

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4557, BLOCKING REGULATORY INTERFERENCE FROM CLOSING KILNS ACT OF 2016, AND PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 4, 2016, THROUGH MARCH 11, 2016

Mr. BYRNE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 114-443) on the resolution (H. Res. 635) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4557) to allow for judicial review of any final rule addressing national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for brick and structural clay products or for clay ceramics manufacturing before requiring compliance with such rule, and providing for proceedings during the period from March 4, 2016, through March 11, 2016, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Brian Pate, one of his secretaries.

ENSURING REMOVAL OF TERMINATED PROVIDERS FROM MEDICAID AND CHIP ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 3716) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require States to provide to the Secretary of Health and Human Services certain information with respect to provider terminations, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 0, not voting 27, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—406

Abraham	Boyle, Brendan	Chabot
Adams	F.	Chaffetz
Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Chu, Judy
Aguilar	Brat	Cicilline
Allen	Bridenstine	Clark (MA)
Amash	Brooks (AL)	Clarke (NY)
Amodei	Brooks (IN)	Clawson (FL)
Ashford	Brown (FL)	Clay
Babin	Brownley (CA)	Cleaver
Barletta	Buchanan	Clyburn
Barr	Buck	Coffman
Barton	Bucshon	Cohen
Bass	Burgess	Cole
Beatty	Bustos	Collins (GA)
Becerra	Butterfield	Collins (NY)
Bera	Byrne	Comstock
Beyer	Calvert	Conaway
Bilirakis	Capps	Connolly
Bishop (GA)	Capuano	Conyers
Bishop (MI)	Cardenas	Cook
Bishop (UT)	Carney	Cooper
Blackburn	Carson (IN)	Costa
Blum	Carter (GA)	Costello (PA)
Blumenauer	Carter (TX)	Courtney
Bonamici	Cartwright	Cramer
Bost	Castor (FL)	Crawford
Boustany	Castro (TX)	Crenshaw

Crowley	Jenkins (KS)	Olson	Vargas	Wasserman	Wilson (SC)
Cuellar	Jenkins (WV)	Palazzo	Veasey	Schultz	Wittman
Culberson	Johnson (OH)	Pallone	Vela	Waters, Maxine	Womack
Cummings	Johnson, E. B.	Palmer	Velázquez	Watson Coleman	Woodall
Curbelo (FL)	Johnson, Sam	Paulsen	Visclosky	Weber (TX)	Yarmuth
Davis (CA)	Jolly	Payne	Wagner	Webster (FL)	Yoder
Davis, Danny	Jones	Pearce	Walberg	Welch	Yoho
Davis, Rodney	Jordan	Perlmutter	Walden	Wenstrup	Young (AK)
DeFazio	Joyce	Perry	Walker	Westerman	Young (IA)
DeGette	Kaptur	Peters	Walorski	Whitfield	Young (IN)
Delaney	Katko	Peterson	Walters, Mimi	Williams	Zeldin
DelBene	Keating	Pingree	Walz	Wilson (FL)	Zinke
Denham	Kelly (IL)	Pittenger			
Dent	Kelly (MS)	Pitts			
DeSantis	Kelly (PA)	Pocan			
DeSaulnier	Kennedy	Poe (TX)			
DesJarlais	Kildee	Poliquin			
Deutch	Kilmer	Polis			
Diaz-Balart	Kind	Pompeo			
Dingell	King (IA)	Posey			
Doggett	King (NY)	Price (NC)			
Dold	Kinzing (IL)	Price, Tom			
Donovan	Kirkpatrick	Quigley			
Doyle, Michael F.	Kline	Rangel			
Duckworth	Knight	Ratcliffe			
Duncan (SC)	Kuster	Reed			
Duncan (TN)	Labrador	Reichert			
Edwards	LaHood	Renacci			
Ellison	LaMalfa	Ribble			
Emmer (MN)	Lamborn	Rice (SC)			
Engel	Lance	Rigell			
Eshoo	Langevin	Roby			
Esty	Larsen (WA)	Roe (TN)			
Farenthold	Latta	Rogers (AL)			
Farr	Lawrence	Rohrabacher			
Fattah	Lee	Rokita			
Fincher	Levin	Rooney (FL)			
Fitzpatrick	Lieu, Ted	Ros-Lehtinen			
Fleischmann	Lipinski	Roskam			
Fleming	LoBiondo	Ross			
Flores	Loeb sack	Rothfus			
Forbes	Long	Rouzer			
Fortenberry	Loudermilk	Roybal-Allard			
Foster	Love	Royce			
Fox	Lowenthal	Ruiz			
Frankel (FL)	Lowey	Ruppersberger			
Fudge	Lucas	Rush			
Gabbard	Luetkemeyer	Russell			
Gallego	Lujan Grisham (NM)	Ryan (OH)			
Garamendi	Lujan, Ben Ray (NM)	Salmon			
Garrett	Lummis	Sánchez, Linda T.			
Gibbs	Gibson	Sanford			
Gohmert	Gohmert	Sarbanes			
Goodlatte	Goodlatte	Scalise			
Gosar	Gowdy	Schakowsky			
Gowdy	Graham	Schiff			
Graham	Granger	Schrader			
Granger	Graves (GA)	Schweikert			
Graves (LA)	Graves (LA)	Scott (VA)			
Graves (MO)	Graves (MO)	Scott, Austin			
Grayson	Green, Al	Sensenbrenner			
Green, Al	Green, Al	Serrano			
Griñalva	Grijalva	Sessions			
Grothman	Grothman	Sewell (AL)			
Guinta	Guthrie	Sherman			
Hahn	Hahn	Shimkus			
Hanna	Hahn	Shuster			
Hardy	Hanna	Simpson			
Harper	Hardy	Sinema			
Harris	Harper	Sires			
Hartzel	Hartzel	Slaughter			
Hastings	Hastings	Smith (MO)			
Heck (NV)	Heck (NV)	Smith (NE)			
Heck (WA)	Heck (WA)	Smith (NJ)			
Hensarling	Hensarling	Smith (TX)			
Hice, Jody B.	Hice, Jody B.	Speier			
Higgins	Higgins	Stefanik			
Hill	Hill	Stewart			
Himes	Himes	Stivers			
Holding	Holding	Stutzman			
Honda	Honda	Swalwell (CA)			
Hoyer	Hoyer	Takano			
Hudson	Hudson	Thompson (CA)			
Huelskamp	Huelskamp	Thompson (MS)			
Huffman	Huffman	Thompson (PA)			
Huizenga (MI)	Huizenga (MI)	Thornberry			
Hultgren	Hultgren	Tiberi			
Hunter	Hunter	Tipton			
Hurd (TX)	Hurd (TX)	Titus			
Hurt (VA)	Hurt (VA)	Tonko			
Israel	Israel	Torres			
Issa	Issa	Trott			
Jackson Lee	Jackson Lee	Tsongas			
Jeffries	Jeffries	Turner			
		Upton			
		Valadao			
		Van Hollen			

NOT VOTING—27

Benishek	Gutiérrez	Pascarell
Black	Herrera Beutler	Pelosi
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Rice (NY)
DeLauro	Johnson (GA)	Richmond
Duffy	Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
Ellmers (NC)	Lewis	Sanchez, Loretta
Franks (AZ)	Lofgren	Scott, David
Frelinghuysen	Mulvaney	Smith (WA)
Green, Gene	Napolitano	Westmoreland

□ 1733

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 105, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 105 on March 2, 2016 (H.R. 3716), I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Ms. DELAUNO. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 105 on March 2, 2016 (H.R. 3716), I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, March 2, 2016, I was absent during rollcall vote No. 105. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on final passage of H.R. 3716—Ensuring Access to Quality Medicaid Providers.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to vote on Wednesday, March 2, 2016, due to important events being held today in our district in Houston and Harris County, Texas. If I had been able to vote, I would have voted as follows: On H.R. 3716, the Ensuring Access to Quality Medicaid Providers Act, I would have voted "yea."

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO UKRAINE—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 114-112)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the

enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014, is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2016.

The actions and policies of persons that undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets, as well as the actions and policies of the Government of the Russian Federation, including its purported annexation of Crimea and its use of force in Ukraine, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660 with respect to Ukraine.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 2016.*

NOTICE

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY
WITH RESPECT TO UKRAINE

On March 6, 2014, by Executive Order 13660, I declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of persons that undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets.

On March 16, 2014, I issued Executive Order 13661, which expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660, and found that the actions and policies of the Government of the Russian Federation with respect to Ukraine undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets.

On March 20, 2014, I issued Executive Order 13662, which further expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660, as expanded in scope in Executive Order 13661, and found that the actions and policies of the Government of the Russian Federation, including its purported annexation of Crimea and its use of force in Ukraine, continue to undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets.

On December 19, 2014, I issued Executive Order 13685, to take additional steps to address the Russian occupation of the Crimea region of Ukraine.

The actions and policies addressed in these Executive Orders continue to

pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, the national emergency declared on March 6, 2014, and the measures adopted on that date, on March 16, 2014, on March 20, 2014, and December 19, 2014, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond March 6, 2016. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 2016.*

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
ZIMBABWE—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. NO. 114-113)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency originally declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, and renewed every year since then, is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2016.

The threat constituted by the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions, contributing to the deliberate breakdown in the rule of law, to politically motivated violence and intimidation, and to political and economic instability in the southern African region, has not been resolved. These actions and policies continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the

foreign policy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue this national emergency and to maintain in force the sanctions to respond to this threat.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 2016.*

NOTICE

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY
WITH RESPECT TO ZIMBABWE

On March 6, 2003, by Executive Order 13288, the President declared a national emergency and blocked the property of certain persons, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701-1706), to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions. These actions and policies had contributed to the deliberate breakdown in the rule of law in Zimbabwe, to politically motivated violence and intimidation in that country, and to political and economic instability in the southern African region.

On November 22, 2005, the President issued Executive Order 13391 to take additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, including the blocking of the property of additional persons engaged in undermining democratic processes or institutions in Zimbabwe.

On July 25, 2008, the President issued Executive Order 13469, which expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 and authorized the blocking of the property of additional persons who were engaged in undermining democratic processes or institutions in Zimbabwe, facilitating public corruption by senior officials, or were responsible for committing human rights abuses related to political repression.

The actions and policies of these persons continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, the national emergency declared on March 6, 2003, and the measures adopted on that date, on November 22, 2005, and on July 25, 2008, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond March 6, 2016. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency originally declared in Executive Order 13288.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 2016.*

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE
OF OFFICER ASHLEY GUINDON

(Mr. WITTMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1