

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 161, noes 228, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 549]

AYES—161

Andrews	Frankel (FL)	Nadler
Barber	Fudge	Napolitano
Barrow (GA)	Gallego	O'Rourke
Bass	Garamendi	Owens
Beatty	Garcia	Pallone
Becerra	Grayson	Payne
Bera (CA)	Green, Al	Pelosi
Bishop (GA)	Hahn	Peters (CA)
Bishop (NY)	Hanabusa	Peters (MI)
Blumenauer	Hastings (FL)	Peterson
Bonamici	Heck (WA)	Pingree (ME)
Braley (IA)	Higgins	Pocan
Brooks (AL)	Himes	Polis
Brown (FL)	Hinojosa	Price (NC)
Brownley (CA)	Holt	Quigley
Bustos	Honda	Rahall
Butterfield	Horsford	Rangel
Cárdenas	Hoyer	Roybal-Allard
Carney	Huffman	Ruiz
Carson (IN)	Israel	Ruppersberger
Cartwright	Jackson Lee	Sánchez, Linda
Castor (FL)	Jeffries	T.
Castro (TX)	Johnson, E. B.	Sarbanes
Chu	Keating	Schakowsky
Ciulline	Kelly (IL)	Schiff
Clarke	Kennedy	Schneider
Cleaver	Kildee	Schwartz
Clyburn	Kilmer	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Kind	Scott, David
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Serrano
Conyers	Langevin	Sewell (AL)
Cooper	Lee (CA)	Shea-Porter
Costa	Levin	Sherman
Courtney	Lewis	Sinema
Crowley	Lipinski	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Loebsock	Speier
Cummings	Lofgren	Swalwell (CA)
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal	Takano
Davis, Danny	Lujan Grisham	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	(NM)	Thompson (MS)
Delaney	Luján, Ben Ray	Tierney
DeLauro	(NM)	Titus
DeBene	Maffei	Tonko
Deutch	Maloney,	Tsongas
Dingell	Carolyn	Van Hollen
Doggett	Maloney, Sean	Vargas
Doyle	Matheson	Veasey
Edwards	Matsui	Vela
Ellison	McDermott	Visclosky
Engel	McGovern	Walz
Enyart	McNerney	Waters
Eshoo	Meeks	Watt
Esty	Michaud	Waxman
Farr	Moore	Welch
Foster	Murphy (FL)	Wilson (FL)

NOES—228

Aderholt	Collins (NY)	Gohmert
Amash	Conaway	Goodlatte
Amodi	Cook	Gowdy
Bachus	Cotton	Granger
Barletta	Cramer	Graves (GA)
Barr	Crawford	Graves (MO)
Barton	Crenshaw	Griffin (AR)
Benishek	Daines	Griffith (VA)
Bentivolio	Davis, Rodney	Grimm
Bilirakis	DeFazio	Guthrie
Bishop (UT)	Denham	Hall
Black	Dent	Harper
Blackburn	DeSantis	Harris
Boustany	DesJarlais	Hartzler
Brady (TX)	Duckworth	Hastings (WA)
Bridenstine	Duffy	Heck (NV)
Brooks (IN)	Duncan (SC)	Hensarling
Buchanan	Duncan (TN)	Holding
Burgess	Ellmers	Hudson
Calvert	Farenthold	Huelskamp
Camp	Fincher	Huizenga (MI)
Campbell	Fitzpatrick	Hultgren
Cantor	Fleischmann	Hunter
Capito	Fleming	Hurt
Capps	Flores	Issa
Capuano	Fortenberry	Jenkins
Carter	Fox	Johnson (GA)
Cassidy	Franks (AZ)	Johnson (OH)
Chabot	Frelinghuysen	Johnson, Sam
Chaffetz	Gardner	Jones
Coble	Garrett	Jordan
Coffman	Gibbs	Joyce
Cole	Gibson	Kaptur
Collins (GA)	Gingrey (GA)	Kelly (PA)

King (IA)	Nunes	Scott, Austin
King (NY)	Nunnelee	Sensenbrenner
Kingston	Olson	Sessions
Kinzinger (IL)	Palazzo	Shimkus
Kline	Pascarell	Shuster
Labrador	Paulsen	Simpson
LaMalfa	Pearce	Slaughter
Lamborn	Perlmutter	Smith (MO)
Lance	Perry	Smith (NE)
Lankford	Petri	Smith (NJ)
Larsen (WA)	Pittenger	Smith (TX)
Latham	Pitts	Southerland
Latta	Poe (TX)	Stewart
LoBiondo	Pompeo	Stivers
Long	Posey	Stockman
Lowe	Price (GA)	Stutzman
Lucas	Radel	Terry
Luetkemeyer	Reed	Thompson (PA)
Marino	Reichert	Thornberry
Massie	Renacci	Tiberi
McCarthy (CA)	Ribble	Tipton
McCaul	Rigell	Turner
McClintock	Roby	Upton
McCollum	Roe (TN)	Wagner
McHenry	Rogers (AL)	Walberg
McKeon	Rogers (KY)	Walden
McKinley	Rogers (MI)	Walorski
McMorris	Rohrabacher	Weber (TX)
Rodgers	Rokita	Webster (FL)
Meadows	Rooney	Wenstrup
Meehan	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitfield
Messer	Roskam	Williams
Mica	Ross	Wilson (SC)
Miller (FL)	Rothfus	Wittman
Miller (MI)	Royce	Wolf
Miller, Gary	Runyan	Womack
Miller, George	Ryan (OH)	Woodall
Mullin	Ryan (WI)	Yoder
Mulvaney	Salmon	Yoho
Murphy (PA)	Sanford	Young (AK)
Neugebauer	Scalise	Young (IN)
Nolan	Schock	
Nugent	Schweikert	

NOT VOTING—42

Bachmann	Hanna	Rice (SC)
Brady (PA)	Herrera Beutler	Richmond
Broun (GA)	Kuster	Rush
Bucshon	Larson (CT)	Sanchez, Loretta
Clay	Lummis	Schrader
Culberson	Lynch	Sires
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Valadao
Fattah	McCarthy (NY)	Velázquez
Forbes	McIntyre	Wasserman
Gabbard	Meng	Schultz
Gerlach	Moran	Westmoreland
Gosar	Neal	Yarmuth
Green, Gene	Negrete McLeod	Young (FL)
Grijalva	Noem	
Gutiérrez	Pastor (AZ)	

□ 1920

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION ACT OF 2013

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3190) to provide for the continued performance of the functions of the United States Parole Commission, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3190

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “United States Parole Commission Extension Act of 2013”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT OF 1984.

For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to “26 years” or “26-year period” shall be deemed a reference to “31 years” or “31-year period”, respectively.

SEC. 3. PAROLE COMMISSION REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Parole Commission shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives the following for fiscal years 2012 and 2013:

(1) The number of offenders in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction, including the number of Sexual or Violent Offender Registry offenders and Tier Levels offenders.

(2) The number of hearings, record reviews and National Appeals Board considerations conducted by the Commission in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(3) The number of hearings conducted by the Commission by type of hearing in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(4) The number of record reviews conducted by the Commission by type of consideration in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(5) The number of warrants issued and executed compared to the number requested in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(6) The number of revocation determinations by the Commission in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(7) The distribution of initial offenses, including violent offenses, for offenders in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(8) The distribution of subsequent offenses, including violent offenses, for offenders in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(9) The percentage of offenders paroled or re-paroled compared with the percentage of offenders continued to expiration of sentence (less any good time) in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(10) The percentage of cases (except probable cause hearings and hearings in which a continuance was ordered) in which the primary and secondary examiner disagreed on the appropriate disposition of the case (the amount of time to be served before release), the release conditions to be imposed, or the reasons for the decision in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(11) The percentage of decisions within, above, or below the Commission’s decision guidelines for Federal initial hearings (28 C.F.R. 2.20) and Federal and D.C. Code revocation hearings (28 C.F.R. 2.21).

(12) The percentage of revocation and non-revocation hearings in which the offender is accompanied by a representative in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(13) The number of administrative appeals and the action of the National Appeals Board in relation to those appeals in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(14) The projected number of Federal offenders that will be under the Commission’s jurisdiction as of October 31, 2018.

(15) An estimate of the date on which no Federal offenders will remain under the Commission's jurisdiction.

(16) The Commission's annual expenditures for offenders in each type of case over which the Commission has jurisdiction.

(17) The annual expenditures of the Commission, including travel expenses and the annual salaries of the members and staff of the Commission.

(b) SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEARS.—For each of fiscal years 2014 through 2018, not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, the United States Parole Commission shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives the items in paragraphs (1) through (17) of subsection (a), for the fiscal year.

(c) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PAROLE FAILURE RATE REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Parole Commission shall report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives the following:

(1) The parole failure rate for the District of Columbia for the last full fiscal year immediately preceding the date of the report.

(2) The factors that cause that parole failure rate.

(3) Remedial measures that might be undertaken to reduce that parole failure rate.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DO NO HARM

(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, prior to being elected to Congress, I worked 28 years as a health care provider. Through working to provide patients with the best possible care, one of the earliest lessons I learned was the principle of Do No Harm. The Nation would benefit greatly if those elected to public service followed this same principle. Unfortunately, this principle has been seriously violated throughout the government funding debate.

Mr. Speaker, the American people were harmed when President Obama failed to come to the negotiating table until 11 days after the shutdown occurred. The American people were harmed when the administration purposely sought to "win" the shutdown by causing as much pain as possible before seeking to reopen the government.

"It's a cheap way to deal with the situation. We've been told to make life as difficult for people as we can. It's disgusting," stated an angry Park Service ranger in Washington, according to The Washington Times.

This is not public service; this is a public injustice. It is time to do no more harm. It is time to end the politics and start solving problems. The American people deserve as much.

SHUTDOWN'S RIPPLING EFFECT

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

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, the devastating effect of the shutdown is now rippling beyond the Federal workforce.

Last week it was learned that scientists at Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratory who work as Federal contractors will be furloughed this week. This is the largest employer in the 15th Congressional District, and their job is to uphold the national security mission of the United States, maintain our nuclear weapons stockpile, and provide energy security.

I flew home yesterday to hold a town hall meeting for Sandia and Livermore employees, and the room was filled with fear and anxiety about how they would meet their bills and obligations and what they would do next.

Enough is enough. The responsible thing to do is to end the government shutdown and put back to work our Federal workforce and our government contractors.

I have sent a letter to Secretary Ernie Moniz of the Department of Energy asking that we guarantee back pay for the furloughed workers at Lawrence Livermore and Sandia National Laboratory.

This ripple will continue as long as this shutdown goes on. The responsible thing to do is to end this shutdown, make sure that the cause of science is advanced at Lawrence Livermore and Sandia, and we put back to work these hardworking individuals who are serving the national mission.

ODD COINCIDENCE

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I received the following email from a constituent who forwarded me comments from a former government worker:

As a former government employee, I have worked for the government for over 40 years. During that time I became familiar with requisitions, bidding, and awarding contracts. It is time-consuming with bean counters and pencil neck bureaucrats. A request takes months, not days or even hours. In less than 8 hours of the shutdown, miraculously professionally printed 3x4 signs—with logos—appeared all over the country in the 1000s saying: "This park facility closed due to government shutdown."

There has not been a government shutdown in 17 years. Signs had to be designed, requisitioned, and bids had to go out, approved and contracts signed; then the signs were made and distributed. Either this is the most efficient thing the Federal Government has ever done, or this quick shutdown was planned and determined months ago.

Mr. Speaker, if the writer is accurate, this is an interesting and odd coincidence, don't you think?

And that's just the way it is.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentlewoman from

Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Tonight the country is facing great challenges—the challenges of ObamaCare, of runaway spending here in Washington, and of our fiscal crisis that is increasing our debt over and over again. Now is the time for solutions, and now is the opportunity that we have to get things right and to turn things around. I am looking forward tonight to visiting with my colleagues about the challenges we have before us as well as the opportunities.

You know, this situation that we are in today kind of reminds me of a story that I heard a few years ago. I think it is very fitting to this time in history. This is a true story. There was a man who went hunting with his dog many years ago; and as he walked through the great outdoors and came back from his hunting trip, he noticed that his pants were covered with something that in Missouri we call cockleburs. If you are not from Missouri or that part of the country, it is basically a weed, and it leaves very prickly seed pods that are about the size of a dime. And they will stick to anything from your clothes to your pet's fur, or anything else that happens to brush against it as it passes by the weed.

So this man got to looking at all of these cockleburs on his pants and his dog when he got back, and he was trying to pull them off and clean them off. And then he stopped a minute and got to look at that cocklebur and he got to thinking: What is it that causes this cocklebur to stick so well? And he wondered, is there a way we could use that same format to help provide some solutions.

He thought about some friends who had arthritis, that had trouble buttoning up their shirt or zipping things. He thought about young children, and they have trouble fastening things together. And he thought, I wonder if we could take this challenge of this cocklebur and make an opportunity out of it.

□ 1930

Do you know what he did? He invented something we all use every day called "Velcro." He laid the groundwork for what I think we need to do here in Washington: take the challenges before us and use them as an opportunity in this point in history to create a better health care system that addresses Americans' needs, that gets spending under control, makes government more efficient and more effective, and it also addresses our long-term debt and reverses course so that we will get out of debt as a Nation and balance the budget. This is the opportunity that we have before us.

Before my colleagues share their thoughts on this, I want to talk just a minute about the challenges that we have in ObamaCare. There are so many reasons that at this time in history we