

percent of the liberal-leaning groups and only 45 percent of the conservative groups. The IRS approved every group with the word “progressive” in its name.

In addition, other publicly available information supports the analysis of the Ways and Means Committee. In September 2013, USA Today published an independent analysis of a list of about 160 applications in the IRS backlog. This analysis showed that 80 percent of the applications in the backlog were filed by conservative groups while less than seven percent were filed by liberal groups. A separate assessment from USA Today in May 2013 showed that for 27 months beginning in February 2010, the IRS did not approve a single tax-exempt application filed by a Tea Party group. During that same period, the IRS approved “perhaps dozens of applications from similar liberal and progressive groups.”

The IRS, over many years, has undoubtedly scrutinized organizations that embrace different political views for varying reasons—in many cases, a just and neutral criteria may have been fairly utilized. This includes the time period when Tea Party organizations were systematically screened for enhanced and inappropriate scrutiny. But the concept of targeting, when defined as a systematic effort to select applicants for scrutiny simply because their applications reflected the organizations’ political views, only applied to Tea Party and similar conservative organizations. While use of term “targeting” in the IRS scandal may not always follow this definition, the reality remains that there is simply no evidence that any liberal or progressive group received enhanced scrutiny because its application reflected the organization’s political views.

For months, the Administration and congressional Democrats have attempted to downplay the IRS’s misconduct. First, the Administration sought to minimize the fallout by preemptively acknowledging the misconduct in response to a planted question at an obscure Friday morning tax-law conference. When that strategy failed, the Administration shifted to blaming “rogue agents” and “line-level” employees for the targeting. When those assertions proved false, congressional Democrats baselessly attacked the character and integrity of the inspector general. Their attempt to allege bipartisan targeting is just another effort to distract from the fact that the Obama IRS systematically targeted and delayed conservative tax-exempt applicants.

#### CONCLUSION

Democrats in Congress and the Administration have perpetrated a myth that the IRS targeted both conservative and liberal tax-exempt applicants. The targeting is a “phony scandal,” they say, because the IRS did not just target Tea Party groups, but it targeted liberal and progressive groups as well. Month after month, in public hearings and televised interviews, Democrats have repeatedly claimed that progressive groups were scrutinized in the same manner as conservative groups. Because of this bipartisan targeting, they conclude, there is not a “smidgeon of corruption” at the IRS.

The problem with these assertions is that they are simply not accurate. The Committee’s investigation shows that the IRS sought to identify and single out Tea Party applications. The facts bear this out. The initial “test” applications were filed by Tea Party groups. The initial screening criteria identified only Tea Party applications. The revised criteria still intended to identify Tea Party activities. The IRS’s internal review revealed that a substantial majority of applications were conservative. In short, the IRS treated conservative tax-exempt applica-

tions in a manner distinct from other applications, including those filed by liberal groups.

Evidence available to the Committee contradicts Democrats’ claims about bipartisan targeting. Although the IRS’s BOLO list included entries for liberal-oriented groups, only Tea Party applicants received systematic scrutiny because of their political beliefs. Public and nonpublic analyses of IRS data show that the IRS routinely approved liberal applications while holding and scrutinizing conservative applications. Even training documents produced by the IRS indicate stark differences between liberal and conservative applications: “‘progressive’ applications are not considered ‘Tea Parties.’” These facts show one unyielding truth: Tea Party groups were targeted because of their political beliefs, liberal groups were not.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the resolution has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 568, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

#### RECOMMENDING THAT LOIS G. LERNER BE FOUND IN CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of House Resolution 574 will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

#### MOTION TO REFER

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to refer.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Cummings moves to refer the resolution H. Res. 574 to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform with instructions that the Committee carry out the following:

(1) Conduct a bipartisan public hearing with testimony from legal and constitutional experts on whether Lois Lerner waived her Fifth Amendment rights when she professed her innocence during a hearing before the Committee on May 22, 2013, and whether Chairman Darrell E. Issa complied with the procedures required by the Constitution to hold Ms. Lerner in contempt.

(2) As part of that public hearing and in relationship to Ms. Lerner’s profession of innocence in her testimony before the Committee, consider and release publicly the full transcripts of the following 39 interviews conducted by Committee staff of employees of the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of the Treasury, who discussed the actions that occurred within the Exempt Organizations Division that Ms. Lerner supervised and who identified no White House involvement or political motivation in the

screening of tax exempt applicants, with appropriate redactions as determined by Chairman Darrell E. Issa in consultation with Ranking Minority Member Elijah E. Cummings:

(A) Screening Agent, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (May 30, 2013).

(B) Screening Group Manager, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 6, 2013).

(C) Determinations Specialist I, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (May 31, 2013).

(D) Determinations Specialist II, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 13, 2013).

(E) Determinations Specialist III, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 19, 2013).

(F) Group Manager I, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 4, 2013).

(G) Group Manager II, Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 12, 2013).

(H) Program Manager for Exempt Organizations, Determinations Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 28, 2013).

(I) Tax Law Specialist I, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 10, 2013).

(J) Tax Law Specialist II, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 14, 2013).

(K) Tax Law Specialist III, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 2, 2013).

(L) Tax Law Specialist IV, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 31, 2013).

(M) Group Manager, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (June 21, 2013).

(N) Manager I, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 16, 2013).

(O) Manager II, Exempt Organizations, Technical Unit, Internal Revenue Service (July 11, 2013).

(P) Director of Rulings and Agreements, and Director of Employee Plans Division, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Aug. 21, 2013).

(Q) Director of Rulings and Agreements and Technical Unit Manager, Exempt Organizations, Internal Revenue Service (May 21, 2013).

(R) Technical Advisor to the Division Commissioner, Tax Exempt and Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (July 23, 2013).

(S) Senior Technical Advisor to the Director of Exempt Organizations I, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Oct. 29, 2013).

(T) Senior Technical Advisor to the Director of Exempt Organizations II, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Sept. 5, 2013).

(U) Former Senior Technical Advisor to the Division Commissioner, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Oct. 8, 2013).

(V) Counsel I, Office of Chief Counsel, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Aug. 9, 2013).

(W) Counsel II, Office of Chief Counsel, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (July 26, 2013).

(X) Senior Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (July 12, 2013).

(Y) Deputy Division Counsel and Deputy Associate Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel, Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Aug. 23, 2013).

(Z) Division Counsel and Associate Chief Counsel, Office of Chief Counsel Tax Exempt Government Entities, Internal Revenue Service (Aug. 29, 2013).

(AA) Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service (Nov. 6, 2013).

(BB) Commissioner of the Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Division until December 2010, Internal Revenue Service (Sept. 23, 2013).

(CC) Commissioner of the Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division, December 2010–2013, Internal Revenue Service (Sept. 25, 2013).

(DD) Chief of Staff to the Commissioner, 2008–2012, Internal Revenue Service (Nov. 21, 2013).

(EE) Chief of Staff to the Commissioner, 2012–2013, Internal Revenue Service (Oct. 22, 2013).

(FF) Commissioner, 2008–2012, Internal Revenue Service (Dec. 4, 2013).

(GG) Deputy Commissioner of Services and Enforcement and Acting Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service (Nov. 13, 2013).

(HH) Attorney Advisor, Office of Tax Policy, Department of the Treasury (Feb. 3, 2014).

(II) Assistant Secretary for Tax Policy, Office of Tax Policy, Department of the Treasury (Jan. 16, 2014).

(JJ) Deputy Chief of Staff, Department of the Treasury (Feb. 11, 2014).

(KK) Chief of Staff, 2009–2013, Department of the Treasury (Feb. 4, 2014).

(LL) Chief of Staff, 2013, Department of the Treasury (Mar. 27, 2014).

(MM) General Counsel, Department of the Treasury (Feb. 26, 2014).

Mr. ISSA (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent we dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 568, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in support of the motion to refer this matter back to committee.

Sixty years ago, the Supreme Court of the United States announced that the waiver of Fifth Amendment rights is “not lightly to be inferred.”

That is exactly what happened when the Oversight Committee held a party line vote finding that Lois Lerner waived her Fifth Amendment privilege without holding even one hearing with one legal expert.

Experts who have reviewed the record before the committee conclude that Ms. Lerner did not waive her Fifth Amendment rights by declaring her innocence.

Now, more than 30 independent legal experts have also come forward to conclude that the chairman, Chairman ISSA, botched the contempt procedure when he abruptly ended our committee hearing and cut off my microphone before any Democratic members had a chance to utter a single syllable.

In other words, these experts say a judge will likely throw this case out of court.

Let me be clear that I am not defending Lois Lerner’s mismanagement at the IRS; but as a Member of Congress, I have sworn, like my colleagues, to protect every citizen’s rights under the Constitution of the United States of America, and I do not take that obligation lightly.

I believe that it is irresponsible to move forward today without ever having held a single hearing to hear from a single legal expert on this constitutional question.

I asked for this hearing more than 9 months ago, but my request was rejected, so this motion would require the Oversight Committee to do what it should have done a long time ago.

This motion also would direct the committee to release publicly the full transcripts from all the interviews of the IRS and Treasury employees that our committee staff conducted during the investigation.

These 39 transcripts show that there is no evidence of any White House involvement or any political motivation in the IRS’ review of these tax-exempt applicants.

I remind the Speaker that these 39 witnesses are witnesses that were called by the majority. They are the ones who sat down with a bipartisan group of employees from the majority and the minority and went through the questioning.

Instead, these interviews show exactly how the employees in Cincinnati first developed the inappropriate criteria. They tell the story. They tell the story. They show how Lois Lerner failed to discover these criteria for more than a year and that, when she learned of them, she immediately ordered them to stop being used.

In June of last year, Chairman ISSA promised on national television that, at some point, he would release all of the transcripts. That needs to be done sooner, rather than later; but the chairman has repeatedly blocked my efforts to do so, even with his own redactions.

You may hear him say that he does not want to release transcripts now because they would provide a roadmap to our questions to future witnesses. I can understand that. I have made the same arguments myself on many occasions.

With all due respect, he crossed that bridge a long, long, long time ago. He has released selected excerpts from these transcripts on more than a dozen occasions, and he has allowed reporters to come into his committee offices to review some transcripts in their entirety.

It is time to put out the whole story, so the American people can read the facts for themselves, instead of just cherry-picking pieces leaked to further a political narrative.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the motion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion and seek recognition in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN).

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me just, in response to the ranking member, it is not 39 interviews; it is 40. We just did another one yesterday, and that is going to lead to another one because we learned information in that interview yesterday.

The minority staff has released parts of every single one of those depositions. We will release them all when we hear from Lois Lerner. We want to get to the truth. That is what this resolution is all about.

Here is what we did learn yesterday. In the 40th, Richard Pilger, from the Department of Justice said this:

In the fall of 2010, at the direction of the chief of the Public Integrity Section, Jack Smith, I contacted Lois Lerner at the IRS.

So we know now Justice and the IRS were working together back in 2010, all the more reason why we need to hear from Lois Lerner; and the only way to make that happen, the only way to get to the truth is through the House of Representatives using every tool we have to compel Ms. Lerner to come talk to us because we know the fix is in with the Justice Department’s investigation.

The fix is in. We all know that. The only route to the truth on something as fundamental as your free speech rights—First Amendment rights to exercise speech in a political fashion—is through the House of Representatives.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, can I inquire as to whether the minority is prepared to close?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Yes, we are.

Mr. Speaker, about how much time do I have?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland has 25 seconds remaining. The gentleman from California has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. ISSA. I am prepared to close.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I am prepared to close.

Again, Mr. Speaker, there is nothing to hide. We need to release the transcripts, and just as significantly, we need to hear from the experts.

This is a very, very serious issue, and I think that Members of Congress deserve to have the expertise presented before them, so that they can make a judgment. A lot of our Members are laypersons, and I think that it is only appropriate, under these circumstances, that they be given this opportunity.

I would ask the Members to vote in favor of my motion.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

I will close in the calmest possible way that I can. For more than 3½ years, I have tried to get cooperation from the minority. For more than 3 years, I have tried to get the cooperation of the minority, and I haven't gotten it.

I get it on things which don't lead to the President or to a Cabinet officer or to an administrative branch. This leads to an administrative branch under the Secretary of the Treasury.

When the minority says that if you would just refer this back and we just have an opinion, quite frankly, they produced these opinions. They sought out 30 people to rubberstamp the same basic opinion again and again, many of whom provided nothing other than we agree. I didn't say anything about that during debate. That is their right.

The ranking member says if we will just release those 39 documents—if he wants to destroy this investigation, he can release them. If he wants to show a roadmap, he can release them. These are not documents that are exclusive. They are documents that either one of us could choose to release.

Good practice is, as we continue investigating—and the questions and the answers from witnesses not be in their entirety released to create a roadmap, that is practice of good counsel, and the ranking member himself said he would have done the same thing in some cases.

We only learned, a matter of days ago, that people working in the office of the President had withheld, until a court ordered them to release the documents, showing that they invented, out of thin air, a false narrative as to what happened at Benghazi and why, asserting a video that, in fact, was not supported by the facts; and for a long time, since September 11, 2012, we had been misled.

In an ongoing investigation, one in which they would have you believe that Lois Lerner would have testified if she just had a week more, they have had months to see if they could get Lois Lerner back to testify. Of course, they can't. She never intended to testify.

This has all been a game of catch me if you can; I say I will, I say I won't.

Our evidence, as the ranking member said, does not lead to the Oval Office. At this point, it leads to Lois Lerner. At this point, Lois Lerner attempted to assert the President's position as to Citizens United, using her power to stop these 501(c)(4)'s from their free speech.

□ 1830

At this point, the indication is that Lois Lerner says one thing to the Justice Department and a different thing to Congress.

So as we consider the simple issue of did she waive her rights or not and get it, as the gentleman from Vermont suggested, before a judge, that is all that is before us today. And the idea that we would release, in their en-

tirety, those thousands of pages in order to give a road map to those yet to be deposed is wrong and inappropriate, and the gentleman knows it or he would have released them himself, which he has every right to do. But it would be irresponsible.

So I ask people to vote for contempt because it takes to an impartial Federal judge that question, a question already decided by our committee that had a vote, a question that will be voted the same way by the ranking member no matter how many experts are listened to. Go ahead and have the vote. Send it to a judge. Let a judge decide.

In the meantime, let's continue with the investigations as to the IRS' targeting of conservative groups, something that has been documented to have been inappropriate if you were conservative and not so much if you were moderate or liberal.

We have an individual who is at the center of it all. I have never alleged that it goes to the President. I have said that the Tea Party would clearly and fairly be described as enemies of or adverse to the President's policies, and I think that is pretty comfortable to understand. And they were targeted by somebody who politics with the President and who, quite frankly, was trying to overturn the Supreme Court decision in Citizens United in support of the President's position using her power.

And with that, I urge support and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the motion to refer has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 568, the previous question is ordered on the motion to refer.

The question is on the motion to refer.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 and clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to refer will be followed by 5-minute votes on the motion to recommit, if offered, adoption of House Resolution 574, and adoption of House Resolution 565.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 191, nays 224, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 202]

YEAS—191

Barber  
Bass  
Beatty  
Beccerra  
Bera (CA)  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown (FL)  
Brownley (CA)  
Bustos

Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardenas  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Castro (TX)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke (NY)  
Clay  
Clever

Clyburn  
Cohen  
Connolly  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Courtney  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette

Delaney  
DeLauro  
DelBene  
Deutch  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Duckworth  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Engel  
Enyart  
Esty  
Farr  
Fattah  
Foster  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gabbard  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia  
Grayson  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutiérrez  
Hahn  
Hanabusa  
Hastings (FL)  
Heck (WA)  
Higgins  
Himes  
Holt  
Honda  
Horsford  
Hoyer  
Huffman  
Israel  
Jackson Lee  
Jeffries  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kaptur  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilmer  
Kind  
Kirkpatrick  
Kuster  
Langevin

Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lipinski  
Loebach  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowe  
Lujan Grisham (NM)  
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)  
Lynch  
Maffei  
Maloney, Carolyn  
Maloney, Sean  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Michaud  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Moran  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Negrete McLeod  
Nolan  
O'Rourke  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarella  
Pastor (AZ)  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters (CA)  
Peters (MI)  
Peterson  
Pingree (ME)  
Pocan  
Polis

Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Rahall  
Rangel  
Richmond  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Sánchez, Linda T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schradler  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Sinema  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Speier  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Titus  
Tonko  
Tsongas  
Van Hollen  
Vargas  
Veasey  
Vela  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Waxman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

NAYS—224

Aderholt  
Amash  
Amodei  
Bachmann  
Bachus  
Barletta  
Barr  
Barrow (GA)  
Barton  
Benishek  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (UT)  
Black  
Blackburn  
Brady (TX)  
Bridenstine  
Brooks (AL)  
Brooks (IN)  
Broun (GA)  
Buchanan  
Bucshon  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Calvert  
Camp  
Campbell  
Cantor  
Capito  
Carter  
Cassidy  
Chabot  
Chaffetz  
Coffman  
Cole  
Collins (GA)  
Collins (NY)  
Conaway  
Cook  
Cotton  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Culberson  
Daines  
Davis, Rodney  
Denham

Dent  
DeSantis  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duncan (SC)  
Duncan (TN)  
Ellmers  
Farenthold  
Fincher  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Fleming  
Flores  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fox  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gardner  
Garrett  
Gerlach  
Gibbs  
Gibson  
Gingrey (GA)  
Gohmert  
Goodlatte  
Gosar  
Gowdy  
Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (MO)  
Griffith (VA)  
Grimm  
Guthrie  
Hall  
Hanna  
Harper  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hastings (WA)  
Heck (NV)  
Hensarling  
Herrera Beutler  
Holding  
Hudson

Huelskamp  
Huizenga (MI)  
Hultgren  
Hunter  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jolly  
Jones  
Jordan  
Joyce  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger (IL)  
Kline  
Labrador  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Lance  
Lankford  
Latham  
Latta  
LoBiondo  
Long  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Lummis  
Marchant  
Marino  
Massie  
McAllister  
McCarthy (CA)  
McCaul  
McClintock  
McHenry  
McKeon  
McKinley  
McMorris  
Rodgers  
Meadows  
Meehan  
Messer  
Mica

Miller (FL)	Rogers (AL)	Stivers	Collins (GA)	Jones	Rice (SC)	Langevin	Nadler	Scott (VA)
Miller (MI)	Rogers (KY)	Stockman	Collins (NY)	Jordan	Rigell	Larsen (WA)	Napolitano	Scott, David
Miller, Gary	Rogers (MI)	Stutzman	Conaway	Joyce	Roby	Larson (CT)	Neal	Serrano
Mullin	Rohrabacher	Terry	Cook	Kelly (PA)	Roe (TN)	Lee (CA)	Negrete McLeod	Sewell (AL)
Mulvaney	Rokita	Thompson (PA)	Cotton	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)	Levin	Nolan	Shea-Porter
Murphy (PA)	Rooney	Thornberry	Cramer	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)	Lewis	O'Rourke	Sherman
Neugebauer	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiberi	Crenshaw	Kinzinger (IL)	Rogers (MI)	Lipinski	Owens	Sinema
Noem	Roskam	Tipton	Culberson	Kline	Rohrabacher	Loebsack	Pallone	Sires
Nugent	Ross	Turner	Daines	Labrador	Rokita	Lofgren	Pascrell	Slaughter
Nunes	Rothfus	Upton	Davis, Rodney	LaMalfa	Lowenthal	Lowenthal	Pastor (AZ)	Smith (WA)
Olson	Royce	Valadao	Denham	Lamborn	Lowe	Payne	Speier	Swalwell (CA)
Palazzo	Runyan	Wagner	Dent	Lance	Lujan Grisham	(NM)	Perlmuter	Takano
Paulsen	Ryan (WI)	Walberg	DeSantis	Lankford	Ross	Luján, Ben Ray	Peters (CA)	Thompson (CA)
Pearce	Salmon	Walden	DesJarlais	Latham	Rothfus	(NM)	Peters (MI)	Thompson (MS)
Perry	Sanford	Walorski	Diaz-Balart	Latta	Royce	Lynch	Pingree (ME)	Tierney
Petri	Scalise	Weber (TX)	Duncan (SC)	LoBiondo	Runyan	Maffei	Pocan	Titus
Pittenger	Schock	Webster (FL)	Duncan (TN)	Long	Ryan (WI)	Maloney,	Polis	Tonko
Pitts	Schweikert	Wenstrup	Elmers	Lucas	Salmon	Carolyn	Price (NC)	Tsongas
Poe (TX)	Scott, Austin	Westmoreland	Farenthold	Luetkemeyer	Sanford	Maloney, Sean	Quigley	Van Hollen
Pompeo	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield	Fincher	Lummis	Scalise	Matheson	Rangel	Vargas
Posey	Sessions	Williams	Fitzpatrick	Marchant	Schock	Matsui	Richmond	Veasey
Price (GA)	Shimkus	Wilson (SC)	Fleischmann	Marino	Schweikert	McCarthy (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Vela
Reed	Shuster	Wittman	Fleming	Massie	Scott, Austin	McCollum	Ruiz	Velázquez
Reichert	Simpson	Wolf	Flores	McAllister	Sensenbrenner	McDermott	Ruppersberger	Visclosky
Renacci	Smith (MO)	Womack	Forbes	McCarthy (CA)	Sessions	McGovern	Ryan (OH)	Walz
Ribble	Smith (NE)	Woodall	Fortenberry	McCaul	Shimkus	McNerney	Sánchez, Linda	Wasserman
Rice (SC)	Smith (NJ)	Yoder	Fox	McClintock	Shuster	Meeks	T.	Schultz
Rigell	Smith (TX)	Yoho	Franks (AZ)	McHenry	Simpson	Meng	Sanchez, Loretta	Waters
Roby	Southerland	Young (AK)	Frelinghuysen	McIntyre	Smith (MO)	Michaud	Sarbanes	Waxman
Roe (TN)	Stewart	Young (IN)	Gardner	McKeon	Smith (NE)	Miller, George	Schakowsky	Welch
			Garrett	McKinley	Smith (NJ)	Moore	Schiff	Wilson (FL)
			Gerlach	McMorris	Smith (TX)	Moran	Schneider	Yarmuth
			Gibbs	Rodgers			Schrader	
			Gibson	Meadows				
			Gingrey (GA)	Meehan				
			Gohmert	Messer				
			Goodlatte	Mica				
			Gosar	Miller (FL)				
			Gowdy	Miller (MI)				
			Granger	Miller, Gary				
			Graves (GA)	Mullin				
			Graves (MO)	Mulvaney				
			Griffith (VA)	Murphy (FL)				
			Grimm	Murphy (PA)				
			Guthrie	Neugebauer				
			Hall	Noem				
			Hanna	Nugent				
			Harper	Nunes				
			Harris	Olson				
			Hartzler	Palazzo				
			Hastings (WA)	Paulsen				
			Heck (NV)	Pearce				
			Hensarling	Perry				
			Herrera Beutler	Peterson				
			Holding	Petri				
			Hudson	Pittenger				
			Huelskamp	Pitts				
			Huizenga (MI)	Poe (TX)				
			Hultgren	Pompeo				
			Hunter	Posey				
			Hurt	Price (GA)				
			Issa	Rahall				
			Jenkins	Reed				
			Johnson (OH)	Reichert				
			Johnson, Sam	Renacci				
			Jolly	Ribble				

## NOT VOTING—16

Bentivolio	Eshoo	Nunnelee
Boustany	Griffin (AR)	Pelosi
Clark (MA)	Hinojosa	Rush
Coble	Hurt	Schwartz
Crawford	Johnson (GA)	
Duffy	Kingston	

□ 1855

Messrs. YOUNG of Indiana, SESSIONS, TERRY, McKINLEY, CANTOR, and KELLY of Pennsylvania changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Messrs. THOMPSON of Mississippi, GRIJALVA, FARR, and BARBER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to refer was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. HURT. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 202, on referring the resolution on H. Res. 574 to Government Operations. Had I been present, I would have voted “nay.”

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 202 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 187, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 203]

YEAS—231

Aderholt	Bishop (UT)	Byrne
Amash	Black	Calvert
Amodei	Blackburn	Camp
Bachmann	Boustany	Campbell
Bachus	Brady (TX)	Cantor
Barber	Bridenstine	Capito
Barletta	Brooks (AL)	Carter
Barr	Brooks (IN)	Cassidy
Barrow (GA)	Broun (GA)	Chabot
Barton	Buchanan	Chaffetz
Benishek	Bucshon	Coffman
Bilirakis	Burgess	Cole

Bass	Cooper	Garamendi
Beatty	Costa	Garcia
Becerra	Courtney	Grayson
Bera (CA)	Crowley	Green, Al
Bishop (GA)	Cuellar	Green, Gene
Bishop (NY)	Cummings	Grijalva
Blumenauer	Davis (CA)	Gutiérrez
Bonamici	Davis, Danny	Hahn
Brady (PA)	DeFazio	Hanabusa
Braley (IA)	DeGette	Hastings (FL)
Brown (FL)	Delaney	Heck (WA)
Brownley (CA)	DeLauro	Higgins
Bustos	DelBene	Himes
Butterfield	Deutch	Holt
Capps	Dingell	Horsford
Capuano	Doggett	Hoyer
Cárdenas	Doyle	Huffman
Carney	Duckworth	Israel
Cartson (IN)	Edwards	Jackson Lee
Cartwright	Ellison	Jeffries
Castor (FL)	Engel	Johnson (GA)
Castro (TX)	Enyart	Johnson, E. B.
Chu	Eshoo	Kaptur
Cicilline	Esty	Keating
Clarke (NY)	Farr	Kelly (IL)
Clay	Fattah	Kennedy
Cleaver	Poster	Kildee
Clyburn	Frankel (FL)	Kilmer
Cohen	Fudge	Kind
Connolly	Gabbard	Kirkpatrick
Conyers	Gallego	Kuster

## NAYS—187

Bentivolio	Clark (MA)	Coble	Crawford	Duffy
Griffin (AR)	Hinojosa	Honda	Kingston	Nunnelee
Pelosi	Rush	Schwartz		

## NOT VOTING—13

Bentivolio	Griffin (AR)	Pelosi
Clark (MA)	Hinojosa	Rush
Coble	Honda	Schwartz
Crawford	Kingston	
Duffy	Nunnelee	

□ 1902

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BENTIVOLIO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 203, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

## APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COUNSEL TO INVESTIGATE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the resolution (H. Res. 565) calling on Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr., to appoint a special counsel to investigate the targeting of conservative nonprofit groups by the Internal Revenue Service, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 168, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 204]

YEAS—250

Aderholt	Bilirakis	Burgess
Amash	Bishop (UT)	Bustos
Amodei	Black	Byrne
Bachmann	Blackburn	Calvert
Bachus	Boustany	Camp
Barber	Brady (TX)	Campbell
Barletta	Bridenstine	Cantor
Barr	Brooks (AL)	Capito
Barrow (GA)	Brooks (IN)	Carter
Barton	Broun (GA)	Cassidy
Benishek	Brownley (CA)	Chabot
Bentivolio	Buchanan	Chaffetz
Bera (CA)	Bucshon	Coffman