

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 18]

YEAS—420

Aderholt	Denham	Jeffries
Amash	Dent	Jenkins
Amodei	DeSantis	Johnson (GA)
Andrews	DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)
Bachmann	Deutch	Johnson, E. B.
Bachus	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam
Barber	Dingell	Jordan
Barletta	Doggett	Joyce
Barr	Doyle	Kaptur
Barrow (GA)	Duckworth	Keating
Barton	Duffy	Kelly (IL)
Bass	Duncan (SC)	Kelly (PA)
Beatty	Duncan (TN)	Kennedy
Becerra	Edwards	Kildee
Benishek	Ellison	Kilmer
Bentivolio	Ellmers	Kind
Bera (CA)	Engel	King (IA)
Bilirakis	Enyart	King (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Kinzing (IL)
Bishop (NY)	Esty	Kirkpatrick
Bishop (UT)	Farenthold	Kline
Black	Farr	Kuster
Blackburn	Fattah	Labrador
Blumenauer	Fincher	LaMalfa
Bonamici	Fitzpatrick	Lamborn
Boustany	Fleischmann	Lance
Brady (PA)	Fleming	Langevin
Brady (TX)	Flores	Lankford
Braley (IA)	Forbes	Larsen (WA)
Bridenstine	Fortenberry	Larson (CT)
Brooks (AL)	Foster	Latham
Brooks (IN)	Fox	Latta
Broun (GA)	Frankel (FL)	Lee (CA)
Brown (FL)	Franks (AZ)	Levin
Brownley (CA)	Frelinghuysen	Lewis
Bucshon	Fudge	Lipinski
Burgess	Gallego	LoBiondo
Bustos	Garamendi	Loebsack
Butterfield	Garcia	Lofgren
Byrne	Gardner	Long
Calvert	Garrett	Lowenthal
Camp	Gerlach	Lowe
Campbell	Gibbs	Lucas
Cantor	Gibson	Luetkemeyer
Capito	Gingrey (GA)	Lujan Grisham
Capps	Gohmert	(NM)
Capuano	Goodlatte	Lujan, Ben Ray
Cárdenas	Gosar	(NM)
Carney	Gowdy	Lummis
Carson (IN)	Granger	Lynch
Carter	Graves (GA)	Maffei
Cartwright	Graves (MO)	Maloney,
Cassidy	Grayson	Carolyn
Castor (FL)	Green, Al	Maloney, Sean
Castro (TX)	Green, Gene	Marchant
Chabot	Griffin (AR)	Marino
Chaffetz	Griffith (VA)	Massie
Chu	Grijalva	Matheson
Cicilline	Grimm	Matsui
Clark (MA)	Guthrie	McAllister
Clarke (NY)	Gutiérrez	McCarthy (CA)
Clay	Hahn	McCaul
Clyburn	Hall	McClintock
Coble	Hanabusa	McCollum
Coffman	Hanna	McDermott
Cohen	Harper	McGovern
Cole	Harris	McHenry
Collins (GA)	Hartzler	McIntyre
Collins (NY)	Hastings (FL)	McKeon
Conaway	Hastings (WA)	McKinley
Connolly	Heck (NV)	McMorris
Conyers	Heck (WA)	Rodgers
Cook	Hensarling	McNerney
Cooper	Herrera Beutler	Meadows
Costa	Higgins	Meehan
Cotton	Himes	Meeks
Courtney	Hinojosa	Meng
Cramer	Holding	Messer
Crawford	Holt	Mica
Crenshaw	Honda	Michaud
Crowley	Horsford	Miller (FL)
Cuellar	Hoyer	Miller (MI)
Cummings	Hudson	Miller, Gary
Daines	Huelskamp	Miller, George
Davis (CA)	Huffman	Moore
Davis, Danny	Huizenga (MI)	Moran
Davis, Rodney	Hultgren	Mullin
DeFazio	Hunter	Mulvaney
DeGette	Hurt	Murphy (FL)
Delaney	Israel	Murphy (PA)
DeLauro	Issa	Nadler
DeBene	Jackson Lee	Napolitano

Neal	Rohrabacher	Stutzman
Negrete McLeod	Rokita	Swalwell (CA)
Neugebauer	Rooney	Takano
Noem	Ros-Lehtinen	Terry
Nolan	Roskam	Thompson (CA)
Nugent	Ross	Thompson (MS)
Nunes	Rothfus	Thompson (PA)
Nunnelee	Roybal-Allard	Thornberry
O'Rourke	Royce	Tiberi
Olson	Ruiz	Tierney
Owens	Runyan	Tipton
Palazzo	Ryan (OH)	Titus
Pallone	Ryan (WI)	Tonko
Pascrell	Salmon	Tsongas
Pastor (AZ)	Sánchez, Linda	Turner
Paulsen	T.	Upton
Pearce	Sanchez, Loretta	Valadao
Perlosi	Sanford	Van Hollen
Perlmutter	Sarbanes	Vargas
Perry	Scalise	Veasey
Peters (CA)	Schakowsky	Vela
Peters (MI)	Schiff	Velázquez
Peterson	Schneider	Visclosky
Petri	Schock	Wagner
Pingree (ME)	Schrader	Walberg
Pittenger	Schwartz	Walden
Pitts	Schweikert	Walorski
Pocan	Scott (VA)	Walz
Poe (TX)	Scott, Austin	Wasserman
Polis	Scott, David	Schultz
Pompeo	Sensenbrenner	Waters
Posey	Serrano	Waxman
Price (GA)	Sessions	Weber (TX)
Price (NC)	Sewell (AL)	Webster (FL)
Quigley	Shea-Porter	Welch
Radel	Sherman	Wenstrup
Rahall	Shinkus	Westmoreland
Rangel	Shuster	Whitfield
Reed	Simpson	Williams
Reichert	Sinema	Wilson (FL)
Renacci	Slaughter	Wilson (SC)
Ribble	Smith (MO)	Wittman
Rice (SC)	Smith (NE)	Wolf
Richmond	Smith (NJ)	Womack
Rigell	Smith (TX)	Woodall
Roby	Smith (WA)	Yarmuth
Roe (TN)	Southerland	Yoder
Rogers (AL)	Speier	Yoho
Rogers (KY)	Stewart	Young (AK)
Rogers (MI)	Stivers	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—12

Buchanan	Jones	Ruppersberger
Cleaver	Kingston	Rush
Culberson	McCarthy (NY)	Sires
Gabbard	Payne	Stockman

□ 1735

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

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 3547, SPACE LAUNCH LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION EXTENSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 17, 2014, THROUGH JANUARY 24, 2014; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-327) on the resolution (H. Res. 458) providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3547) to extend the application of certain space launch liability provisions through 2014; providing for proceedings during the period from January 17, 2014, through January 24, 2014; and for other purposes, which was re-

ferred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SERVING THOSE WHO SERVED IN UNIFORM

(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, as a father of a Purple Heart wounded warrior and father-in-law of a recently discharged soldier, my promise is to serve and advocate for those who serve this country. Our troops have earned our support not just during their service, but after they return to civilian life.

I am proud to support the COLAs for medically retired Armed Forces personnel and survivors, particularly doing away with the 1 percent reduction that has been put in place. This will be considered in the House later this week under the Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2014.

Also included in this legislation is a 1 percent pay raise for our troops, as well as funding and guidance for the Department of Defense to support our warfighters overseas and our military and humanitarian missions around the globe.

Our military must remain strong to enforce the peace, and the soldiers, airmen, sailors, and marines that make this happen must always be the best trained and equipped force in the world.

Mr. Speaker, let's continue to serve those who serve in uniform. Our American heroes deserve as much.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, somewhere in America a young child will not be able to see their immigrant parents come home this evening. In every State in the Union, there are individuals that are undocumented that simply want an opportunity to work and dream here in America.

I am in the midst of a 1-day fast to encourage the passage of reasonable, sensible, comprehensive immigration reform. Yesterday, 119 Houstonians stood with me to commit to fasting until this bill of comprehensive immigration reform is passed: border security; earned access to citizenship; elements of paying fines; elements of doing charitable work; ensuring that the arts and businesses come together and have the resources and talent that they need; and creating jobs.

In Texas, there are 400,000 immigrants with some billion-plus dollars. Removing that would have a terrible impact on the economy. Passing comprehensive immigration reform is not only economically sound, but it is the

humane, dignified thing to do. This Congress must come together, Republicans and Democrats, and give dignity to those soldiers and others who simply want an opportunity to serve and be part of the American Dream.

□ 1745

**CUIDADODESALUD.GOV OR
CAUTIONOFHEALTH.GOV**

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

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a large number of Spanish-speaking Americans live in my congressional district. They recently brought to my attention the new 2-month-late Obama enrollment Web site: cuidadodesalud.gov. Here it is right here on the Web site. But in English that translates to: "cautionofhealth.gov." Sounds like a warning to me.

Only the government could be so incompetent to get the title of the Web site wrong. This site is riddled with embarrassing computerized English-to-Spanish translations. Some things are in Spanish, some things are in English, and some things are in Spanglish. This incompetence is insulting and confusing to Americans who speak only Spanish.

Ironically, the Web site does tell the truth: people should be cautious about government health care. The name of the Web site should be officially changed to "Caution:ObamaCare."

It is hard enough to sign up for ObamaCare. If the government decides to have a Spanish ObamaCare Web site, you would think the government and its vast resources could at least have a Spanish Web site in accurate Spanish.

And that's just the way it is.

IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION

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

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Tax Identity Theft Awareness Week, and I urge my colleagues to join me in working to reduce this invasive crime.

Floridians suffer from some of the highest rates of identity theft in the country, with over 70,000 people filing complaints of identity theft last year. Whether they shop at neighborhood mom-and-pop stores or large retailers, Americans deserve to buy what they need without living in fear of having given away private information or being compromised.

That is why I introduced the Safe ID Act, in order to address the growing problem of identity theft and tax fraud.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill and other common-sense efforts to stop this heinous crime.

**HONORING THE CAREER OF
DANIEL LEHMAN**

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

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Mr. Daniel Lehman and his outstanding contributions to our Nation's scientific community.

By developing and implementing project peer review and evaluation processes for the Department of Energy's Office of Science, he has had a profound impact on many large-scale scientific construction projects, helping to complete them on time and on budget.

Known as "Lehman Reviews," his processes have been recognized and copied worldwide as a best practice for managing large and complex scientific construction projects.

During over 30 years of Federal service, until his retirement on January 3, 2014, his dedication to excellence and proactive approach shepherded many scientific facilities to successful construction and operation.

His passion, devotion, and commitment to improving the management culture of highly complex projects has made a tremendous impact on the vitality, perception, and future of the Office of Science programs.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Daniel Lehman for his inspiring leadership and outstanding contributions to our Nation's scientific programs.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, it is good to be back on the floor once again as we have for most every week to talk about jobs in America, to talk about the unemployed, to talk about those who are less fortunate and those who need a strong Federal program to create jobs.

I often start with this because it is kind of the compass, the touchstone of what, at least, I would like to think we ought to be doing.

This is from Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This is actually on one of the marble slabs at his memorial here in Washington, D.C. It reads this way:

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much. It is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

All across America today there are far too many that have too little. A couple of weeks ago, I did a jobs fair in Fairfield, California. It was about 38 degrees outside that day, and we had just under 1,000 people come to that

jobs fair—there were about 50 employers—and maybe 50–70 people actually got jobs.

This is a picture of the men and women that were lined up waiting to get in to have a very quick interview with one or more of those 50 potential employers.

I have used this photo before here on the floor to point out the need for a jobs program here in America. The President 2 years ago in his State of the Union put forth a proposal. It had several elements—and we will probably cover some of those today—but it has not been enacted. The Republican leadership in this House has refused to pass even one of those jobs programs. There was infrastructure, education, reeducation; there were programs to provide for the opportunity for men and women to get jobs here in the United States.

But I was looking at this photo just today and I said, I am going to use this again, because in this photo approximately half of the people lined up, 1,000, just under 1,000 were women. It caused me to think about another program that the Democratic minority here in the House has been working on for some time, that is, the issue of women in the American economy.

I know that in my own district there is this issue of equal pay for equal work. A woman doing stenography work next to a man doing stenography work would be paid 85 cents while the man is paid \$1. So it is 85 cents when a man would have the same job, same skill set, same tenure, would get \$1. That is wrong. It is one of the issues we want to address.

Also we know that many of the women that are searching for work here are going to be finding minimum-wage jobs. Now, California is different. We have already passed a minimum-wage law in California that in another year and a half will be \$10 plus a little. But the national is still at \$7-plus; way, way under what anybody working 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year could possibly support a family on. So the minimum wage is another issue for women, as it is for men; but I dare say more so for women than for men.

There is a multitude of issues that we need to consider as we talk about jobs, employment, increasing the employment opportunities in the United States for these people; men and women, and particularly women, that are lined up wanting to get a job.

Joining me tonight is an extraordinary group of people who have been working on this issue of women and jobs, employment, equal employment opportunities, daycare, family care programs.

I would like to start with JAN SCHAKOWSKY of Illinois, who has been one of the leaders throughout this entire Nation, often seen on television speaking to this issue and the issue of opportunity in America.

JAN, would you care to start us off on this 1-hour and talking about women and jobs.