States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . . " In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. PITTENGER:

H.R. 3240.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia: H.R. 3241.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law "In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . ."

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 3242.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.J. Res. 75.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . . " In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.J. Res. 76.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . . "In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their

purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. ADERHOLT:

H.J. Res. 77.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . . " In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.J. Res. 78.

Congress has the power to enact this legis-

lation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law. . . . "In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.J. Řes. 79.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.J. Řes. 80.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

. ." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina

H.J. Res. 81.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One of Constitution.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H.J. Res. 82.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H.J. Řes. 83.

Congress has the power to enact this legis-

lation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . . " In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H.J. Res. 84.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.J. Res. 85.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth terms and conditions governing their use.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.J. Res. 86.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.J. Res. 87.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 460: Mr. Schiff.

H.R. 487: Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 494: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 713: Mrs. Beatty.

H.R. 961: Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 1024: Mr. TAKANO and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1428: Mr. Schiff and Mr. Deutch.

H.R. 1429: Ms. Slaughter.

H.R. 1461: Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. COLE, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. FARENTHOLD.

H.R. 1462: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1698: Mr. Kennedy and Ms. Lofgren.

H.R. 1726: Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 1728: Mr. Honda, Mrs. Beatty, Ms. Brown of Florida, Mr. Gutiérrez, Ms. Lee of California, Mr. Moran, and Ms. Schakowsky.

H.R. 1755: Mrs. NEGRETE McLEOD.

H.R. 1779: Mr. Perry.

H.R. 2001: Mr. Honda, Mr. Peters of California, Mr. Ruiz, Mr. Rush, Mr. Tonko, Mr. Grijalva, and Mr. Huffman.

H.R. 2477: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 2575: Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 2632: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 2692: Ms. CHU, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 2727: Mr. Andrews.

H.R. 2728: Mr. Weber of Texas.

H.R. 2734: Ms. CHU and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 2760: Mr. TAKANO.

 $\rm H.R.$ 2866: Mr. Hunter, Mr. Coble, and Mr. Harper.

H.R. 2876: Mr. WESTMORELAND.

H.R. 2918: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. KING of New York

H.R. 3043: Mr. Schweikert.

H.R. 3103: Mr. NADLER and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3108: Ms. Shea-Porter and Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois. H.R. 3111: Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. FORBES, Mr. BISHOP OF Utah, Mr. TURNER, Mr. KLINE, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 3121: Mr. BARLETTA and Mr. HUIZENGA of Michigan.

 $\rm H.R.$ 3154: Mr. Schweikert and Mr. Sessions.

H.R. 3163: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. ELLISON.

H.R. 3170: Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SALMON, and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 3197: Mr. HANNA.

H.R. 3206: Mrs. Capps and Mr. Takano.

H.R. 3223: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. Brownley of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. WATT, Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas, Ms. CLARKE. Mr. NADLER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. CHU, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. LAR-SON of Connecticut, Mr. Hastings of Florida. Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. McCollum, Mr. Austin Scott of Georgia, Mr. Cole, Ms. MOORE, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. TIER-NEY, Mr. SIRES, Mr. McGovern, Ms. Waters, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Scott of Virginia, Mr. STEWART, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. HURT, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. McKinley, Ms. Lof-GREN, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. RUNYAN, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. Maffei, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. Rogers of Alabama, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. DENT, Mr. GRIMM, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. JOYCE, Mr. Valadao, Mr. Terry, Mr. Becerra, Mr. Car-NEY, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Mr. WALZ, Mr. Posey, Mr. Stivers, and Mr. Farr.

H.R. 3231: Mr. REICHERT.

H.R. 3232: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. MICHAUD.

H. Res. 112: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H. Res. 281: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

H. Res. 360: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SALMON, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. MESSER, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. McKEON, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BENISHEK, and Mr. BROOKS of Alabama.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIM-ITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIM-ITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. ISSA

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform in H.R. 3223 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 75, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 76, the National Nuclear Security Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 77, the Food and Drug Administration Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 78, the National Intelligence Program Operations Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 79, the Border Security and Enforcement Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 80, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Indian Health Service Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

Offered By Mr. Rogers of Kentucky

H.J. Res. 82, the National Weather Service Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 83, the Impact Ad Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 84, the Head Start Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

H.J. Res. 85, the Federal Emergency Management Agency Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2014, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.