

719, 1083, 1084, 1089, 1091, and 1411 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference:

DAVID P. ROE,  
GUS M. BILIRAKIS,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

JOHN MCCAIN,  
JAMES M. INHOFE,  
JEFF SESSIONS,  
ROGER F. WICKER,  
KELLY AYOTTE,  
DEB FISCHER,  
TOM COTTON,  
MIKE ROUNDS,  
LINDSEY GRAHAM,  
JOE DONNELLY,  
TIM KAINE,  
*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### NO SANCTIONS RELIEF FOR IRAN WITHOUT PAYMENT TO U.S. VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

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

Mr. PAULSEN. Madam Speaker, when economic sanctions were lifted on Libya a decade ago, the United States secured an agreement that the Qadhafi regime compensate victims of terror attacks, such as the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

Today Iran, a state sponsor of terror, owes more than \$43 billion in damages to victims of Iranian-sponsored terrorism from over 80 different court-ordered decisions. Not 1 cent has been paid by Iran. And, yet, the President is moving forward to lift economic sanctions, giving Iran a \$100 billion windfall without compensating terrorist victims.

Madam Speaker, we should make sure that American victims of Iranian terror receive their judgments before any economic sanctions are lifted. We need to pass the Justice for Victims of Iranian Terrorism Act to ensure that Iran will not see any sanctions relief until it first pays the money they owe to the families of Americans killed by Iranian-sponsored terrorism.

#### PROJECT MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

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

Mr. YOUNG of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I will just cut to the chase. We are all aware of the boondoggle that is the Denver, Colorado, VA medical facility construction project.

The ongoing Denver veterans' hospital project has nearly tripled in initial VA cost projections. It is more than \$1 billion over budget, which is a gross disservice to our veterans during a time of scarce resources.

Section 502 of this legislation inserts basic project management requirements, like those I learned as a management consultant, over certain so-called super-construction projects at the VA, like the Denver facility.

Sadly, project costs and schedule overruns aren't unique to the VA, but they exist throughout the Federal Government. That is why I have introduced the Project Management Improvement and Accountability Act. This legislation would instill basic project management principles throughout all levels of the Federal Government, ensuring taxpayers save much-needed money during this down economy.

#### SYRIAN PRESIDENT BASHAR AL-ASSAD MUST GO

(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. Madam Speaker, as our eyes turn toward New York both in terms of the Pope's visit last week and his call for us to address the mandatory needs of refugees around the world, in the last 24 hours, we heard from the President of Russia, Mr. Putin, and our President on Syria.

I think it is important for this Congress to begin to look again at a man by the name of Assad, who is not only poisoning his own people, but bombing hospitals and ambulances and creating a situation of devastation. I think the President is correct that Assad must go, and there must be a reconciliation as to how that proceeds.

To Mr. Putin, who has a stake in this area, through Syria, you have to come with the world family and begin to think of those who are suffering. We can work together, but Assad cannot stay. We must find a way for the good people of Syria to be able to return in peace and justice and equality.

The United Nations must take a stand. We must come together in this Congress, working with the President and working with world leaders to restore tranquility and peace to this region with Assad gone and certainly ISIL done away with, if you will, to provide stability in the area.

#### MAKE IT IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. STEFANIK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, undeniably, the issue that we hear about the most in our districts across America is the need to create a climate that grows jobs to allow the dignity of work to be realized by our constituents and to enable them to earn a sound paycheck.

We can ill-afford to play games with the jobs agenda. We need to do everything within our power to be able to provide for those resources and develop those policies that will create that climate that grows private sector jobs and enables public sector jobs to administer the services that we require as a Nation.

For years, I have been coming to this floor, speaking with great fervor about the Make It In America agenda, making certain that we take great pride in that opportunity that we, as a Nation, have always embraced: the pioneer spirit, the innovation that challenges us today.

That Make It In America agenda has many, many needs. I have spoken to the need for implementing sound manufacturing policies, retrofitting our centers of employment, our manufacturing centers, so that they can compete with cutting-edge technology on their side.

I have advanced the concern and the issue of funding research, making certain that we do things smarter, which will enable us to be more competitive in those economic sweepstakes on an international scale.

I have focused on STEM education, making certain in this innovation economy that we have those scientists, technology-driven types, engineers, math majors, that can take us forward with the sort of skills and talent that we require.

I have talked about improving our infrastructure to make certain that commerce's demands for sound infrastructure will be met so that they can ship their products and transport their products. I have talked about the need to grow our exports as a Nation.

Well, I believe this can be boiled down to a simple message. The idea is to make more, use less, and sell it everywhere, in other words, promote domestic manufacturing, enhance our efficiency—energy efficiency and, across the board, all types of efficiency—and then enable us to then export American-made goods.

Well, this trio has been hindered of late because of a refusal to reauthorize in this House the Export-Import Bank, which is a great service that allows for loans, loan guarantees, and can stand as an insurance policy, a government creditor, for contracts when bid upon by our private sector industries and businesses. That damage, that delay, had been troublesome.

I have come to this floor many times. I have joined with my colleagues in press conferences. I have invoked our leadership to bring the measure to the floor because I think, if we do, it passes.

I have talked also about signing on. I have signed onto petitions to discharge, to make certain, again, that we raise the public consciousness to this growing concern of lacking the reauthorization of our Export-Import Bank.

Well, the damage came and hit my district. I would say to America we in Congress, this House and its leadership, are playing with fire because now we have a major corporation—in this case, GE in my district—that will be transitioning hundreds, 500 or more, jobs to France because of the lack of an Export-Import Bank here.

There are some 84, 85 Export-Import Banks around the world. Some 60-plus

nations have this concept at their grasp. So the French Government has authorized the Export-Import Bank to be utilized by GE.

Now I witness hundreds of jobs in my own district that will be transferred to another set of workers, damaging the American Dream of people that I represent. This is unthinkable, unthinkable.

This could be avoided. All it takes is a simple exercise to bring an issue to the floor, bring the bill to the floor, of which I am a cosponsor, and act on it. I believe wholeheartedly that, in a bipartisan fashion, that measure would pass.

So tonight we are going to use these minutes to advocate for the Export-Import Bank, to have that vote brought to the floor. We will begin with the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is a friend, a leader in our House, and is our minority whip.

Representative STENY HOYER, thank you for joining us this evening.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) has been a leader on our agenda of Make It In America. It is a jobs plan which has included reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank as a way of helping our businesses and workers compete on a level playing field internationally.

Since the bank's charter expired on July 1, many small- and medium-sized exporters have been left without a critical resource, forced to compete with foreign companies that have the support of more than 80 foreign export credit agencies.

Uncertainty over the bank's future has already led businesses to announce jobs being moved overseas. My friend from New York talked about General Electric moving hundreds of jobs from his district and other districts as well.

Jeff Immelt, the president and CEO of GE, was here. He talked to Democrats and Republicans and said: You are hurting American jobs. Yet, we do not have the Export-Import Bank reauthorization on the floor even though, Madam Speaker, it enjoys a majority support in this House.

We have heard a number of very sound arguments for why Congress ought to pass a multi-year reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank without further delay.

One of those, Madam Speaker, came from Chamber of Commerce CEO Tom Donohue, who wrote on September 17—this is the Chamber of Commerce president, not STENY HOYER, the democratic leader.

He said this: Every major trading nation has an export credit agency like Ex-Im. . . . Failure to reauthorize Ex-Im would amount to unilateral disarmament in the face of other governments' far more aggressive export credit agencies. He went on to say: American companies are being forced to compete with one hand tied behind their back.

Another comes from 28 Governors on a bipartisan basis who sent a letter to us and said this: Failure to act—meaning failure to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank—will place American industries at a significant disadvantage in the global marketplace and harm businesses in our States.

The Governors, bipartisan, said: We strongly urge you—we, the Congress; we, the House of Representatives—to pass a long-term reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank.

Let me add, Madam Speaker, another voice to this discussion as well. That is the voice of Speaker BOEHNER, who said in April: There are thousands of jobs on the line that would disappear pretty quickly if the Ex-Im Bank were to disappear. The Speaker has also said, when he took office, that the House ought to work its will.

Madam Speaker, the votes are on the floor of this House to pass the reauthorization. Republicans and Democrats are working together to help create American jobs, retain American jobs, grow our economy, and be competitive internationally. It is now time to put the principle into practice of letting the House work its will.

Sixty Republican Members of this House have cosponsored a bill to reauthorize the Ex-Im Bank.

□ 1645

If you add up the 180-plus Democrats who have signed a discharge petition and those 60 Republicans, you get to 240. You only need 218, so clearly we have the votes to pass it.

I say to the Speaker and the majority leader, the House's will is clear. The effects of allowing the Ex-Im shutdown to continue are clear: more and more jobs being sent overseas. Our responsibility as the representatives of thousands of businesses and workers is very clear. Bring the Export-Import Bank to the floor for a vote.

I want to thank Ranking Member MAXINE WATERS, Ranking Member GWEN MOORE, and Representative DENNY HECK for their continued leadership on this issue. I want to thank my friend Representative TONKO from New York for leading today's Special Order on such a critically important issue, an issue that we all speak to, that we all say we are committed to, that we all say we want to work towards, and that is creating jobs for Americans in America. I thank my friend from New York.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentleman from Maryland for his voice on this issue.

It is clear that the Democrats in this House are staunchly for reauthorization of this concept. When people talk about the tools in the toolkit that are required, growing exports is a very important part of the equation for economic recovery and economic growth.

This concept of an Export-Import Bank reduces the deficit by some \$675 million, at last annual count, and grows jobs to the tune of 164,000, per the last count. So reduce the deficit

and grow jobs; isn't that the mantra that we hear time and time again from folks who represent all of America in this House of Representatives? It stands to reason that we bring the bill to the floor for a vote.

America should not tolerate this. The business community, the commerce voices of this Nation, from chambers of commerce across this country is resonating with we the Democrats in this House. We need reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank. What don't we understand? Let's go forward and encourage that that vote be taken very, very soon.

One of the people that I get to serve with is a longtime friend. We have served in the New York State Assembly together, and we now serve here in the United States House of Representatives together. We have been very concerned about job growth in New York State and, in particular, along that manufacturing corridor called the Erie Canal which gave birth to a number of mill towns that then became epicenters of invention and innovation. Today they stand as inspiration as to how to speak to that pioneer spirit that is within our DNA as a nation.

I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), my good friend. Thank you for sharing your thoughts this evening. Thank you for joining us.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Thank you, Mr. TONKO. I am delighted to be here with you.

Mr. TONKO has pointed out that he and I were elected to the New York State Assembly on the same day. We have worked diligently while we were there for the people of New York to try to better their lot, and it is so wonderful now that we are working for all 50 States and New York, again, in mind. The people who sent us here knew that we stood for things like the Ex-Im Bank, knew that we understood that if we did not have a strong economy, we couldn't do much of anything else in our district like provide a good education and health care, and that the economy was the backbone of what we are doing.

I appreciate your yielding me this time to discuss the importance of the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. TONKO, it is incredible to me, frankly, that we should have to come to the House floor to call for the Ex-Im Bank's reauthorization. It is an important agency that has worked to ensure a level playing field around the world for the United States exporters for more than 80 years. Last year alone, Ex-Im supported 164,000 United States jobs through \$20.5 billion in export insurance, loans, and loan guarantees, and all while returning \$675 million to taxpayers, because it is essentially a revolving fund which is paid for by the user fees. So here we have an agency sponsored by the government costing us basically nothing, putting money back into the Treasury, which makes companies eligible to be able to sell their goods throughout the world.

Now, my district of Rochester, New York, is home to advanced manufacturers on the cutting edge of research and development, and we do need the Ex-Im Bank to help market our products worldwide. The Ex-Im has supported 685 jobs and \$158 million in exports in Rochester since 2010. In June, I toured Lumetrics, which is a leading Rochester manufacturing firm that Ex-Im has helped support the sales of precision instrument gauges to customers in 14 countries.

Now, unfortunately, since June 30, manufacturers like this in Rochester and across the country have lost a valuable tool and many nights' sleep because a handful of members of the House majority are blocking the Ex-Im's reauthorization for reasons we cannot divine. As Mr. HOYER pointed out, we have Governors, the Chamber of Commerce, people all over this country, as well as corporations, telling us that this won't do.

We are now starting to see the effects of this misguided policy. As stated before, General Electric announced that it was shipping 500 jobs abroad because other countries are willing to provide the financing help that we no longer will. Boeing has lost two major satellite contracts to foreign competitors because of the Ex-Im Bank. Those are two of our largest employers. I am even more concerned with the hundreds of small manufacturers and thousands of employees whose jobs are now at risk without the Ex-Im Bank's support, and for no reason that we can come up with.

I call on the House leadership to bring a reauthorization bill to the floor. It would pass without question and would allow this Ex-Im Bank to get back to the important work of helping to create quality, American jobs.

I thank you so much, Mr. TONKO, not only for putting this together, but for the extraordinary work that you have done here and in Albany to better the life of the people we serve.

Mr. TONKO. You are most welcome. I thank the gentlewoman from New York for lending her voice to this discussion.

As was made mention by the gentlewoman from New York, many small businesses, startups, innovative types, entrepreneurs, and medium-sized businesses utilize the Export-Import Bank. This is not just a tool for large industry. When we look at something like GE, when people say: "Well, doesn't a large business, an industry like that, sit upon enough funds to make this happen, to make this contract work?" they required for this contract on which they bid to have a government creditor to back up this bid. That means the Export-Import Bank.

There are certain elements of this concept that are utilized for different contracts, and in this case, the government creditor status of the Export-Import Bank made the deal possible for GE.

So, with that, we now move to a good friend, a very rigorous voice for his constituents in Minnesota and a very aggressive voice for job creation across this country.

Representative NOLAN, thank you for joining us for this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Thank you, Mr. TONKO.

I want to commend you. There is no more powerful and articulate advocate for good jobs—protecting good jobs and creating new jobs—in this Congress than you, yourself, Mr. TONKO.

In that regard, I would be remiss if I didn't also commend Representative HECK for some of his important leadership on this important issue, and Mr. HOYER for his buy American initiatives.

Mr. TONKO, as you and perhaps others know, I spent 32 years of my life in business as an owner and operator of a sawmill, a pallet factory, and an export trading company. In the process, you learn a few things. One is I learned that you expand an economy, you create new wealth, and you create new jobs in three important ways:

One is through innovation and discovery, developing new products and putting them out in the marketplace. Another is by providing financial incentives for people to invest in new products and new business. Thirdly, you do it by exporting those products to the rest of the world. That is one of the ways you bring some of your wealth back into your country.

That is one of the reasons why it is so vital and that it is so important. That is what the Export-Import Bank is all about, as you pointed out so eloquently, especially for small- and medium-sized companies; because the fact is the big companies, the big multinationals that are based here in the United States, they have got offices all over the world. They have got relationships with all the international banking institutions. They have got all the resources that they need to qualify a buyer or to provide the financing for the production and the sale of their product.

But the small- and the medium-sized companies don't have those kind of resources. They don't have those same kind of advantages. Yet they may be small and medium-sized by American standards, but by world standards, they are still big, good-sized companies, and they have got good products the rest of the world wants and the rest of the world needs, things that can improve the life of people all over the world.

To succeed in exporting, again, as you have pointed out, they need some help, and they need some support identifying and qualifying a customer. They don't have those offices around the world. Their local banks don't have those kind of offices around the world, so it makes it more difficult for them to secure the financing, to qualify the buyers, and to expand their sales into that export market. That is where the

Ex-Im Bank comes in. The Export-Import Bank provides all of these essential services.

That is why the banking community supports a reauthorization. That is why the National Manufacturers Association supports reauthorization, and that is why the National Chamber of Commerce supports this reauthorization. Anybody that knows anything about businesses and creating jobs supports the reauthorization of the Ex-Im Bank.

Again, as you pointed out, there is bipartisan support for this here if the Speaker would just allow us to have a vote on this because the American Export-Import Bank helps American businesses expand their export operations, increase their profits, and create all kinds of good-paying jobs.

Last year alone, Ex-Im was responsible for supporting 164,000 jobs. That is a remarkable, remarkable accomplishment. In my own district, there are at least a dozen companies that are using the Export-Import Bank to support their export sales creating hundreds of good jobs. They exported some of the world's finest products. In fact, Cirrus Aircraft in Duluth, Minnesota, one of our Nation's premier aircraft manufacturers, exports more than 30 percent of their products, and they rely on the Ex-Im Bank.

Remember—remember—as you pointed out, just as importantly, the Export-Import Bank doesn't cost the taxpayers a penny. The companies, the local bankers, all the parties to these transactions pay a fee for their services, and those fees pay for the Bank's operations. It is an incredible operation. Over the last two decades, the Ex-Im Bank has contributed over \$7 billion to deficit reduction from the profits they made through this.

We should have more government entities that can do this. However fortunate we are, Mr. Speaker, to have banking services like this and enjoy such broad support from both those who are concerned about reducing the deficit and from those who are concerned about expanding export sales, expanding business opportunities, and creating new jobs, that is what the Export-Import Bank does. It creates jobs, it expands opportunities, and it reduces the deficit.

Yet for reasons that truly defy explanation, there are elements in this Congress that oppose reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank and all the good that it does for business in reducing deficit.

So I applaud you, and I call on my colleagues to come to their good bipartisan senses and do what needs to be done here. Let's get this Export-Import Bank up and running again, growing our economy, creating good jobs, supporting our entrepreneurs, and bringing down the deficit.

Mr. TONKO, thank you so much for this Special Order and all the work you are doing to help bring this about and make it happen.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

We have very little time remaining, so we are going to reach to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) to offer a close here.

We thank Representative LIPINSKI for joining us this evening on a very important topic. Thank you for your strong voice in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

□ 1700

Mr. LIPINSKI. Thank you, Mr. TONKO.

I will just take a short time here to add my voice in strong support of reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank. It has been 3 months since the Bank's charter ended, and American companies and workers are suffering.

Mr. TONKO, you had mentioned what GE has recently done. We see manufacturing jobs being shipped overseas due to the inability of corporations and small businesses to access vital guarantees and financing. Every major trading nation in the world, other than the U.S. right now offers export financing. Without it, our manufacturers and workers are at a competitive disadvantage, something we cannot afford.

In 2014 alone, the Ex-Im Bank financed over \$27 billion of exports and supported 164,000 jobs in the U.S., all while generating a \$675 million surplus. When we are looking for money, the Ex-Im Bank generated a large surplus.

The Bank is vital to supporting small businesses. Nearly 90 percent of Ex-Im Bank transactions directly support small businesses. We need small business to succeed in this Nation if this Nation is going to succeed. Small businesses create the large majority of the jobs in this country. Small businesses need the Ex-Im Bank.

So it is time to reauthorize the Bank and support American jobs in manufacturing. We cannot wait any longer. We need to bring this to the floor, get this done, and get more Americans back to work.

Thank you very much, Mr. TONKO, for your work on this.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) for joining us on this very important topic.

Finally, we will go to the gentlewoman from Ohio, (Ms. KAPTUR), who is such a strong voice for American jobs, American workers, and hits hard at that agenda.

It is not surprising to see you on the floor to join us in this effort. Welcome, Representative KAPTUR.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you so much, Congressman TONKO, for bringing us together and, as always, helping to be a vanguard for jobs in America and the importance of reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today 3 months after my Republican colleagues in the majority have failed, failed, failed in their responsibility to guard our economy by not reauthorizing the Export-Import Bank. Since 2009 alone, the Ex-

Im Bank has supported over 1.3 million jobs in our country. Yet today, it has been put into idle, in limbo, as Republicans let it wither on the vine.

Reauthorizing the Bank means jobs—let me repeat, jobs—here in America. Because when exports increase to other countries, American companies hire more workers to meet the added global demand.

Anyone serving in Congress who doesn't understand how important—vital—the Export-Import Bank is to jobs in America and to financing those exports to other nations shouldn't be serving here. You can't live in a cave and hope to compete globally.

Of special note, the Export-Import Bank pays for itself, contributing \$675 million alone in 2014 and nearly \$7 billion over the last 20 years to the U.S. Treasury. It is well-managed and has an extremely low default rate. Yet today, at a time when America needs more jobs to keep growing, the Republican majority has shifted the country again into idle.

More than 50 countries have an Export-Import Bank—I won't go through them all, China, Japan, Brazil, and Canada—many of our biggest trading partners. In many markets like Mexico, we can't move our products in there without the Export-Import Bank.

Ask Superior Products in Cleveland, Ohio, or A.J. Rose Manufacturing in Cleveland. Or how about First Solar in Perrysburg, Ohio; 98 percent of its exports are tied to Export-Import Bank financing.

Republicans have really put us on the brink of losing thousands more jobs in our country. Look at General Electric and what it just did. It decided because they didn't have Ex-Im Bank financing, they are going to move their operations to Britain and hire 1,000 people. Now, how backwards is that kind of thinking? It could not be any clearer that the shutdown of the Export-Import Bank will cost us so many jobs in this country.

And how demoralizing to people who fight for American jobs and American workers every day. What we know here, and we have seen it operate last week and this week, an extreme wing of the Republican Party has ignored warnings from their colleagues—leading economists, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and countless other organizations—as they hold hostage the Export-Import Bank, frankly, for reasons no rational person can understand. They are even ignoring its charter and the immeasurable good it does for this country and the ability of our companies to compete in foreign markets which are so difficult—so difficult—for them to leap over and to get over the walls, the barriers, that prevent our products from going abroad.

It is our desire that American companies will be able to compete and win. We try for it every day. That is why many of us ran for office. And to have this kind of wrench thrown in the wheel of progress, of economic

progress, for our country is something that any rational American simply can't understand. It doesn't have to be this way.

I thank the gentleman so very much for his time.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for her insight and her powerful statement.

It is very clear, it is very straightforward: support American workers; support small business; support exporting of American manufactured goods; support industry. Let's grow our economy.

We are going to close with a very forceful voice, one with great passion, the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), who also has been impacted by this failure to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank. Representative MOORE, thank you so much. It is an honor to serve with you. Thank you for being here.

Ms. MOORE. Thank you Representative TONKO. I want to associate myself with all the comments from my great colleague, MARCY KAPTUR.

Mr. Speaker, I can tell you, when I was elected to Congress, no one could have paid me to believe that we would be on this floor fighting the Republican Party to prevent them from basically neutering the economic progress of business here. And this is what has happened.

As the gentlewoman from Ohio just mentioned, GE, very close to my district, announced plans to leave our region, 350 jobs and 400 suppliers that they have notified that they are moving their facility plants to Canada. They say that the suppliers generate almost \$47 million in revenue in Wisconsin alone—\$47 million in Wisconsin alone. But they are leaving, they say, because they desperately cannot make the deals work without financing from the Export-Import Bank.

And many people have said, oh, they wanted to do this anyway and they are using it as an excuse, but GE says that this is the main reason, that they continue to urge Congress to reauthorize the Ex-Im Bank because it is a very, very competitive world. And in a slow growth and volatile world, they have got to go where the markets are; they have got to compete in 170 countries.

And so I just wanted to express my grief, my condolences, to the 350 employees, to the entire supply chain, and to recognize that once again—once again—policies of this misguided Republican majority are going to increase the misery index among the people who live in my region.

Mr. TONKO. I thank the gentlewoman from Wisconsin.

We have exhausted our time here this afternoon, but I will state clearly, we cannot afford to dull the competitive edge of American business, American industry. We cannot afford to impact negatively the American worker. We should not suffocate the American Dream simply by this recalcitrance, this determination to shut down an Export-Import Bank that has helped as a tool in the toolkit.

Allow us to be strong. Allow us to be competitive, robustly competitive. Re-authorize the Export-Import Bank. The damage is already beginning to hit home across this great Nation. We must do better. The American worker deserves our support. American business and industry deserves our support.

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

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2051. An act to amend the Agricultural Market Act of 1946 to extend the livestock mandatory price reporting requirements, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 30, 2015, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2961. A letter from the Acting Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Importation of Kiwi From Chile Into the United States [Docket No.: APHIS-2014-0002] (RIN: 0579-AD98) received September 28, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2962. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (RIN: 1991-AB94) received September 28, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2963. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Single Package Vertical Air Conditioners and Single Package Vertical Heat Pumps [Docket No.: EERE-2012-BT-STD-0041] (RIN: 1904-AC85) received September 28, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2964. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's "Human Rights Report for International Military Education and Training Recipients for Calendar Year 2014", in accordance with Sec. 549 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as

amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2965. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's 2014 annual report on activities under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998, in accordance with Sec. 614 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (7 U.S.C. 1738m); Sec. 710 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2430i); and Sec. 813 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2431k), as amended; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THORNBERRY. Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 1735. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes (Rept. 114-270). Ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. POCAN, Mr. ASHFORD, Mr. VELA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. TAKAI, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. LEE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COLE, Ms. PINGREE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. RIGELL, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. DELAUR, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. MENG, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. VISCOSKY, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. SWALWELL of California):

H.R. 3635. A bill to provide for the compensation of Federal employees furloughed during a Government shutdown; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mrs. MIMI WALTERS of California (for herself and Mr. NADLER):

H.R. 3636. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow labor organizations and management organizations to receive the results of visa petitions about

which such organizations have submitted advisory opinions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Ms. LEE, and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H.R. 3637. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for payment for Medicaid services furnished by Ryan White part C grantees under a cost-based prospective payment system; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUSH (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 3638. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe rules regulating inmate telephone and video service rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. RIBBLE):

H.R. 3639. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to designate certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs as health professional shortage areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CURBELO of Florida (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN):

H.R. 3640. A bill to provide for the issuance of a Mental Health Awareness Semipostal Stamp; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BASS (for herself, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KIND, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ELLISON):

H.R. 3641. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure health insurance coverage continuity for former foster youth; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BORDALLO:

H.R. 3642. A bill to provide for increased flexibility in the extension of the Social Security program to Guam; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONAWAY (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. FARENTHOLD, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. CARTER of Texas):

H.R. 3643. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to authorize the Secretary of Energy to enter into contracts for the storage of certain high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, take title to certain high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, and make certain expenditures from the Nuclear Waste Fund; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOLLY:

H.R. 3644. A bill to authorize grants for data collection for use in stock assessments of red snapper and other reef fish species in