

NAYS—50

Amash	Garrett	Mulvaney
Bentivolio	Gohmert	Neugebauer
Bridenstine	Gowdy	Pearce
Broun (GA)	Graves (GA)	Pittenger
Collins (GA)	Hensarling	Poe (TX)
Conaway	Huelskamp	Radel
Cotton	Jenkins	Rice (SC)
Cramer	Jordan	Rokita
Culberson	King (IA)	Salmon
Davis, Rodney	Labrador	Schweikert
DesJarlais	Lamborn	Stockman
Duncan (SC)	Lankford	Stutzman
Duncan (TN)	Loebuck	Weber (TX)
Fleming	Lummis	Westmoreland
Flores	Marchant	Wilson (SC)
Foxx	Massie	Yoho
Franks (AZ)	McClintock	

NOT VOTING—29

Aderholt	Conyers	Richmond
Barber	Farr	Rush
Bishop (GA)	Fortenberry	Scott, David
Blackburn	Gabbard	Simpson
Blumenauer	Herrera Beutler	Smith (WA)
Brooks (AL)	Kingston	Stivers
Brown (FL)	Larsen (WA)	Walberg
Butterfield	McNerney	Young (AK)
Capuano	Meeks	Young (FL)
Cleaver	Moran	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1902

Mr. BENTIVOLIO changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 31, H.R. 225—National Pediatric Research Network Act of 2013, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

On rollcall No. 31, H.R. 297—Children’s Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act of 2013, had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 444, REQUIRE PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP AND NO DEFICIT ACT

Mr. WOODALL, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-8) on the resolution (H. Res. 48) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 444) to require that, if the President’s fiscal year 2014 budget does not achieve balance in a fiscal year covered by such budget, the President shall submit a supplemental unified budget by April 1, 2013, which identifies a fiscal year in which balance is achieved, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LET’S START BUDGETING RESPONSIBLY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the only way for Washington to control its spending problem is to start budgeting, and budgeting responsibly.

House Republicans have passed responsible budgets for 2 consecutive years that restore economic growth and reduce our deficits. Unfortunately, the Senate has not passed a budget in 4 years, and today the President missed the deadline for submitting his own budget to Congress for the fourth time in the last 5 years.

You don’t have to look much further than these facts to learn why Washington has such a hard time living within its means. For this reason, the House is advancing a series of initiatives to force Washington’s hand.

On January 23, 2013, the Chamber passed the No Budget, No Pay Act, which forces the Senate to pass a budget or Members of Congress will lose their pay. This week the House will consider legislation forcing the President to produce a balanced budget or submit a plan that indicates the earliest year he believes fiscal balance can be achieved.

Hardworking Americans run their households by setting a budget and then living within those means. It’s time for Washington to do the same.

□ 1910

PULSE OF TEXAS—RONALD FROM KINGWOOD, TEXAS

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Ronald from Kingwood, Texas, writes me this:

My family and I paid taxes, raised a family, contributed to the community and our church. But we are very disappointed in Washington. Our government is spending money it doesn’t have. And our President says, in other words, Tax those Americans who have worked hard, balanced their household budgets, saved, and have been successful.

My wife and I always thought that was the American Dream. In 2013, our taxes have gone up. Why? Why? Why? Because Congress doesn’t cut its spending. There should be no tax increases on any Americans until there are significant spending cuts. Normal Americans can’t simply borrow money. So why should government? I’ve worked hard for what I’ve achieved. Now why should we pay more taxes just because Washington has a spending addiction?

Mr. Speaker, we can’t tax our way and spend our way into prosperity.

And that’s just the way it is.

REMEMBERING THEODORE “TED” W. OGLE

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

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and salute a remarkable Hoosier, Theodore “Ted” W. Ogle. He was a true leader in his home

of Columbus, Indiana. He left us way too soon.

Mr. Ogle served his community in many ways, including as a youth sports official and coach, as a board member of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters, and for 16 years on the Columbus City Council. Most recently, he served local Republicans as county and district chair. He was my dear friend.

I got to know Ted best when I first ran for office and needed his support. Ted said he was happy to see me but that his boys had a swim meet, and if I needed to see him, it was going to have to be there. So off I went to see him that day. To be honest, I probably learned more about swimming than politics.

As this Chamber knows, politics can be a tough business. There’s always another meeting, another event, another obligation. It is all too easy to push our family life to the back burner. In his own quiet but direct way, Ted showed me where he set his priorities, and when it came time for me to have a wife and children, where I should set mine. I try to do that.

That was Ted Ogle—a man truly committed to God, his family, his country, and his party. I will miss his friendship, counsel, and most of all, his good example.

A REMEMBRANCE OF THE HEROES OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE “COLUMBIA—STS” 109

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, on April 12, 1981, the space shuttle *Columbia* blasted off into space to launch America’s space shuttle program. She would complete 28 missions, with over 300 days in space. As every American knows, we lost *Columbia* as she came home on February 1, 2003. We all mourn the seven brave astronauts who lost their lives that day. We’ll never forget Commander Rick Husband, Pilot Willie McCool, and the five mission specialists: Michael Anderson, David Brown, Kalpana Chawla, Ilan Ramon from Israel, and Laurel Clark.

As a Member of Congress who grew up with astronauts, I have been blessed to meet some of the families of *Columbia*’s last crew. One of them said words I’ll never forget:

In their final moments, *Columbia* and her crew came home to Texas.

May the *Columbia* crew rest in peace with our eternal thoughts and blessings.

REMEMBERING FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR ED KOCH

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

Mr. ENGEL. This morning, I attended the funeral of former Congressman and former mayor Ed Koch in New

York City. Ed was larger than life. He was a great mayor of the city of New York, a fantastic Congressman before that, and a personal friend of mine and so many others. It's generally thought that Ed was the one who brought New York City back from the bad days—starting the good days. He was the quintessential mayor of New York, walking up and down the streets when he was mayor, asking people, “How am I doing?”

I just want to say this body had the good fortune to have had Ed Koch as one of its Members, and New York City had the good fortune to have him as mayor for three terms, and I had the good fortune to have him as my friend. In later years, he and I would meet periodically and go out for lunch at one of the restaurants downtown in mid-Manhattan. Ed would always pick the restaurant and be as feisty as ever. He was a very proud, proud New Yorker, and we are very proud of Congressman and Mayor Ed Koch. I will miss him dearly, as will all of New York and America. May he rest in peace.

CONGRESSIONAL PRAYER CAUCUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUDSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. FORBES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to come to the floor tonight to discuss our Nation's rich spiritual heritage and the foundation it laid for the religious freedoms we still enjoy today. I'm hosting this Special Order hour as founder and co-chairman of the Congressional Prayer Caucus, a bipartisan group with more than 90 Members of the House of Representatives dedicated to protecting religious freedom in America and preserving our Nation's rich spiritual heritage. I co-chair this caucus with my good friend, Mr. MIKE MCINTYRE, a Democrat Member from North Carolina. We founded the caucus in 2005 to formally acknowledge the important role that faith plays in American life and to recognize our Nation's religious heritage. We're working to guard these legacies for future generations.

Members of the Congressional Prayer Caucus gather each week in the United States Capitol, just a few feet from here, to pray for our Nation. We leave political labels at the door and we join in prayer for one another and our country. We all know how unusual it is in the current political climate for Mem-

bers to unite across the aisle and work together. Yet throughout the more than 200-year history of our Nation, prayer has played a vital role in strengthening the fabric of our society.

Mr. Speaker, our prayers build upon the legacy that was established by early legislators. In fact, the first act of America's first Congress in 1774 was to ask a minister to open with prayer and lead Congress in the reading of four chapters of the Bible. As our fledgling Nation grew and encountered overwhelming challenges, time and time again we saw our Nation's leaders turn to God in prayer.

We live in a challenging time. Wherever I go, I encounter people who want to know if the future of America is optimistic or pessimistic. When I review the insurmountable challenges our Nation overcame to get to this point—the Civil War, World War II, the Great Depression, and so many more—I believe our future is optimistic. As long as there are men and women in our government and throughout our Nation who continue to turn to God for help, we'll always have hope.

In addition to joining in prayer each week, members of the Prayer Caucus also work together to preserve the presence of religion, faith, and morality in the marketplace of ideas. We're seeing increased efforts to remove references to God and faith from the public square. Activists seek to remove “God” from our national motto and Pledge of Allegiance. They seek to prevent city and county councils from praying and recognizing our Nation's spiritual heritage. And they seek to silence people who wish to live out their faith.

□ 1920

Members of the Prayer Caucus have countered these efforts, successfully ensuring that our history remains intact for future generations.

In the 112th Congress, I introduced a resolution reaffirming our national motto “In God We Trust” and encouraging its public display in public buildings. The measure passed overwhelmingly by a vote of 396–9. Some ask why we needed to reaffirm our national motto; yet if left unstated, the motto could be changed in a de facto manner.

On November 2010, before a worldwide audience in a much publicized speech focusing on the United States' relationship with the Muslim world, President Obama incorrectly proclaimed that our national motto was “E Pluribus Unum.” Despite a bipartisan letter from 42 Members of Congress, the President didn't correct his inaccurate statement. Now, thanks to the House passage of the In God We Trust resolution, children across America know that if God can be displayed on the walls of their classroom, they cannot be prevented from talking about him at school.

Members of the Prayer Caucus also worked to correct inaccuracies and omissions in the Capitol Visitor Cen-

ter. In 2008, the over-half-billion-dollar Capitol Visitor Center opened for the purpose of educating over 15,000 Capitol visitors daily on the legislative process, as well as the history and development of the architecture and art of the U.S. Capitol.

When Members toured the facility, however, CVC historians had censored the building of any references to our Judeo-Christian history. They had replaced the inscription of “In God We Trust” inscribed right behind you on the Speaker's rostrum with stars and a replica of the House Chamber and had cropped an actual picture of the Chamber so you could not see the words “In God We Trust.”

Additionally, a plaque was placed in the CVC falsely educating visitors that the national motto was E Pluribus Unum. They had not included the Pledge of Allegiance in the CVC because it referenced God. Only after Members of Congress intervened publicly and legislatively were these omissions and inaccuracies corrected.

I am proud to partner with my good friend, Mr. MIKE MCINTYRE, in leading this extraordinary group of Members in the Congressional Prayer Caucus, and I'm so pleased to be joined this evening by my colleagues who are working to protect religious freedom in America and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to yield to my colleague and my good friend from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE).

Mr. PEARCE. I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his work on the Prayer Caucus. I would also acknowledge my good friend, MIKE MCINTYRE, for his work. This idea of religious freedom and liberty is indeed a bipartisan issue.

Our Founding Fathers came here from countries that had monarchs—kings—kings that could tell a person who they were to marry, what job they could have, what level of education they might attain. They could tell you what church you must be a member of. It was those state-ordained religions that many came to this country to get away from. They came here with an idea of a government that could only declare what your freedoms were, not limit those freedoms. It was that freedom of religion that caused many of the colonies to be organized differently, by different faiths—and some by no faith at all. It was in that backdrop that the Constitution was written which caused our Founding Fathers great pause.

The initial Constitution was written and could not be ratified. It could not be ratified by enough States until more freedoms were added, more freedoms that began with the First Amendment to the Constitution, the amendment that declared that we would have religious freedoms, that the government could make no laws concerning those freedoms.

Our Founding Fathers well understood the value of free and open expression of religious faith, one that was