

America and domestic biofuels. Despite public assurances to support the biofuels economy, the EPA has done just the opposite.

The disconnect is startling. A reduction in RFS levels increases uncertainty and stifles investment in the advanced biofuels sector. We should all be concerned by the precedent this decision sets for other renewable energy sources. It allows the administration to ignore the facts and the law in order to set a standard of its choosing.

The RFS is working. It is time the EPA started listening to the people impacted by their rules and regulations.

I am committed to supporting the biofuels industry, its producers, its farmers, and its consumers, and to continue fighting against any attempts to undermine it.

EVERY CHILD SUCCEEDS ACT

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak today about what the House will face on educational changes in bringing forward S. 1177, the Every Child Succeeds Act, which takes us away from No Child Left Behind.

I am very delighted that the Jackson Lee amendment offered during the House consideration of the bill dealing with bullying is now in this bill. It is now the law of the land once we pass it. It supports accountability-based programs and activities that are designed to enhance school safety, which may include research-based bullying prevention, cyberbullying prevention, disruption of recruitment activity by groups or individuals involved in violent extremism, and gang prevention programs as well as intervention programs.

CNN had a report just last night, I believe, that talked about the extensiveness of cyberbullying. One in seven students in grades K-12 is either a bully or a victim of it; 90 percent of fourth to eighth grade students report being victims of bullying; 56 percent of students have personally witnessed some type of bullying; 71 percent of students report incidents of bullying as a problem; 15 percent of all students who don't show up for school report they have been bullied; 1 out of 20 students has seen a student with a gun at a school; and 282,000 students are physically attacked in secondary schools each month. This is something that is a key part of education. To be in an education environment where you want to learn and where you are protected is key.

Let me ask everyone to support this legislation. I am delighted that we have been able to come together in particular around this issue of preventing bullying and cyberbullying in our schools.

RECOGNIZING BEST BUDDIES INTERNATIONAL

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to give recognition to Best Buddies International, an organization that assists individuals with developmental and intellectual disabilities to become thriving members of our society. Founded in 1989, Best Buddies International has positively improved the lives of nearly 900,000 individuals.

I am particularly proud of the success of this organization in my home State of Florida, where there are programs like Best Buddies Colleges in which schools like my alma mater of Florida International University and the University of Miami participate.

This program nurtures one-to-one friendships between college students and adults with IDD so that they can be involved in campus life beyond the classroom.

Through this and other worthwhile programs, participants create a bond that can truly last a lifetime while becoming inspirational leaders and living a more independent life.

I would like to extend my best wishes to Best Buddies International as it continues on this noble endeavor and encourages all to get involved and support people with special needs and their families.

AFL-CIO 60TH ANNIVERSARY

(Ms. ADAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 60th anniversary of the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO serves as the voice for more than 12 million working Americans throughout our Nation. Through negotiating with employers, the AFL-CIO has fought and won better wages, fair hours, and more friendly family policies for millions of Americans. I fought alongside AFL-CIO for decades, and I will continue to stand with them and our workers.

Thank you to the president of the North Carolina AFL-CIO, James Andrews, to Timothy Rorie with the Central Labor Council, Charlie Hines with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Essie Hogue with the Union for Government Employees, and more than 30 other members of the North Carolina AFL-CIO executive board. Thank you.

These leaders pour everything they have into fighting for workers in our communities.

For more than 60 years, the AFL-CIO has represented the best in our unions and has given our workers the support they need to stand up for themselves. On this 60th anniversary of the AFL-CIO, let's continue to support our workers by making sure that they have

wages that they can live on, fair hours, retirement protections they deserve, and access to health care they need.

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF HOWARD HENDERSON

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

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Howard Henderson, a man who was cherished by many throughout southern Arizona.

Howard moved to Douglas, Arizona, in 1984, when he became the owner and president of KDAP-FM and KAPR-AM radio stations. He wasted no time making his mark, both on the air and in the community.

Howard hosted "The Trading Post" morning show, one of the most popular and listened-to shows in the area. He broadcasted over 1,000 high school games and supported community events, including serving on the local fair board. His on-air personality and active presence in Douglas earned him the nickname, Mr. Wonderful.

I got to know Howard over recent years. Like many, I was touched by his professionalism, his grace, and his dedication to the community.

On November 20, Howard passed away, after battling cancer, at the age of 65. We will miss hearing his voice on the airwaves and seeing his smiling face around Douglas, but we will never forget his impact on southern Arizona.

HONORING JEFFERSON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTY JERROD RIGDON

(Ms. GRAHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Jefferson County Sheriff's Deputy Jerrod Rigdon, whose heroic actions saved the life of a Florida State University student in my district.

When Deputy Rigdon arrived at the crash scene on the morning of October 31, the scene was horrific. The car was mangled, and the freshman student inside had life-threatening injuries. His neck was severed, and he was quickly losing blood.

The deputy quickly assessed the scene, worked to stop the bleeding, and called for a helicopter to airlift the victim. Because of his fast response and heroic actions, Billy Fowler, the 18-year-old freshman in the car, is alive today.

I want to thank Deputy Rigdon and all of the north Florida first responders. Thank you for risking your lives to save ours.

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PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8, NORTH AMERICAN ENERGY SECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACT OF 2015, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1177, STUDENT SUCCESS ACT

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 542 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 542

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 8) to modernize energy infrastructure, build a 21st century energy and manufacturing workforce, bolster America's energy security and diplomacy, and promote energy efficiency and government accountability, and for other purposes. No further general debate shall be in order. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 114-36. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (S. 1177) to re-authorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that every child achieves. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the conference report to its adoption without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate; and (2) one motion to recommit if applicable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee). The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 542 provides for a rule to continue consideration of the comprehensive energy legislation on which the House began its work yesterday.

The rule makes in order 38 amendments to be considered on the House floor, 22 of which are sponsored by Democratic Members of the House, 12 of which are sponsored by Republicans, and 4 of which were submitted as bipartisan amendments.

Further, the minority will be afforded the standard motion to recommit—a final opportunity to amend the bill prior to its passage.

H. Res. 542 further provides for a rule to consider the conference report to S. 1177, the Student Success Act, which will move the country's education system beyond No Child Left Behind and return the responsibility of educating our children to local and State authorities, where it appropriately belongs.

As with all conference reports brought before the House, the rule provides that debate on the measure will be conducted under the standing rules of the House and will further provide for a motion to recommit, allowing the minority yet another opportunity to amend the legislation before its final passage.

The amendments that the Rules Committee made in order allow the House to weigh in on a number of important issues within the sphere of energy policy, from crude oil exports, to the Federal Government's policy on fossil fuel usage, to siting and regulatory reforms at the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

I do wish to highlight an amendment that unfortunately was not made in order, one that I submitted to the Rules Committee, as well, during the markup of H.R. 8 in Energy and Commerce.

It has become clear to me, having worked on the Energy and Commerce Committee over the past 10 years, that the authority given to the Department of Energy to regulate and mandate efficiency standards in consumer products was both initially misguided and ultimately has proven to be cumbersome and unworkable.

Mr. Speaker, I have always been a strong believer in energy efficiency. However, government-mandated efficiency standards have proven to be the wrong approach.

For this reason, I submitted an amendment to repeal the Federal energy conservation standards, which dictate how energy efficient consumer products must be before they can be sold in the United States.

These mandates cover products from light bulbs—and, on this, we have successfully blocked it due to overwhelming public outrage—to ceiling fans, to air conditioners, to heaters, to furnaces. The list goes on and on.

The Federal Government should not be setting these standards. Companies and, more importantly, their customers should be the driving force in this decision. This is about letting the free market drive innovation and technological advances. The government should trust the people to make the right decisions when it comes to the products that they buy.

When the government sets the efficiency standard for a product, that often becomes the ceiling. When the market drives the standard, there is no limit to how fast and how aggressive manufacturers will ultimately be when consumers demand more efficient and better products.

Mr. Speaker, government standards have proven to be unworkable. Every single time the Department of Energy proposes to set a new efficiency standard for any product, manufacturers run to their Members of Congress, asking us to sign letters to the Department of Energy to implore them not to set unworkable standards. It is a predictable occurrence for every rule.

Even in H.R. 8, we are conceding that the Department of Energy is moving in the wrong direction with furnace standards, and Congress has to step in and mitigate. In fact, Congress should be getting out of the way of the relationship between companies and their customers.

How many times during the appropriations process are we asked to vote on amendments blocking the Department of Energy from regulating consumer products because the Federal Government does not understand how to run a business? Instead of that approach, we should be removing the Department of Energy's authority altogether.

The Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution was meant as a limitation on Federal power. The Framers intended that clause to be used to ensure that commerce could flow freely among the several States. It was never intended to allow the Federal Government to micromanage everyday consumer products.

If the clause were truly meant to be that expansive, then the 10th Amendment would be meaningless. There would be no authority left to reserve to the States. This view of the Commerce Clause was reaffirmed most recently by