Memorial as a national symbol of World War I.

(11) The 108th Congress designated the museum at the base of the Liberty Memorial as "America's National World War I Museum". The museum preserves the story of World War I, and educates and enlightens people about this significant event.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) **AMERICA'S NATIONAL WORLD WAR I MUSEUM.**—The term "America's National World War I Museum" means the Liberty Memorial Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, as recognized by Congress in section 1031(b) of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (Public Law 108-375; 118 Stat. 2045).

(2) **CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.**—The term "Centennial Commission" means the World War I Centennial Commission established by section 4(a).

(3) **MEMORIAL FOUNDATION.**—The term "Memorial Foundation" means the World War I Memorial Foundation authorized to establish the National World War I Memorial in the District of Columbia under section 10.

(4) **VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATION.**—The term "veterans service organization" means

any organization recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for the representation of veterans under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a commission to be known as the "World War I Centennial Commission".

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **COMPOSITION.**—The Centennial Commission shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(A) Two members who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(B) One member who shall be appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(C) Two members who shall be appointed by the majority leader of the Senate.

(D) One member who shall be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate.

(E) Three members who shall be appointed by the President from among persons who are broadly representative of the people of the United States (including members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and representatives of veterans service organizations).

(F) One member who shall be appointed by the executive director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

(G) One member who shall be appointed by the executive director of the American Legion.

(H) One member who shall be appointed by the president of the Liberty Memorial Association.

(2) **TIME FOR APPOINTMENT.**—The members of the Centennial Commission shall be appointed not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) **PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.**—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Centennial Commission.

(4) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy in the Centennial Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(c) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **INITIAL MEETING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Centennial Commission have been appointed, the Centennial Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(B) **LOCATION.**—The location for the meeting held under subparagraph (A) shall be the America's National World War I Museum.

(2) **SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Centennial Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(B) **FREQUENCY.**—The Chair shall call a meeting of the members of the Centennial Commission not less frequently than once each year.

(C) **LOCATION.**—Not less frequently than once each year, the Centennial Commission shall meet at the America's National World War I Museum.

(3) **QUORUM.**—Seven members of the Centennial Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(d) **CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.**—The Centennial Commission shall select a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members.

SEC. 5. DUTIES OF CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The duties of the Centennial Commission are as follows:

(1) To plan, develop, and execute programs, projects, and activities to commemorate the centennial of World War I.

(2) To encourage private organizations and State and local governments to organize and participate in activities commemorating the centennial of World War I.

(3) To facilitate and coordinate activities throughout the United States relating to the centennial of World War I.

(4) To serve as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of information about events and plans for the centennial of World War I.

(5) To develop recommendations for Congress and the President for commemorating the centennial of World War I.

(b) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **PERIODIC REPORT.**—Not later than the last day of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than the last day of each 3-month period thereafter, the Centennial Commission shall submit to Congress and the President a report on the activities and plans of the Centennial Commission.

(2) **RECOMMENDATIONS.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Centennial Commission shall submit to Congress and the President a report containing specific recommendations for commemorating the centennial of World War I and coordinating related activities.

SEC. 6. POWERS OF CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

(a) **HEARINGS.**—The Centennial Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Centennial Commission considers appropriate to carry out its duties under this Act.

(b) **POWERS OF MEMBER AND AGENTS.**—If authorized by the Centennial Commission, any member or agent of the Centennial Commission may take any action which the Centennial Commission is authorized to take under this Act.

(c) **INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—The Centennial Commission shall secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Centennial Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Upon the request of the Chair of the Centennial Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Centennial Commission.

(d) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.**—Upon the request of the Centennial Commission, the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Centennial Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Centennial Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(e) **CONTRACT AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Centennial Commission is authorized—

(A) to procure supplies, services, and property; and

(B) to make or enter into contracts, leases, or other legal agreements.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—The Centennial Commission may not enter into any contract, lease, or other legal agreement that extends beyond the date of the termination of the Centennial Commission under section 8(a).

(f) **POSTAL SERVICES.**—The Centennial Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(g) **GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND DEVISES.**—The Centennial Commission shall accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises of services or property, both real and personal, for the purpose of covering the costs incurred by the Centennial Commission to carry out its duties under this Act.

SEC. 7. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) **COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.**—Members of the Centennial Commission shall serve without compensation for such service.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Centennial Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with the applicable provisions of title 5, United States Code.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chair of the Centennial Commission shall, in consultation with the members of the Centennial Commission, appoint an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Centennial Commission to perform its duties.

(2) COMPENSATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Chair of the Centennial Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and any other personnel appointed under paragraph (1).

(B) LIMITATION.—The Chair of the Centennial Commission may not fix the compensation of the executive director or other personnel appointed under paragraph (1) at a rate that exceeds the rate of payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

(C) WORK LOCATION.—If the city government for Kansas City, Missouri, and the Liberty Memorial Association make space available in the building in which the America's National World War I Museum is located, the executive director of the Centennial Commission and other personnel appointed under paragraph (1) shall work in such building to the extent practical.

(d) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Upon request of the Centennial Commission, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any employee of that department or agency to the Centennial Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(e) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chair of the Centennial Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(f) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—Gifts, bequests, and devises of services or property, both real and personal, received by the Centennial Commission under section 6(g) shall be the only source of funds to cover the costs incurred by the Centennial Commission under this section.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Centennial Commission shall terminate on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 30 days after the date the completion of the activities under this Act honoring the centennial observation of World War I; or

(2) July 28, 2019.

(b) APPLICATION OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the activities of the Centennial Commission under this Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Section 14(a)(2) of such Act shall not apply to the Centennial Commission.

SEC. 9. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL WORLD WAR I MUSEUM AND MEMORIAL IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Liberty Memorial of Kansas City at America's National World War I Museum in Kansas City, Missouri, is hereby designated as the "National World War I Museum and Memorial".

(b) CEREMONIES.—The Centennial Commission may plan, develop, and execute ceremonies to recognize the designation of the Liberty Memorial of Kansas City as the National World War I Museum and Memorial.

SEC. 10. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL WORLD WAR I MEMORIAL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.—The World War I Memorial Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to consist of an appropriate sculptural or other commemorative elements to serve as the National World War I Memorial.

(b) LIMITATION ON SIZE OF MEMORIAL.—The National World War I Memorial may not exceed 0.5 acres in size.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code, shall apply to the establishment of the National World War I Memorial in the District of Columbia and its environs.

(2) EXCEPTION FROM PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL COMMEMORATIVE WORKS IN RESERVE.—Section 8908(c) of title 40, United States Code, does not apply with respect to the selection of the site for the National World War I Memorial.

(3) NO INFRINGEMENT UPON EXISTING MEMORIAL.—The site selected for the National World War I Memorial may not infringe upon or adversely impact the District of Columbia War Memorial.

(d) LIMITATION ON TOTAL COST.—The total cost to design and construct the National World War I Memorial may not exceed \$10,000,000.

(e) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—

(1) UPON ESTABLISHMENT OF MEMORIAL.—If, upon payment of all expenses for the establishment of the National World War I Memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount required by section 8906(b)(1) of title 40, United States Code), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the memorial, the Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the account provided for in section 8906(b)(3) of such title.

(2) UPON EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.—If, upon expiration of the authority for the National World War I Memorial under section 8903(e) of title 40, United States Code, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the memorial, the Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to a separate account with the National Park Foundation for memorials, to be available to the Secretary of the Interior or Administrator of General Services (as appropriate) following the process provided in section 8906(b)(4) of such title for accounts established under section 8906(b)(3) of such title.

(f) CEREMONIES.—The Centennial Commission may plan, develop, and execute ceremonies to recognize the establishment of the National World War I Memorial.

(g) MEMORIAL AREA DEFINED.—In this section, the term "District of Columbia and its environs" has the meaning given that term in section 8902(a)(2) of title 40, United States Code.

SEC. 11. PROHIBITION ON OBLIGATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

No Federal funds may be obligated to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) and the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, we're about to come up on a very important date regarding World War I, and this bill, sponsored by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE), H.R. 6364, is a very worthy undertaking that the Congress, I believe, should enact.

So in the spirit of that, I would like to actually recognize and yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. POE of Texas. I appreciate the gentleman from Utah yielding time.

Madam Speaker, Frank Buckles was the epitome of an American hero and a man who would do anything for this great United States of America.

This is a photograph of him recently taken after he joined the United States Army. Frank Buckles wanted to be in the United States Army. He volunteered. No one would take him because, you see, he wasn't 18. He finally continued to lie about his age, convinced a recruiter he was 21, and at the age of 16 joined the United States Army in the great World War I.

He wanted to get to France as soon as he could, so he volunteered to be in the ambulance service. What he did when he got to Europe was rescue and pick up other doughboys in Europe out of those trenches and take them back behind American lines so their wounds could be taken care of. He also picked up many of our Americans—114,000 to be exact—that died in the great World War I.

He was able to come back to America alive. He made it through the war, although many, as I mentioned, did not. Many Americans when they came home from the great war over there, as Mr. COHEN said, died of the flu they picked up in Europe. In fact, a great number of them died from the Spanish flu, almost as many as died in Europe itself.

Frank Buckles then went to work. During his work, it took him to the Philippines; but when he was in the Philippines, the Japanese invaded in World War II and Frank Buckles again was captured by the Japanese in the Philippines and put in a prisoner-of-war camp for 3½ years. He was about to be executed, and the Americans came and liberated the camp; and he, along with the other prisoners of war, came back to America. Frank Buckles then went back to West Virginia where he worked his farm and drove the tractor until he was 107.

Madam Speaker, it was his decision and his life goal that he would be instrumental in helping build a memorial on the Mall for all of the veterans who served in the great World War I. I met him in 2007, and this project has been going on now for 5 years to try to get approval to build this memorial for all

veterans of World War I on the Mall, almost as long as the war took.

He came to Washington, D.C., a few years ago. This is a picture of him that was taken recently before he died at the age of 110 at the D.C. memorial on the Mall. That is a monument and a memorial to all of the veterans from the District of Columbia that served in World War I. I went with him to this memorial where we talked about expanding our honor of all veterans and having a memorial for everybody in the great World War I.

That was his goal, and he worked with many Members of Congress on this issue. Although he lived to 110, he didn't live long enough to see the memorial created. Madam Speaker, he was the very last American doughboy that lived in the great World War I. They're all gone, every one of them. So it is up to us, Members of Congress and the public, to speak for them and honor them on the Mall right across the street as would be appropriate. In the Mall, we have three of the four great wars of the last century that we honor. We honor those in World War II, the Korean war, and Vietnam. Now it's time to honor all of those who served in the great World War I.

I must compliment a little school down in Texas, Creekwood Middle School, and Jan York, who works there. It was the project of eighth graders years ago to find all of the World War I survivors and do a history project on them throughout the world from all countries; and they did a project, of course, on Frank Buckles, as well. In fact, we were able to get him on the phone, and the eighth grade class at Creekwood Middle School on one of his birthdays sang happy birthday to him.

Those kids who are seniors in high school now will be able to hopefully see this memorial built and the approval of it to be built on the Mall. But I want to thank her and her eighth graders for the history project concept and delving into American history in depth and finding out what had happened in our great American Nation.

I also want to thank my friend, EMANUEL CLEAVER from Missouri, for his help on this legislation; the gentlelady from D.C., Ms. NORTON; also the subcommittee chairman, Mr. BISHOP; and the committee chairman, DOC HASTINGS, as well.

It is important that we pass this legislation. If we get this legislation passed, it will do three things: it will build a memorial on the Mall, it will set up a commission to honor World War I; as this Nation is approaching the 100th year; and it will also recognize—which my friend, Mr. CLEAVER, will talk about—the work of the museum and the national work of the World War I memorial in Kansas City. It's time we passed this to honor those great World War I veterans.

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Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to

the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan. I appreciate my friend from Utah for yielding.

I'm glad we could keep this photograph up. Here is how I got involved and engaged in this. It's very personal. Actually, the man who took this photograph, David de Young, is a constituent and a friend of mine back from west Michigan. He was actually part of a project that went out to try to then photograph all of the remaining World War I survivors. He traveled to Europe, to Australia, and then had met Frank Buckles along the way and had gotten to know him very well.

Unfortunately, I was not able to meet him in person, but I attended his funeral in Arlington, where we said good-bye as a Nation. I can tell you that it was his desire—Frank's desire—and David's desire, his family's desire, my desire, and I think now, finally, this body's desire to properly say thank you.

The other reason this is very personal and very important to me is that I get to talk about a man named Bill Huizenga—not I, BILL HUIZENGA, but my grandfather, Bill Huizenga—who happened to fight in World War I. He was part of a group called the Polar Bears. They were men who were chosen from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan because they figured they'd be used to the cold, so they sent them all the way up around Norway to Archangel, Russia, to fight in an undeclared portion of World War I. In fact, Grandpa Bill was there after Armistice Day and where British, Canadian, and American troops remained well into the spring of that following year after Armistice. It wasn't until much, much later that we were actually even officially recognized as being part of that. I can tell you that one of my prized possessions is in having my grandfather's old doughboy helmet, which hangs in our family's home.

It's just a fitting, timely thing that we finally say thank you and that we finally recognize this group of men who fought a terrible war, who fought a war that so many had hoped would be the war to end all wars. Unfortunately, we know that isn't the case.

I would like to commend our friends across the aisle—the gentlelady from the District and the gentleman from Missouri—for working on this and led by my friend from Texas (Mr. POE) to get this done. This is an important statement for us and is a fitting tribute to that generation.

Frank, we thank you for your service, and we thank all of those families.

Ms. NORTON. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, may I say that we will miss seeing you occasionally in that chair, and I know I speak for my colleagues on both sides of the aisle when I say we will espe-

cially miss you sitting in the chair as chair of Financial Services of the Appropriations Committee and as a Member of this body, which you have so graciously served.

I rise in support of this important legislation. H.R. 6364 establishes a commission to ensure the suitable observance of the centennial of World War I. It further provides for the designation of a memorial to the service of the members of the United States Armed Forces throughout the United States who participated in World War I, and it finally protects the District of Columbia World War I Memorial on The Mall.

This bill had to do three things, and I want to express my appreciation to all of the Members who were party to the agreement that finally resulted in this bill—my colleagues Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER of Missouri, Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. GRIJALVA of Arizona—for working with me to preserve the District of Columbia World War I Memorial. In particular, the bill that is before us, Madam Speaker, is an example of what can be done when Members work together to achieve a resolution of their individual concerns.

Earlier in this Congress, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) introduced H.R. 938. It would have, among other things, nationalized the DC war memorial by designating it as the District of Columbia and National World War I Memorial. We were all in agreement that there should be a suitable memorial on Federal land as we now approach this extraordinary anniversary in 2014; but of course, I had to oppose altering the integrity of the DC war memorial. That memorial was built with not one Federal dollar but, rather, with the blood and treasure of DC residents, including funds from school children. Of the more than 26,000 DC residents who served in World War I, the 499 who died—more than the number from three States—have their names individually carved on that memorial. Our memorial is deeply symbolic of the historic and continuing concerns of District residents, particularly of our veterans, who continue to serve without equal representation in the Congress, equal rights as citizens, and equal local government control.

I am very happy this afternoon to report that H.R. 6364 protects the integrity of the DC war memorial and goes further. It meets the concern for a World War I memorial here for all veterans, which is the concern that Mr. POE spoke of; and it meets Mr. CLEAVER's concern and the concern of Members from Missouri—like you, Madam Speaker—for a designation of that extraordinarily beautiful memorial there as a national World War I memorial.

The bill establishes a commission to ensure a suitable observance of the centennial of World War I, and it designates memorials to the service of members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I, including a national World War I Memorial.

H.R. 6364 protects the DC memorial because it complies with the provision of the Commemorative Works Act, which prohibits a new memorial from “interfer[ing] with or encroach[ing] on, an existing commemorative work.” The bill goes further by saying that the site of the national World War I Memorial on Federal land may not “infringe upon or otherwise adversely impact the District of Columbia World War I Memorial.” This preservation is, of course, critical to DC residents, who deserve to have a memorial dedicated to their veterans as, I might mention, every single State has as to its World War I veterans because, at that time, most Americans thought it preferable to have memorials in their own States, so each and every State has a World War I Memorial. Today, in contrast, people insist on memorials to their veterans on Federal land here.

It has always been our position that a national memorial dedicated to all Americans who served in World War I should be located in the Nation’s Capital, and I have been committed and remain committed to working with my colleagues to find suitable locations in the District of Columbia for a national World War I Memorial. I am happy that H.R. 6364 allows for such a memorial, that it does not interfere with the DC war memorial, and that it appropriately commemorates the beautiful memorial in Missouri.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLEAVER), who has worked so hard on this bill and has been so creative and diligent and committed.

Mr. CLEAVER. We are here today in an unprecedented show of bipartisanship with this piece of legislation. H.R. 6364 is the product of both sides of the aisle working together to do what is right to honor the memory of our veterans.

I especially want to thank Representative TED POE for his efforts in bringing this bill to the floor today as well as to thank Representative ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for her work on the legislation. Of course, I’d also like to thank Majority Leader CANTOR for his support along the way.

□ 1520

Frank Buckles, who was on the stage of the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City just 4 years ago during the Veterans Day program, was the last surviving veteran from World War I, and he was from the State of Missouri. Unfortunately, he passed away during the drafting of this very bill. However, even with Mr. Buckles’ passing, our commitment remains strong as it is never too late to demonstrate our appreciation to the veterans of the Great War for their service and sacrifices.

This bill will honor that service by establishing a centennial commission that would see to it that the 100th anniversary of the Great War did not slip away, as many things slip away in this place where there is sometimes more partisan bickering than is necessary. Not only does this bill serve to honor the memory of our great veterans; but it stands, I think, as a symbol that bipartisanship and cooperation are, indeed, possible.

The United States formally joined the war in April of 1917; and during that time, more than 4.7 million Americans served. Now it’s our job to serve their memory.

The Fifth District of Missouri, which I proudly serve, includes Kansas City, the home of the Liberty Memorial. This is the Liberty Memorial. I think it is always important for people to see it because I think when people hear Liberty Memorial, if they are not from the area, if they are not visiting Kansas City, they may think it’s just some little something. You can see it in terms of the Kansas City skyline, and I would also take this opportunity to remind people that this is the largest city in the State of Missouri.

This Liberty Memorial is one of the great treasures of our community and our State. It sits atop the World War I Museum. In 1919, the people of Kansas City raised \$2.5 million, mainly through children, in 10 days to create the Liberty Memorial. The dedication ceremony was the only time in history that the Supreme Allied Commanders were together in one place. The dedication of this memorial was held on November 1, 1921.

In 1994, during my first term as mayor of Kansas City, the museum added greater majesty to the site with the construction of a municipally funded restoration project. The Liberty Memorial operates the only American museum solely dedicated to preserving the objects, history, and personal experiences of a war whose impact still echoes today. This bill would also redesignate this facility as the National World War I Memorial and Museum and give it the distinction it richly deserves.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Madam Speaker, I would like to yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas (Mr. YODER), one of the cosponsors of the bill.

Mr. YODER. I thank the gentleman from Utah, and I want to echo the comments of my friend and colleague from Missouri, across the Kansas City border, who so eloquently described the majesty and beauty of the World War I Museum and Memorial that we have in Kansas City. It is truly a national tribute. And to spend time today on the House floor, to take a moment to pay tribute to the men and women who sacrificed in World War I and to designate this World War I museum the National World War I Memorial is a wonderful moment that I have a chance to take part in, and I want to thank my col-

league from Missouri, Mr. CLEAVER, and my colleague from Texas, Mr. POE, and others who have put so much time and work into this legislation.

As has been said, 2014 will mark the 100th anniversary, the centennial anniversary of the Great War. The Frank Buckles World War I Memorial Act establishes this centennial commission to ensure that those who served and sacrificed to promote the ideals of liberty and freedom are properly honored for their bravery, and to honor the World War I hero Frank Buckles that TED POE and others have so appropriately described today.

It’s sometimes difficult for Kansas City and Missouri, as Madam Speaker knows, and my colleague from Missouri, Mr. CLEAVER, knows to agree on many things. But it’s a nice opportunity for a Kansan to come down and join with my colleague from Missouri, Mr. CLEAVER, and others, to take this moment to honor the World War I Museum and Memorial in Kansas City which does such a great job of paying tribute to the service and sacrifice of the men and women in World War II.

I actually had a chance recently to join Mr. CLEAVER on Veterans Day when we addressed veterans from multiple wars to talk about the service and sacrifice and, really, the legacy that has continued on for generations in this country of serving our country and many people paying the ultimate sacrifice.

So to have a chance to take part in that on Veterans Day with Mr. CLEAVER was great, and to be here today to recognize the Kansas City memorial and museum as the National World War I Memorial is a great opportunity. And I want to encourage all of my colleagues to take the time to go out to Kansas City and see this museum. It is top-notch quality; I think you all will be very impressed. I’m pleased to support this legislation today and to recognize that museum and memorial and to ultimately recognize the service and sacrifice of the men and women who served in World War I.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I am not only pleased with the outcome of this bill; I am proud of the way it was achieved. This bill about war dead, about war heroes, had emotional content. But the Members reasoned together and in a collegial fashion agreed upon an outcome that is satisfactory to all of us.

There are going to be three ways in which World War I heroes are remembered: for sure here in the District of Columbia with the existing memorial, and now in Kansas City with the majestic memorial that is there, and of course this bill authorizes a second memorial here in the District of Columbia, the Nation’s Capital.

The Members cooperated and achieved the kind of resolution that we hope will, during this lame duck session, become a model for how to reach the ultimate agreement this year and start off next year.

Without any more speakers, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I appreciate Ms. NORTON and Mr. CLEAVER for this very bipartisan approach to something that should live in the memories of all Americans, the sacrifices that were given in this country to provide so much for us. As you know, the United States entered World War I in April of 1917 to support Great Britain, France, Belgium, and other allies. It was the first time that American soldiers went abroad in defense of liberty against foreign aggression. More than 4 million men and women served in uniform during the Great War. There were 375,000 American casualties during World War I, including 116,516 fatalities.

The upcoming centennial is an opportunity for the United States to honor the sacrifices of these great Americans. H.R. 6364 creates a World War I commission to commemorate the upcoming centennial. The bill would establish a memorial in the District of Columbia to honor those who fought during the Great War. I would also note that there are no Federal funds that are attached to the building of this. H.R. 6364 was favorably reported by unanimous consent in the Committee on Natural Resources last week, and I again want to thank Congressman POE from the State of Texas for introducing this piece of legislation and the numerous individuals on both sides of the aisle. It is a very bipartisan approach, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Madam Speaker, H.R. 6364 would authorize the World War I Memorial Foundation to create a commemorative work on federal land in the District of Columbia. From 1914 to 1918, World War I took 116,516 American lives. However, despite the existence of memorials to the fallen of World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War on the National Mall, a national WWI memorial has never been authorized.

The author of this legislation, Mr. POE, has worked for many years to construct a proposal that adequately recognizes Americans who served in the Great War and addresses the concerns of a multitude of stakeholders.

This proposal is modest, will have a minimal footprint, and expressly prohibits federal funds. The memorial needs a specific exemption from current law to be permitted on the National Mall. This is not something this Congress should take lightly. The Natural Resources Committee held two hearings on this specific memorial and another hearing on the overall future of the National Mall to better understand the short-term and long-term implications of granting this authorization.

As with other commemorative works, the World War I Memorial will pass through a rigorous, public approval process which may place it on the National Mall. However, it is not the intention to undermine the current prohibition under the Commemorative Works Act, but instead close the book on the collection of war

memorials and proceed with a careful examination of what the future holds for the mall.

To reiterate, approval of this legislation is not a signal that the Mall should be opened up for construction. The existing prohibition has served us well for the last decade and will serve us in the future. With this authorization we will raise the bar higher, even beyond the standard of the Great War.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6364, the Frank Buckles World War I Memorial Act, as amended. I would like to thank my colleagues, Representatives TED POE, EMANUEL CLEAVER, RAÚL M. GRIJALVA, and Chairman ROB BISHOP for working with me to preserve the District of Columbia War Memorial.

Earlier this Congress, Representative TED POE introduced H.R. 938, which would have nationalized the D.C. memorial by re-designating it as the "District of Columbia and National World War I Memorial." While I very much support commemorating all of the service men and women who fought in World War I, I had to oppose altering the integrity of the D.C. memorial. The D.C. memorial was built with the blood and treasure of D.C. residents, including funds from school children. Of the more than 26,000 D.C. residents who served in World War I, the 499 who died, more than the number from three states, have their names engraved on the memorial. Our memorial is deeply symbolic of the historic and continuing concerns of District residents, particularly our veterans, who continue to serve without equal congressional representation, equal rights as citizens, and equal local government control.

I am happy to report that H.R. 6364 protects the integrity of the D.C. memorial, and I believe it identifies the desires of the other members involved. The bill establishes a commission to ensure a suitable observance of the centennial of World War I and designates memorials to the service of members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I, including a National World War I Memorial. H.R. 6364 protects the D.C. memorial because it complies with the provision of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. §9505 (b)(2)) that prohibits a new memorial from "interfere[ing] with, or encroach[ing] on, an existing commemorative work," and the bill goes further by saying that the site of the national World War I memorial on federal land may not "infringe upon or adversely impact the District of Columbia War Memorial." This preservation is critical to D.C. residents, who deserve to have a memorial dedicated to their veterans.

It has always been my position that a national memorial dedicated to all Americans who served in World War I should be located in the Nation's capital, and I have been committed to working with my colleagues to suggest suitable locations in D.C. for a national World War I memorial. I am happy that H.R. 6364 allows for such a memorial while not interfering with the integrity of the D.C. memorial.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the House Amendment to H.R. 6364, the "Frank Buckles World War I Memorial Act," which establishes the World War I Centennial Commission to oversee projects and programs which commemorate the centennial of World War I and to establish a commemorative work

in the District of Columbia to serve as the National World War I Memorial.

As an experienced legislator representing the people of Houston I have fought hard to protect the honor and the rights of our veterans. I hold our men and women of the armed services in the highest regard. As one of the bloodiest wars of the 20th century, World War I represented the entrance of the United States onto the international stage as the champion of the West, western ideals such as security, liberty, and democracy.

We still mourn the loss of the 115,000 American soldiers who died during the war and extend our deepest gratitude to 205,000 who returned home with serious injuries. Frank Buckles was one of the fine men and women who survived the war.

Born on February 1st, 1901, Frank Woodruff Buckles was the last surviving American veteran of the First World War. In 1917, he enlisted in the Army and served with a detachment from Fort Riley. He drove ambulances and motorcycles near the front lines.

He served in both World War I and II. In World War II he became a prisoner of war (POW) and for 39 months was held captive in the Philippines.

Mr. Buckles was a quiet hero, he moved to West Virginia, married, and tended to his farm until the age of 105. In the twilight of his life, Mr. Buckles never forgot the men and women who served in World War I.

He became the honorary Chairman of the World War I Memorial Foundation. He strongly advocated for establishment of a World War I memorial in our Nation's Capital.

Mr. Buckles was World News Tonight's 'Person of the Week' in 2009, in recognition for his efforts to establish the World War I memorial. This quiet hero became the oldest person to speak before Congress. On December 3, 2009, he implored Congress to honor the sacrifice of the brave men and women of World War I. He stated:

We still do not have a national memorial in Washington, D.C. to honor the Americans who sacrificed with their lives during World War I . . . I call upon the American people and the world to help me in asking our elected officials to pass the law for a memorial to World War I in our Nation's capital. These are difficult times, and we are not asking for anything elaborate. What is fitting and right is a memorial that can take its place among those commemorating the other great conflicts of the past century . . . it is time to move forward with honor, gratitude, and resolve.

Frank Buckle asked this country to honor those who fought to protect our way of life. This bill, named in his honor, will serve to ensure that these men and women will never be forgotten and will continue to receive the respect and honor they deserve from future generations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6364, as amended.

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

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish a commission to ensure a suitable observance of the

centennial of World War I, to provide for the designation of memorials to the service of members of the United States Armed Forces in World War I, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable NANCY PELOSI, Democratic Leader:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 12, 2012.

Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House,
U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER BOEHNER: Pursuant to section 3(b) of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. 15202), I am pleased to appoint Joanne Hayes-White of San Francisco, CA, to the Medal of Valor Review Board.

Thank you for your attention to this appointment.

Sincerely,

NANCY PELOSI,
House Democratic Leader.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1634

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DOLD) at 4 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.

RETURNING SEVERAL MEASURES TO THE SENATE

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution constituting a question of the privileges of the House.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 829

Resolved,

SECTION 1. (a) Each bill and amendment of the Senate specified in subsection (b)—

(1) in the opinion of this House, contravenes the first clause of the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States and is an infringement of the privileges of this House; and

(2) shall be respectfully returned to the Senate with a message communicating this resolution.

(b) The bill and amendment of the Senate referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

(1) S. 3254.

(2) The Senate amendment to H.R. 4310.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution presents a question of the privileges of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

DESIGNATING THE RANKING OF A CERTAIN NAMED MEMBER OF A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA- TIVES

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 830

Resolved, That Mr. Michaud shall rank above Ms. Brown of Florida on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order: ordering the previous question on House Resolution 827; adopting House Resolution 827, if ordered; and suspending the rules and passing H.R. 6190.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 827) providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 183, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 621]

YEAS—224

Adams
Aderholt
Alexander
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta

Barton (TX)
Bass (NH)
Benishek
Berg
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)

Black
Blackburn
Bonner
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Buchanan

Bucshon
Buerkle
Burgess
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canseco
Cantor
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman (CO)
Cole
Conaway
Cravaack
Crawford
Crenshaw
Culberson
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dold
Dreier
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Emerson
Farenthold
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guinta
Guthrie
Hall
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth

Heck
Hensarling
Herger
Herrera Beutler
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Lankford
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Manzullo
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meehan
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, Gary
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Myrick
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paul
Paulsen
Pearce
Petri
Platts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo

Posey
Price (GA)
Quayle
Reed
Rehberg
Reichert
Renacci
Ribble
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (FL)
Royce
Runyan
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schilling
Schock
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stearns
Stivers
Sullivan
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walsh (IL)
Webster
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (IN)

NAYS—183

Ackerman
Altmire
Andrews
Baca
Baldwin
Barber
Barrow
Bass (CA)
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boren
Boswell
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Chu

Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly (VA)
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Critz
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curson (MI)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly (IN)
Doyle
Edwards
Ellison
Engel

Eshoo
Farr
Fattah
Frank (MA)
Fudge
Garamendi
Gonzalez
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heinrich
Higgins
Himes
Hinche
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hochul
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Israel
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.